Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—112

Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Berkley
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Carter
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Deal (GA)
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Flake
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey
Gohmert
Graves
Hall (TX)
Heller
Hensarling
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (NY)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Lamborn
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lucas
Mack
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCrery
McHenry
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Reynolds
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Tiahrt
Walberg
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf

NOT VOTING—7

Bean
Brown, Corrine
Davis, Jo Ann
English (PA)
Jones (NC)
Kucinich
Tancredo

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1557

Mr. SULLIVAN and Mr. BILBRAY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLOCKING PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS WHO THREATEN STABILIZATION EFFORTS IN IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 110–47)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order blocking property of persons determined to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, an act or acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of threatening the peace or stability of Iraq or the Government of Iraq or undermining efforts to promote economic reconstruction and political reform in Iraq or to provide humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people. I issued this order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004. In these previous Executive Orders, I ordered various measures to address the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in that country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq.

My new order takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 and expanded in Executive Order 13315 by blocking the property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, an act or acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of threatening the peace or stability of Iraq or the Government of Iraq or undermining efforts to promote economic reconstruction and political reform in Iraq or to provide humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people. The order further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, to designate for blocking those persons determined to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, logistical, or technical support for, or goods or services in support of, such an act or acts of violence or any person designated pursuant to this order, or to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

I delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, the authority to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of my order. I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 17, 2007*.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3043, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during consideration of H.R. 3043 pursuant to House Resolution 547, the Chair may reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting under clause 6 of rule XVIII and clauses 8 and 9 of rule XX.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 547 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3043.

□ 1601

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3043) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, with Mrs. TAUSCHER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, this bill, more than any other, determines how willing we are to make the investment necessary to assure the future strength of this country and its working families. We strengthen the country when we strengthen our families. We strengthen our country when we invest in workers to have the most competitive workforce in the world.

The decisions we make in any one year are not decisive. But if we do not think in long term, if we do not recognize the kind of country we will be in 10 years, we will not make the investments necessary to prepare for that world and we will be shortchanging the future of every American.

Because he has chosen to put his desire to give $50 billion in tax breaks to those make $1 million a year, and his desire to spend $140 billion on Iraq ahead of those investments, the President has chosen to cut those investments by this bill by more than $7.5 billion in real terms.

This bill rejects most of those cuts because we cannot disinvest in the country's future without hurting national security and the future of every American family. Instead of cutting $7.5 billion, as the President requested, we eliminate or cut 41 programs, saving $1.1 billion. We then increase investments in critical programs by about $4.5 billion in real terms, or 2.8 percent over last year, after adjusting for inflation and population change.

Now, why do we do that? Because in 10 years there will be 27 million more Americans, 12 million more seniors needing health care, 2.7 million more kids in elementary and secondary school, 2.2 million more students in college, 11 million more Americans will be without health insurance, unless we wise up and wake up and change our policies. And within 7 years, half of the Nation's job growth will be in occupations requiring higher education skills.

To meet those challenges, with this bill we target modest increases to crucial high priority activities to attack deficits in worker training, deficits in health care, deficits in education access.

On a bipartisan basis, without a dissenting vote, we've provided $450 million above the President's inadequate request for Title I to help an additional 155,000 disadvantaged students. Instead of wiping out every student aid program except Pell and Work Study, we rejected the President's cuts and raised the maximum Pell Grant by $650 over the last year to help over 5 million students go to college.

We reversed the 3-year decline in Federal support for special education. Mr. WALSH, the ranking member of this subcommittee, has taken a leadership role in that regard.

We reversed the President's cuts in teacher training. We provided new after-school opportunities for 163,000 more students.

On health care, nobody has ever come up to me at home and said, ''OBEY, why don't you guys get your act together and cut cancer research?'' But that's exactly what Congress did the last 2 years, cutting NIH research grants by over 500 grants. Well, we've stopped that.

In January, we reversed the President's cuts and this bill adds another $1 billion above the President's request, which would again cut research grants.

We have also included a package of five initiatives to put health care within the reach of more than 2 million additional Americans; $200 million to expand access to health and dental care at community health centers, $75 million to help States expand health coverage for targeted populations, $50 million to help States provide affordable health insurance for 200,000 people who are medical high risks and cannot get insurance from the private market, $20 million to help trade impacted workers benefit from the Health Coverage Tax credit, and added funding to help Medicare beneficiaries to get health insurance counseling.

Because of high energy prices, we have added $880 million to the President's request for low income heating assistance, reversing half the cut Congress and the President made last year.

To discourage abortions, instead of lecturing, we provide a $1.4 billion package of incentives to provide real world help to women through expanded Head Start, child care, domestic violence programs, maternal and child health care, family planning and abstinence programs.

To help workers, we reverse the President's cuts in a range of workforce training programs. We also provide a $100 million increase above the President to help reduce Social Security claims backlogs and to keep more Social Security offices open.

Now the President claims that this bill amounts to runaway spending. Fact: From 1980 to today, domestic appropriations, as a percentage of total national income, have declined hugely. The President's budget would cut them to a level 48 percent below the 1980 level, and by 2012, to a level 57 percent below 1980. That's hardly runaway growth. That is a steady bleed of America's quality of life and America's future.

For the President to borrow $1.2 trillion to pay for tax cuts, and $600 billion to pay for Iraq, including another $140 billion next year, and then pretend that this modest 2 percent difference with him is the cause of fiscal irresponsibility is sheer nonsense, and many enlightened Republicans know it.

These investments are not just fiscally responsible, they are necessary for the future health and strength of the Nation.

One other point. We will today hear complaints about earmarks in this bill. Let us be clear, the last time Congress was in Democratic hands there were no earmarks in this bill. Under Republican rule, they exploded from zero to over 3,000.

This bill has cut back the dollar level for earmarks to half the level in the 2006 bill. Exactly two-tenths of 1 percent of the total funding in this bill go for congressionally directed earmarks.

And let me also point out that the amount of dollars in spending directed by the Congress is a tiny fraction of the amount directed by the Administration. First, for instance, the Administration in this bill requests specific earmarks, $10 million for Reach Out and Read, $10 million for Teach for America, $9 million for the Points of Light Foundation, $4.5 million for America's Promise, $1.7 million for the Mind and Body Institute, $1.4 million for the YMCA.

On top of that, in 2006 alone, the Health and Social Services Department directed spending of $1.9 billion through 21,000 contracts that were less than fully competed. That alone is more than seven times the amount of congressionally directed spending in this bill.

In the Labor Department, 90 percent of discretionary funding for the High Growth Job Training Program was spent on a noncompetitive basis.

The Office of Inspector General found that the Education Department strongarmed State and local school districts to select textbooks from favored publishers. Madison, Wisconsin, in my own State, lost its $2 million Reading First grant because they refused to purchase texts from an inferior program. Yet, the most thoroughly evaluated programs, like Success for All and Reading Recovery, were frozen out by the program administrators.

ABC reported that one publisher with good connections at the White House saw its corporate net worth rise from $5 million to $360 million, with a little help from their friends.

The Office of Inspector General has made criminal references to the Justice Department, and we have cut Reading First until the Administration changes its ways.

So I would simply say, Madam Chairman, spare us the Administration's sanctimony about earmarks or directed spending, and please spare us the pretense that this bill has anything to do

with the fiscal mess this country faces. It is a disciplined set of investments. Virtually every Republican amendment in committee did not seek to cut funding, rather it sought to increase it.

I appreciate the bipartisan support for the bill in committee. I appreciate the partnership with Mr. WALSH, the ranking member.

People who have reviewed it most closely, Republicans and Democrats alike, know this bill is responsible and disciplined.

Just one comparison. The Administration's defense request, even without counting the $140 billion in new money that they're asking for in their supplemental, that defense bill is still $43 billion above last year, which is at least four times as large as the difference between the committee and the Congress on this bill.

I would urge every Member who thinks about this country's future to support this bill.

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
100	TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						100	
150	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION						150	
200	TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES						200	
250	Grants to States:						250	
300	Adult Training, current year	152,199	---	152,199	---	+152,199	300	FF
350	Advance from prior year	(712,000)	(712,000)	(712,000)	---	---	350	
400	FY 2009	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	---	400	
450	Adult Training	864,199	712,000	864,199	---	+152,199	450	
500	Youth Training	940,500	840,500	940,500	---	+100,000	500	FF
550	Dislocated Worker Assistance, current year	341,811	54,939	341,811	---	+286,872	550	FF
600	Advance from prior year	(848,000)	(848,000)	(848,000)	---	---	600	
650	FY 2009	848,000	848,000	848,000	---	---	650	
700	Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,189,811	902,939	1,189,811	---	+286,872	700	
710	Subtotal, Grants to States	2,994,510	2,455,439	2,994,510	---	+539,071	710	
720	Current Year	(1,434,510)	(895,439)	(1,434,510)	---	(+539,071)	720	
730	FY 2009	(1,560,000)	(1,560,000)	(1,560,000)	---	---	730	
750	Federally Administered Programs:						750	
755	Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:						755	
760	Current year	70,092	---	70,092	---	+70,092	760	FF
770	Advance from prior year 1/	(212,000)	(212,000)	(212,000)	---	---	770	
780	FY 2009	212,000	212,000	212,000	---	---	780	
790	Dislocated Worker Assistance Nat'l Reserve	282,092	212,000	282,092	---	+70,092	790	
792	Less Community-based Job Training Grants (NA)	(-125,000)	---	(-125,000)	---	(-125,000)	792	
793	Dislocated Worker Assistance Nat'l Reserve	157,092	212,000	157,092	---	-54,908	793	
794	Total, Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,471,903	1,114,939	1,471,903	---	+356,964	794	
800	Native Americans	53,696	45,000	56,381	+2,685	+11,381	800	FF
850	Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,752	---	83,740	+3,988	+83,740	850	FF
855	Women in apprenticeship	1,000	---	1,000	---	+1,000	855	FF
875	YouthBuild	49,500	50,000	60,000	+10,500	+10,000	875	FF
900	Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs	466,040	307,000	483,213	+17,173	+176,213	900	
910	Current Year	(254,040)	(95,000)	(271,213)	(+17,173)	(+176,213)	910	
920	FY 2009	(212,000)	(212,000)	(212,000)	---	---	920	
1300	National Activities:						1300	
1350	Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	14,700	13,000	28,140	+13,440	+15,140	1350	FF
1399	Responsible Reintegration of Youthful						1399	FF
1400	Offenders 4/	49,104	---	---	-49,104	---	1400	FF
1410	Prisoner Re-entry 4/	19,642	---	---	-19,642	---	1410	
1420	Reintegration of Ex-Offenders 4/	---	39,600	68,746	+68,746	+29,146	1420	FF
1450	Evaluation	4,921	7,000	4,921	---	-2,079	1450	FF
1515	Community-based Job Training Grants	---	150,000	---	---	-150,000	1515	
1516	Community-based Job Training Grants (NA)5/	(125,000)	---	(125,000)	---	(+125,000)	1516	
1517	Subtotal, program level	125,000	150,000	125,000	---	-25,000	1517	
1525	Denali Commission	6,875	---	---	-6,875	---	1525	
1550	Other	480	---	---	-480	---	1550	FF
1600	Subtotal, National activities	95,722	209,600	101,807	+6,085	-107,793	1600	
2100	Total, Training and Employment Services	3,556,272	2,972,039	3,579,530	+23,258	+607,491	2100	UA
2150	Current Year	(1,784,272)	(1,200,039)	(1,807,530)	(+23,258)	(+607,491)	2150	UA
2200	FY 2009	(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	---	---	2200	UA

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
2300 COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	483,611	350,000	530,900	+47,289	+180,900	2300	FF
2400 FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES	837,600	888,700	888,700	+51,100	---	2400	M UA
2600 STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT						2600	
2650 SERVICE OPERATIONS						2650	
2700 Unemployment Compensation:						2700	
2750 State Operations	2,497,770	2,550,723	2,550,723	+52,953	---	2750	
2850 National Activities	9,900	10,500	10,500	+600	---	2850	
2950 Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation	2,507,670	2,561,223	2,561,223	+53,553	---	2950	
3100 Employment Service:						3100	
3150 Allotments to States:						3150	
3200 Federal Funds	22,883	22,016	23,203	+320	+1,187	3200	
3250 Trust Funds	693,000	666,763	702,680	+9,680	+35,917	3250	
3300 Subtotal, Allotments to States	715,883	688,779	725,883	+10,000	+37,104	3300	
3350 ES National Activities	33,428	32,766	32,766	-662	---	3350	
3400 Subtotal, Employment Service	749,311	721,545	758,649	+9,338	+37,104	3400	
3450 Federal Funds	22,883	22,016	23,203	+320	+1,187	3450	
3500 Trust Funds	726,428	699,529	735,446	+9,018	+35,917	3500	
3550 One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information	63,855	55,985	52,985	-10,870	-3,000	3550	
3600 Work Incentives Grants	19,514	---	9,757	-9,757	+9,757	3600	FF
3650 Total, State Unemployment & Employment Srvcs	3,340,350	3,338,753	3,382,614	+42,264	+43,861	3650	
3700 Federal Funds	106,252	78,001	85,945	-20,307	+7,944	3700	
3750 Trust Funds	(3,234,098)	(3,260,752)	(3,296,669)	(+62,571)	(+35,917)	3750	
3800 ADVANCES TO THE UI AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS 6/	465,000	437,000	437,000	-28,000	---	3800	M
3900 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION						3900	
3950 Adult Employment and Training	43,442	45,593	43,442	---	-2,151	3950	
4000 Trust Funds	7,846	8,283	7,846	---	-437	4000	
4050 Youth Employment and Training 3/	39,354	40,311	10,981	-28,373	-29,330	4050	
4100 Employment Security	6,354	6,376	6,354	---	-22	4100	
4150 Trust Funds	72,113	84,436	72,113	---	-12,323	4150	
4200 Apprenticeship Services	21,542	21,725	21,542	---	-183	4200	
4250 Executive Direction 3/	6,967	7,250	6,132	-835	-1,118	4250	
4300 Trust Funds	2,090	2,188	2,090	---	-98	4300	
4400 Total, Program Administration	199,708	216,162	170,500	-29,208	-45,662	4400	
4450 Federal Funds	117,659	121,255	88,451	-29,208	-32,804	4450	
4500 Trust Funds	82,049	94,907	82,049	---	-12,858	4500	
4550 Total, Employment and Training Administration	8,882,541	8,202,654	8,989,244	+106,703	+786,590	4550	
4600 Federal Funds	5,566,394	4,846,995	5,610,526	+44,132	+763,531	4600	
4650 Current Year	(3,794,394)	(3,074,995)	(3,838,526)	(+44,132)	(+763,531)	4650	
4700 FY 2009	(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	(1,772,000)	---	---	4700	
4750 Trust Funds	3,316,147	3,355,659	3,378,718	+62,571	+23,059	4750	
4800 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						4800	
4805 SALARIES AND EXPENSES						4805	
4850 Enforcement and Participant Assistance	118,718	123,163	118,663	-55	-4,500	4850	
4900 Policy and Compliance Assistance	17,585	18,315	18,315	+730	---	4900	
4950 Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Admin	5,270	5,947	5,947	+677	---	4950	
5000 Total, EBSA	141,573	147,425	142,925	+1,352	-4,500	5000	
5050 PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION						5050	
5060 Pension insurance activities	(80,357)	(74,784)	(74,784)	(-5,573)	---	5060	
5070 Pension plan termination	(128,466)	(205,158)	(205,158)	(+76,692)	---	5070	
5080 Operational support	(196,567)	(131,209)	(131,209)	(-65,358)	---	5080	
5250 Total, PBGC (Program level)	(405,390)	(411,151)	(411,151)	(+5,761)	---	5250	

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request	
5300 EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION						5300
5350 SALARIES AND EXPENSES						5350
5400 Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	170,220	182,365	182,365	+12,145	---	5400
5450 Office of Labor-Management Standards	47,753	56,888	45,737	-2,016	-11,151	5450
5500 Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	82,441	84,182	84,182	+1,741	---	5500
5550 Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	100,889	104,478	104,478	+3,589	---	5550
5650 Trust Funds	2,042	2,111	2,111	+69	---	5650
5700 Program Direction and Support	17,526	17,635	17,635	+109	---	5700
5750 Total, ESA salaries and expenses	420,871	447,659	436,508	+15,637	-11,151	5750
5800 Federal Funds	418,829	445,548	434,397	+15,568	-11,151	5800
5850 Trust Funds	2,042	2,111	2,111	+69	---	5850
5900 SPECIAL BENEFITS						5900
5950 Federal employees' compensation benefits	224,000	200,000	200,000	-24,000	---	5950 M
6000 Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	6000 M
6050 Total, Special Benefits	227,000	203,000	203,000	-24,000	---	6050
6060 SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS						6060
6065 Benefit payments	298,000	271,000	271,000	-27,000	---	6065 M
6070 Administration	5,373	5,221	5,221	-152	---	6070 M
6075 Subtotal, FY 2008 program level	303,373	276,221	276,221	-27,152	---	6075
6080 Less funds advanced in prior year	-74,000	-68,000	-68,000	+6,000	---	6080 M
6085 Total, Current Year, FY 2008	229,373	208,221	208,221	-21,152	---	6085
6090 New advances, 1st quarter FY 2009	68,000	62,000	62,000	-6,000	---	6090 M
6095 Total, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	297,373	270,221	270,221	-27,152	---	6095
6200 ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION						6200
6250 FUND, Part B Administrative Expenses	102,307	104,745	104,745	+2,438	---	6250 M
6350 BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND						6350
6400 Benefit payments and interest on advances	1,010,011	1,009,763	1,009,763	-248	---	6400 M
6450 Employment Standards Admin., Salaries and expenses	33,578	32,761	32,761	-817	---	6450 M
6500 Departmental Management, Salaries and expenses	25,255	24,785	24,785	-470	---	6500 M
6550 Departmental Management, Inspector General	346	335	335	-11	---	6550 M
6600 Subtotal, Black Lung Disability	1,069,190	1,067,644	1,067,644	-1,546	---	6600
6650 Treasury Department Administrative Costs	356	356	356	---	---	6650 M
6700 Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,069,546	1,068,000	1,068,000	-1,546	---	6700
6750 Total, Employment Standards Administration	2,117,097	2,093,625	2,082,474	-34,623	-11,151	6750
6800 Federal Funds	2,115,055	2,091,514	2,080,363	-34,692	-11,151	6800
6810 Current year	(2,047,055)	(2,029,514)	(2,018,363)	(-28,692)	(-11,151)	6810
6820 FY 2009	(68,000)	(62,000)	(62,000)	(-6,000)	---	6820
6850 Trust Funds	2,042	2,111	2,111	+69	---	6850
6900 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						6900
6950 SALARIES AND EXPENSES						6950
7000 Safety and Health Standards	16,892	16,851	16,933	+41	+82	7000
7050 Federal Enforcement	176,973	183,046	190,128	+13,155	+7,082	7050
7100 State Programs	91,093	91,093	91,093	---	---	7100
7150 Technical Support	22,392	22,066	22,066	-326	---	7150
7200 Compliance Assistance:						7200
7250 Federal Assistance	72,659	79,607	75,566	+2,907	-4,041	7250
7300 State Consultation Grants	53,357	54,531	54,531	+1,174	---	7300
7350 Training Grants	10,116	---	10,116	---	+10,116	7350
7400 Subtotal, Compliance Assistance	136,132	134,138	140,213	+4,081	+6,075	7400
7450 Safety and Health Statistics	32,274	32,082	32,082	-192	---	7450
7500 Executive Direction and Administration	11,169	11,001	11,001	-168	---	7500
7550 Total, OSHA	486,925	490,277	503,516	+16,591	+13,239	7550

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
7600	MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						7600	
7650	SALARIES AND EXPENSES						7650	
7700	Coal Enforcement	120,396	140,620	140,620	+20,224	---	7700	
7750	Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	72,506	72,290	72,290	-216	---	7750	
7800	Standards Development	2,727	2,737	2,737	+10	---	7800	
7850	Assessments	6,556	5,743	5,743	-813	---	7850	
7900	Educational Policy and Development	35,326	34,256	34,256	-1,070	---	7900	
7950	Technical Support	29,237	28,200	28,200	-1,037	---	7950	
7975	Program evaluation and information resources (PEIR)	21,185	16,219	16,219	-4,966	---	7975	
8000	Program Administration	13,637	13,413	13,413	-224	---	8000	
8050	Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	301,570	313,478	313,478	+11,908	---	8050	
8100	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						8100	
8150	SALARIES AND EXPENSES						8150	
8200	Employment and Unemployment Statistics	169,722	175,320	175,320	+5,598	---	8200	
8250	Labor Market Information	77,067	78,264	78,264	+1,197	---	8250	
8300	Prices and Cost of Living	177,847	192,149	192,599	+14,752	+450	8300	
8350	Compensation and Working Conditions	81,658	84,859	86,084	+4,426	+1,225	8350	
8400	Productivity and Technology	11,063	11,332	11,332	+269	---	8400	
8450	Executive Direction and Staff Services	30,766	32,519	32,519	+1,753	---	8450	
8500	Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	548,123	574,443	576,118	+27,995	+1,675	8500	
8550	Federal Funds	471,056	496,179	497,854	+26,798	+1,675	8550	
8600	Trust Funds	77,067	78,264	78,264	+1,197	---	8600	
8650	OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY						8650	
8700	Salaries and expenses	27,712	18,602	27,712	---	+9,110	8700	
8850	DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						8850	
8900	SALARIES AND EXPENSES						8900	
8950	Executive Direction	28,189	28,680	23,237	-4,952	-5,443	8950	
9000	Departmental IT Crosscut	29,462	31,405	18,000	-11,462	-13,405	9000	
9050	Departmental Management Crosscut	1,108	750	500	-608	-250	9050	
9100	Legal Services	85,488	95,162	94,937	+9,449	-225	9100	
9150	Trust Funds	308	318	318	+10	---	9150	
9200	International Labor Affairs	72,516	14,097	72,516	---	+58,419	9200	
9250	Administration and Management	32,865	33,362	32,865	---	-497	9250	
9275	Frances Perkins building security enhancements	---	---	---	---	---	9275	
9300	Adjudication	27,537	28,289	28,289	+752	---	9300	
9350	Women's Bureau	9,666	9,832	10,500	+834	+668	9350	
9400	Civil Rights Activities	6,445	6,763	6,763	+318	---	9400	
9450	Chief Financial Officer	5,336	5,578	5,336	---	-242	9450	
9500	Total, Salaries and expenses	298,920	254,236	293,261	-5,659	+39,025	9500	
9550	Federal Funds	298,612	253,918	292,943	-5,669	+39,025	9550	
9560	Trust Funds	308	318	318	+10	---	9560	
9600	OFFICE OF JOB CORPS 2/						9600	
9610	Administration 3/	---	---	28,872	+28,872	+28,872	9610	
9620	Operations	879,357	831,372	916,684	+37,327	+85,312	9620	FF
9630	Advance from prior year	(591,000)	(591,000)	(591,000)	---	---	9630	
9640	FY 2009	591,000	591,000	591,000	---	---	9640	
9650	Construction and Renovation	7,920	---	12,920	+5,000	+12,920	9650	FF
9670	Advance from prior year	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---	---	9670	
9680	FY 2009	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---	9680	
9690	Total, Job Corps	1,578,277	1,522,372	1,649,476	+71,199	+127,104	9690	UA
9695	Current Year	(887,277)	(831,372)	(958,476)	(+71,199)	(+127,104)	9695	UA
9710	FY 2009	(691,000)	(691,000)	(691,000)	---	---	9710	UA
9880	VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING						9880	
9890	State administration, Grants	160,791	161,894	161,894	+1,103	---	9890	
9900	Federal Administration	31,187	33,282	33,282	+2,095	---	9900	
9925	National Veterans' Training Institute	1,967	1,949	1,967	---	+18	9925	
9950	Homeless Veterans Program	21,809	23,620	23,620	+1,811	---	9950	
10000	Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	7,435	7,351	7,435	---	+84	10000	UA FF
10050	Total, Veterans Employment and Training	223,189	228,096	228,198	+5,009	+102	10050	
10100	Federal Funds	29,244	30,971	31,055	+1,811	+84	10100	
10150	Trust Funds	193,945	197,125	197,143	+3,198	+18	10150	

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
10200 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						10200	
10250 Program Activities	67,214	72,929	72,929	+5,715	---	10250	
10300 Trust Funds	5,552	5,729	5,729	+177	---	10300	
10400 Total, Office of the Inspector General	72,766	78,658	78,658	+5,892	---	10400	
10450 Federal funds	67,214	72,929	72,929	+5,715	---	10450	
10500 Trust funds	5,552	5,729	5,729	+177	---	10500	
10550 Total, Departmental Management	2,173,152	2,083,362	2,249,593	+76,441	+166,231	10550	
10600 Federal Funds	1,973,347	1,880,190	2,046,403	+73,056	+166,213	10600	
10610 Current Year	(1,482,152)	(1,392,362)	(1,558,593)	(+76,441)	(+166,231)	10610	
10620 FY 2009	(691,000)	(691,000)	(691,000)	---	---	10620	
10650 Trust Funds	199,805	203,172	203,190	+3,385	+18	10650	
10675 WORKING CAPITAL FUND						10675	
10680 Working capital fund	6,168	12,000	---	-6,168	-12,000	10680	
10700 Total, Title I, Department of Labor	14,684,861	13,935,866	14,885,060	+200,199	+949,194	10700	
10750 Federal Funds	11,089,800	10,296,660	11,222,777	+132,977	+926,117	10750	
10800 Current Year	(8,558,800)	(7,771,660)	(8,697,777)	(+138,977)	(+926,117)	10800	
10850 FY 2009	(2,531,000)	(2,525,000)	(2,525,000)	(-6,000)	---	10850	
10900 Trust Funds	3,595,061	3,639,206	3,662,283	+67,222	+23,077	10900	
10920 Title I Footnotes:						10920	
10922 1/ Includes FY 2006 rescission of $125M for						10922	
10923 Community College Initiative						10923	
10924 2/ In FY 2007, Job Corps was requested and funded in						10924	
10925 ETA; FY 2008 requested in ETA but funded in Dept Mgmt						10925	
10927 3/ Administration for Job Corps funding was						10927	
10928 transferred from ETA to DM in FY 2006 Act and FY 2008.						10928	
10930 4/ In FY 2008, the Responsible Reintegration of						10930	
10931 Youthful Offenders and Prisoner Re-entry programs will						10931	
10932 be combined into Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program						10932	
10937 5/ Funding from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve						10937	
10938 6/ Two year availability						10938	
10950 TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						10950	
11000 HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						11000	
11050 HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES						11050	
11060 BUREAU OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE						11060	
11100 Community health centers	1,988,039	1,988,467	2,188,000	+199,961	+199,533	11100	UA
11115 State health access grants	---	---	75,000	+75,000	+75,000	11115	
11125 Free Clinics Medical Malpractice	41	100	40	-1	-60	11125	
11134 National Hansen's Disease Program	15,972	16,109	16,109	+137	---	11134	
11136 Buildings and Facilities	220	100	100	-120	---	11136	
11138 Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's	1,996	1,976	1,996	---	+20	11138	
11142 Subtotal, Bureau of Primary Health Care	2,006,268	2,006,752	2,281,245	+274,977	+274,493	11142	
11149 BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS						11149	
11150 National Health Service Corps:						11150	
11200 Field placements	40,443	30,729	40,443	---	+9,714	11200	
11250 Recruitment	85,230	85,230	91,057	+5,827	+5,827	11250	
11300 Subtotal, National Health Service Corps	125,673	115,959	131,500	+5,827	+15,541	11300	UA
11400 Health Professions, Training for Diversity:						11400	
11450 Centers of excellence	11,880	---	28,431	+16,551	+28,431	11450	
11500 Health careers opportunity program	3,960	---	28,440	+24,480	+28,440	11500	
11550 Faculty loan repayment	1,289	---	1,289	---	+1,289	11550	
11600 Scholarships for disadvantaged students	46,657	9,733	46,657	---	+36,924	11600	
11650 Subtotal, Training for Diversity	63,786	9,733	104,817	+41,031	+95,084	11650	
11700 Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry	48,851	---	48,851	---	+48,851	11700	
11750 Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:						11750	
11800 Area health education centers	28,681	---	31,200	+2,519	+31,200	11800	
11900 Allied health and other disciplines	3,960	---	3,960	---	+3,960	11900	
11950 Geriatric programs	31,548	---	31,548	---	+31,548	11950	
12050 Subtotal, Interdisciplinary Comm. Linkages	64,189	---	66,708	+2,519	+66,708	12050	
12200 Public health, preventive med. and dental programs	7,920	---	7,920	---	+7,920	12200	
12399 Nursing Programs:						12399	
12400 Advanced Education Nursing	57,061	---	57,061	---	+57,061	12400	
12450 Nurse education, practice, and retention	37,291	37,291	37,291	---	---	12450	
12500 Nursing workforce diversity	16,107	16,107	16,107	---	---	12500	

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
12505	Loan repayment and scholarship program	31,055	43,744	44,000	+12,945	+256	12505	
12515	Comprehensive geriatric education	3,392	3,392	3,392	---	---	12515	
12520	Nursing faculty loan program	4,773	4,773	7,773	+3,000	+3,000	12520	
12525	Subtotal, Nursing programs	149,679	105,307	165,624	+15,945	+60,317	12525	
12550	Subtotal, Health Professions	334,425	115,040	393,920	+59,495	+278,880	12550	UA
12600	Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education	297,009	110,018	307,009	+10,000	+196,991	12600	
12610	National Practitioner Data Bank	16,200	18,900	18,900	+2,700	---	12610	
12615	User Fees	-16,200	-18,900	-18,900	-2,700	---	12615	
12620	Health Care Integrity and Protection Data Bank	3,825	---	4,000	+175	+4,000	12620	
12625	User Fees	-3,825	---	-4,000	-175	-4,000	12625	
12630	Subtotal, Bureau of Health Professions	757,107	341,017	832,429	+75,322	+491,412	12630	
12745	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BUREAU						12745	
12750	Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	693,000	693,000	750,000	+57,000	+57,000	12750	
12775	Sickle cell anemia demonstration program	2,180	2,184	2,184	+4	---	12775	
12800	Traumatic Brain Injury	8,910	---	8,910	---	+8,910	12800	UA
12950	Healthy Start	101,518	100,503	120,000	+18,482	+19,497	12950	UA
13000	Universal Newborn Hearing	9,804	---	11,000	+1,196	+11,000	13000	UA
13005	Emergency medical services for children	19,800	---	19,800	---	+19,800	13005	UA
13015	Subtotal, Maternal and Child Health Bureau	835,212	795,687	911,894	+76,682	+116,207	13015	
13020	HIV/AIDS BUREAU						13020	
13025	Ryan White AIDS Programs:						13025	
13030	Emergency Assistance	603,993	603,993	636,300	+32,307	+32,307	13030	
13035	Comprehensive Care Programs	1,195,500	1,215,518	1,239,500	+44,000	+23,982	13035	
13040	AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	(789,546)	(814,546)	(830,593)	(+41,047)	(+16,047)	13040	
13045	Early Intervention Program	193,721	199,821	216,700	+22,979	+16,879	13045	
13050	Children, Youth, Women, and Families	71,794	71,794	71,800	+6	+6	13050	
13055	AIDS Dental Services	13,086	13,086	13,086	---	---	13055	
13060	Education and Training Centers	34,701	28,700	34,700	-1	+6,000	13060	
13065	Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	2,112,795	2,132,912	2,212,086	+99,291	+79,174	13065	
13070	Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---	13070	
13075	Subtotal, Ryan White AIDs program level	(2,137,795)	(2,157,912)	(2,237,086)	(+99,291)	(+79,174)	13075	
13110	Subtotal, HIV/AIDS Bureau	2,112,795	2,132,912	2,212,086	+99,291	+79,174	13110	
13200	HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS BUREAU						13200	
13205	Organ Transplantation	23,049	23,049	23,049	---	---	13205	UA
13210	National Cord Blood Inventory	3,963	1,966	3,963	---	+1,997	13210	
13215	Bone Marrow Program	25,168	22,701	25,168	---	+2,467	13215	
13220	Office of Pharmacy Affairs	---	2,940	2,940	+2,940	---	13220	
13225	Poison control	23,000	10,000	30,100	+7,100	+20,100	13225	
13230	Subtotal, Healthcare systems bureau	75,180	60,656	85,220	+10,040	+24,564	13230	
13300	RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS						13300	
13305	Rural outreach grants	38,885	---	52,962	+14,077	+52,962	13305	UA
13310	Rural Health Research	8,737	8,737	9,500	+763	+763	13310	
13315	Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	63,538	---	63,538	---	+63,538	13315	
13317	Delta Health Initiative 1/	---	---	---	---	---	13317	
13320	Rural and community access to emergency devices	1,487	---	2,000	+513	+2,000	13320	UA
13330	State Offices of Rural Health	8,141	8,141	9,000	+859	+859	13330	UA
13332	Black lung clinics 2/	5,891	5,886	5,891	---	+5	13332	
13333	Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program 2/	1,919	1,904	1,917	-2	+13	13333	
13340	Subtotal, Rural health programs	128,598	24,668	144,808	+16,210	+120,140	13340	
14290	Denali Commission	39,283	---	---	-39,283	---	14290	UA
14300	Family Planning	283,146	283,103	310,910	+27,764	+27,807	14300	UA
14350	Health Care-related Facilities and activities	---	---	127,926	+127,926	+127,926	14350	
14450	Telehealth	6,819	6,819	7,000	+181	+181	14450	UA
14850	Program Management	146,294	144,191	142,191	-4,103	-2,000	14850	
14900	Total, Health resources and services	6,390,702	5,795,805	7,055,709	+665,007	+1,259,904	14900	
14910	Total, Health resources & services program level	(6,415,702)	(5,820,805)	(7,080,709)	(+665,007)	(+1,259,904)	14910	
14915	Evaluation tap funding	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---	14915	

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
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	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
15050 HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS (HEAL) PROGRAM:						15050	
15100 Liquidating account	(4,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(-3,000)	---	15100	
15150 Program management	2,898	2,906	2,906	+8	---	15150	
15200 Total, HEAL	2,898	2,906	2,906	+8	---	15200	
15250 VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:						15250	
15300 Post-FY 1988 claims	55,871	57,547	57,547	+1,676	---	15300	M
15350 HRSA administration	3,982	3,528	3,528	-454	---	15350	
15400 Total, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	59,853	61,075	61,075	+1,222	---	15400	
15450 Total, Health Resources and Services Admin.	6,453,453	5,859,786	7,119,690	+666,237	+1,259,904	15450	
15475 Total, HRSA program level	(6,482,453)	(5,885,786)	(7,145,690)	(+663,237)	(+1,259,904)	15475	
15500 CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION						15500	
15590 Infectious Diseases	1,791,437	1,781,574	1,900,508	+109,071	+118,934	15590	UA
15601 Evaluation Tap Funding	(12,794)	(12,794)	(12,794)	---	---	15601	
15602 Subtotal, Program level	(1,804,231)	(1,794,368)	(1,913,302)	(+109,071)	(+118,934)	15602	
15650 Health Promotion	959,662	958,732	1,002,212	+42,550	+43,480	15650	UA
15700 Health Information and Service	88,418	108,361	70,104	-18,314	-38,257	15700	UA
15701 Evaluation Tap Funding	(134,235)	(135,135)	(183,924)	(+49,689)	(+48,789)	15701	
15702 Subtotal, Program level	(222,653)	(243,496)	(254,028)	(+31,375)	(+10,532)	15702	
15750 Environmental health and injury	288,104	287,674	305,151	+17,047	+17,477	15750	UA
15800 Occupational safety and health 4/	167,028	165,927	222,576	+55,548	+56,649	15800	
15805 Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) (emergency)	63,000	---	---	-63,000	---	15805	
15810 Evaluation Tap Funding	(87,071)	(87,071)	(88,361)	(+1,290)	(+1,290)	15810	
15815 Subtotal, Program level 4/	(317,099)	(252,998)	(310,937)	(-6,162)	(+57,939)	15815	
15850 Global health	334,038	379,719	381,337	+47,299	+1,618	15850	
15870 Terrorism preparedness and response 3/	1,541,300	1,504,375	1,598,751	+57,451	+94,376	15870	
15900 Public Health research:						15900	
15910 Evaluation Tap Funding	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	---	---	15910	
15950 Public health improvement and leadership	189,808	190,412	199,237	+9,429	+8,825	15950	
16000 Preventive health and health services block grant	99,000	---	109,000	+10,000	+109,000	16000	UA
16030 Undistributed reduction	---	---	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	16030	
16050 Buildings and Facilities	134,400	20,000	10,500	-123,900	-9,500	16050	
16150 Business services	344,377	319,877	344,377	---	+24,500	16150	
16395 Total, Centers for Disease Control	5,937,572	5,716,651	6,141,753	+204,181	+425,102	16395	
16420 Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	(265,100)	(266,000)	(316,079)	(+50,979)	(+50,079)	16420	
16425 Total, Centers for Disease Control program level	(6,265,672)	(5,982,651)	(6,457,832)	(+192,160)	(+475,181)	16425	
16550 NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						16550	
16600 National Cancer Institute	4,797,639	4,782,114	4,870,382	+72,743	+88,268	16600	
16650 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,922,929	2,925,413	2,965,775	+42,846	+40,362	16650	
16700 National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research	389,703	389,722	395,753	+6,050	+6,031	16700	
16740 National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and						16740	
16750 Kidney Diseases	1,705,868	1,708,045	1,731,893	+26,025	+23,848	16750	
16775 Juvenile diabetes (mandatory)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---	---	16775	M
16780 Subtotal, NIDDK	(1,855,868)	(1,858,045)	(1,881,893)	(+26,025)	(+23,848)	16780	
16800 National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	1,535,545	1,537,019	1,559,106	+23,561	+22,087	16800	
16850 National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	4,268,708	4,292,482	4,332,019	+63,311	+39,537	16850	
16900 Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	99,000	300,000	300,000	+201,000	---	16900	
16950 Subtotal, NIAID	4,367,708	4,592,482	4,632,019	+264,311	+39,537	16950	
17000 National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,935,808	1,941,462	1,966,019	+30,211	+24,557	17000	
17050 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	1,254,707	1,264,946	1,273,863	+19,156	+8,917	17050	
17100 National Eye Institute	667,116	667,820	677,039	+9,923	+9,219	17100	
17150 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	642,002	637,406	652,303	+10,301	+14,897	17150	
17250 National Institute on Aging	1,047,260	1,047,148	1,062,833	+15,573	+15,685	17250	
17300 National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal						17300	
17350 and Skin Diseases	508,240	508,082	516,044	+7,804	+7,962	17350	
17400 National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication						17400	
17450 Disorders	393,668	393,682	400,305	+6,637	+6,623	17450	
17500 National Institute of Nursing Research	137,404	137,800	139,527	+2,123	+1,727	17500	
17550 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	436,259	436,505	442,870	+6,611	+6,365	17550	
17600 National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,000,621	1,000,365	1,015,559	+14,938	+15,194	17600	
17650 National Institute of Mental Health	1,404,494	1,405,421	1,425,531	+21,037	+20,110	17650	
17700 National Human Genome Research Institute	486,491	484,436	493,996	+7,505	+9,560	17700	
17750 National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and						17750	
17800 Bioengineering	296,887	300,463	303,318	+6,431	+2,855	17800	

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17850 National Center for Research Resources	1,133,240	1,112,498	1,171,095	+37,855	+58,597	17850
17900 National Center for Complementary and Alternative						17900
17950 Medicine	121,576	121,699	123,380	+1,804	+1,681	17950
18000 National Center on Minority Health and Health						18000
18050 Disparities	199,444	194,495	202,691	+3,247	+8,196	18050
18100 John E. Fogarty International Center	66,446	66,594	67,599	+1,153	+1,005	18100
18150 National Library of Medicine	320,850	312,562	325,484	+4,634	+12,922	18150
18155 Evaluation Tap Funding	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	---	---	18155
18157 Subtotal, NLM	329,050	320,762	333,684	+4,634	+12,922	18157
18200 Office of the Director 3/	1,046,901	517,062	1,114,422	+67,521	+597,360	18200
18205 Common fund	(483,000)	(121,540)	(495,153)	(+12,153)	(+373,613)	18205
18250 Buildings and Facilities	81,081	136,000	121,081	+40,000	-14,919	18250
18400 Total, National Institutes of Health (NIH)	28,899,887	28,621,241	29,649,887	+750,000	+1,028,646	18400
18450 Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	-99,000	-300,000	-300,000	-201,000	---	18450
18480 Evaluation Tap Funding	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	---	---	18480
18500 Total, NIH, Program Level	(28,809,087)	(28,329,441)	(29,358,087)	(+549,000)	(+1,028,646)	18500
18600 SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES						18600
18601 ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)						18601
18650 Mental Health:						18650
18700 Programs of Regional and National Significance	263,263	186,633	277,030	+13,767	+90,397	18700
18750 Mental Health block grant	406,843	406,843	419,843	+13,000	+13,000	18750
18775 Evaluation Tap Funding	(21,413)	(21,413)	(21,413)	---	---	18775
18780 Subtotal, Program level	(428,256)	(428,256)	(441,256)	(+13,000)	(+13,000)	18780
18800 Children's Mental Health	104,078	104,078	104,078	---	---	18800
18850 Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	54,261	54,261	54,261	---	---	18850
18900 Protection and Advocacy	34,000	34,000	34,000	---	---	18900
18950 Subtotal, Mental Health	862,445	785,815	889,212	+26,767	+103,397	18950
18955 Subtotal, Program level	(883,858)	(807,228)	(910,625)	(+26,767)	(+103,397)	18955
19000 Substance Abuse Treatment:						19000
19050 Programs of Regional and National Significance	394,649	347,790	398,102	+3,453	+50,312	19050
19075 Evaluation Tap Funding	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	---	---	19075
19080 Subtotal, Program level	(398,949)	(352,090)	(402,402)	(+3,453)	(+50,312)	19080
19100 Substance Abuse block grant	1,679,391	1,679,391	1,714,391	+35,000	+35,000	19100
19125 Evaluation Tap Funding	(79,200)	(79,200)	(79,200)	---	---	19125
19130 Subtotal, Program level	(1,758,591)	(1,758,591)	(1,793,591)	(+35,000)	(+35,000)	19130
19150 Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment	2,074,040	2,027,181	2,112,493	+38,453	+85,312	19150
19155 Subtotal, Program level	(2,157,540)	(2,110,681)	(2,195,993)	(+38,453)	(+85,312)	19155
19200 Substance Abuse Prevention:						19200
19250 Programs of Regional and National Significance	192,902	156,461	194,502	+1,600	+38,041	19250
19350 Program Management	76,721	76,969	76,721	---	-248	19350
19352 Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(16,000)	(16,250)	(16,000)	---	(-250)	19352
19353 Subtotal, Program level	92,721	93,219	92,721	---	-498	19353
19400 Total, SAMHSA	3,206,108	3,046,426	3,272,928	+66,820	+226,502	19400 UA
19405 Evaluation Tap funding	(120,913)	(121,163)	(120,913)	---	(-250)	19405
19410 Total, SAMHSA program level	(3,327,021)	(3,167,589)	(3,393,841)	(+66,820)	(+226,252)	19410

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19500 AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY						19500	
19550 Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:						19550	
19600 Federal Funds	---	---	271,564	+271,564	+271,564	19600	
19650 Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(260,986)	(271,564)	---	(-260,986)	(-271,564)	19650	
19700 Clinical effectiveness research (NA)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(30,000)	(+15,000)	(+15,000)	19700	
19750 Patient safety research (NA)	(84,000)	(93,934)	(78,934)	(-5,066)	(-15,000)	19750	
19800 Subtotal, Program level	(260,986)	(271,564)	(271,564)	(+10,578)	---	19800	
19850 Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys:						19850	
19900 Federal Funds	---	---	8,236	+8,236	+8,236	19900	
19950 Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(55,300)	(55,300)	(47,064)	(-8,236)	(-8,236)	19950	
19960 Subtotal, Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys	(55,300)	(55,300)	(55,300)	---	---	19960	
20100 Program Support:						20100	
20125 Federal Funds	---	---	2,700	+2,700	+2,700	20125	
20150 Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(2,700)	(2,700)	---	(-2,700)	(-2,700)	20150	
20160 Subtotal, Program support	(2,700)	(2,700)	(2,700)	---	---	20160	
20290 Total, AHRQ	---	---	282,500	+282,500	+282,500	20290	UA
20300 Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(318,986)	(329,564)	(47,064)	(-271,922)	(-282,500)	20300	
20310 Total, AHRQ program level	(318,986)	(329,564)	(329,564)	(+10,578)	---	20310	
20350 Total, Public Health Service appropriation	44,560,020	43,244,104	46,466,758	+1,906,738	+3,222,654	20350	
20355 Total, Public Health Service program level	(45,203,219)	(43,695,031)	(46,685,014)	(+1,481,795)	(+2,989,983)	20355	
20500 CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES						20500	
20550 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID						20550	
20600 Medicaid current law benefits	155,467,869	194,109,000	194,109,000	+38,641,131	---	20600	M
20650 State and local administration	9,881,583	10,014,716	10,014,716	+133,133	---	20650	M
20700 Vaccines for Children	2,905,330	2,761,957	2,763,957	-141,373	+2,000	20700	M
20750 Subtotal, Medicaid program level	168,254,782	206,885,673	206,887,673	+38,632,891	+2,000	20750	
20850 Less funds advanced in prior year	-62,783,825	-65,257,617	-65,257,617	-2,473,792	---	20850	M
20900 Total, Grants to States for medicaid	105,470,957	141,628,056	141,630,056	+36,159,099	+2,000	20900	
20950 New advance, 1st quarter	65,257,617	67,292,669	67,292,669	+2,035,052	---	20950	M
20990 State Children's Health Insurance program						20990	
20991 shortfall payment (SCHIP) (emergency)	396,000	---	---	-396,000	---	20991	
21000 PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS						21000	
21050 Supplemental medical insurance	137,623,000	140,704,000	140,704,000	+3,081,000	---	21050	M
21100 Hospital insurance for the uninsured	239,000	269,000	269,000	+30,000	---	21100	M
21150 Federal uninsured payment	229,000	237,000	237,000	+8,000	---	21150	M
21200 Program management	175,000	192,000	192,000	+17,000	---	21200	M
21205 General revenue for Part D benefit	37,329,000	46,299,000	46,299,000	+8,970,000	---	21205	M
21210 General revenue for Part D administration	703,480	744,000	744,000	+40,520	---	21210	M
21220 HCFAC reimbursement	---	183,000	383,000	+383,000	+200,000	21220	M
21250 Subtotal, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	176,298,480	188,628,000	188,828,000	+12,529,520	+200,000	21250	
21260 Less funds advanced in prior year	---	---	---	---	---	21260	M
21280 Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	176,298,480	188,628,000	188,828,000	+12,529,520	+200,000	21280	
21300 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT 5/						21300	
21400 Research, Demonstration, Evaluation	57,420	33,700	23,070	-34,350	-10,630	21400	
21450 Medicare Operations 6/	2,159,242	2,303,615	2,221,215	+61,973	-82,400	21450	
21680 Revitalization plan	23,963	---	---	-23,963	---	21680	
21700 State Survey and Certification	258,128	293,524	293,524	+35,396	---	21700	
21750 High risk insurance pools	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000	21750	
21800 Federal Administration 6/	642,354	643,187	642,354	---	-833	21800	
21950 Total, Program management, Limitation on new BA	3,141,107	3,274,026	3,230,163	+89,056	-43,863	21950	
21960 Survey and Certification user fee	---	(-35,000)	---	---	(+35,000)	21960	05
22000 Total, Program management, program level	(3,141,107)	(3,239,026)	(3,230,163)	(+89,056)	(-8,863)	22000	

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22010 HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL						22010	
22015 Part D drug benefit/medicare advantage (MIP)	---	137,840	288,480	+288,480	+150,640	22015	
22017 HHS Office of Inspector General	---	17,530	36,690	+36,690	+19,160	22017	
22019 Department of Justice	---	17,530	36,690	+36,690	+19,160	22019	
22020 Medicaid and SCHIP financial management	---	10,100	21,140	+21,140	+11,040	22020	
22025 Total, Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control	---	183,000	383,000	+383,000	+200,000	22025	
22050 Total, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	350,564,161	401,005,751	401,363,888	+50,799,727	+358,137	22050	
22100 Federal funds	347,423,054	397,548,725	397,750,725	+50,327,671	+202,000	22100	
22150 Current year	(282,165,437)	(330,256,056)	(330,458,056)	(+48,292,619)	(+202,000)	22150	
22200 New advance, FY 2009	(65,257,617)	(67,292,669)	(67,292,669)	(+2,035,052)	---	22200	
22250 Trust Funds	3,141,107	3,457,026	3,613,163	+472,056	+156,137	22250	
22300 ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES						22300	
22350 FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES						22350	
22400 Payments to territories	38,000	38,000	38,000	---	---	22400	M
22450 Repatriation	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	22450	M
22500 Subtotal, Welfare payments	39,000	39,000	39,000	---	---	22500	
22550 Child Support Enforcement:						22550	
22600 State and local administration	3,943,678	3,417,713	3,417,713	-525,965	---	22600	M
22650 Federal incentive payments	471,000	483,000	483,000	+12,000	---	22650	M
22750 Access and visitation	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	22750	M
22800 Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,424,678	3,910,713	3,910,713	-513,965	---	22800	
22850 Total, Family support payments program level	4,463,678	3,949,713	3,949,713	-513,965	---	22850	
22900 Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,200,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	+200,000	---	22900	M
22950 Total, Family support payments, current year	3,263,678	2,949,713	2,949,713	-313,965	---	22950	
23000 New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2009	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	23000	M
23020 LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP)						23020	
23050 Formula grants	1,980,000	1,500,000	1,980,000	---	+480,000	23050	
23055 Deficit Reduction Act (P.L. 109-171) (NA)	---	---	---	---	---	23055	M
23080 Subtotal, Formula grants	1,980,000	1,500,000	1,980,000	---	+480,000	23080	UA
23150 Contingency fund	181,170	282,000	682,000	+500,830	+400,000	23150	
23152 Deficit Reduction Act (P.L. 109-171) (NA)	---	---	---	---	---	23152	M
23153 Subtotal, Contingency fund	181,170	282,000	682,000	+500,830	+400,000	23153	
23160 Total, LIHEAP	2,161,170	1,782,000	2,662,000	+500,830	+880,000	23160	
23175 Total, LIHEAP, program level	2,161,170	1,782,000	2,662,000	+500,830	+880,000	23175	
23200 REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE						23200	
23250 Transitional and Medical Services	265,546	294,021	294,021	+28,475	---	23250	UA
23300 Victims of Trafficking	9,823	14,816	9,814	-9	-5,002	23300	UA
23350 Social Services	154,005	149,610	154,005	---	+4,395	23350	UA
23400 Preventive Health	4,748	4,700	4,748	---	+48	23400	UA
23450 Targeted Assistance	48,590	48,104	48,590	---	+486	23450	UA
23475 Unaccompanied minors	95,318	134,662	129,635	+34,317	-5,027	23475	
23500 Victims of Torture	9,817	9,717	9,817	---	+100	23500	UA
23540 Total, Refugee and entrant assistance	587,847	655,630	650,630	+62,783	-5,000	23540	
23550 Total, Refugee and entrant assistance	587,847	655,630	650,630	+62,783	-5,000	23550	
23650 CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	2,062,081	2,062,081	2,137,081	+75,000	+75,000	23650	UA
23700 SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	---	---	23700	M
23750 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS						23750	
23800 Programs for Children, Youth and Families:						23800	
23850 Head Start, current funded	5,499,771	5,399,771	5,574,771	+75,000	+175,000	23850	
23900 Advance from prior year	(1,388,800)	(1,388,800)	(1,388,800)	---	---	23900	
23950 FY 2009	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,388,800	---	---	23950	
24000 Subtotal, Head Start, program level	6,888,571	6,788,571	6,963,571	+75,000	+175,000	24000	UA
24050 Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Program	87,837	87,837	97,837	+10,000	+10,000	24050	
24125 Prevention grants to reduce abuse of runaway youth	15,027	15,027	15,027	---	---	24125	

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24150	Child Abuse State Grants	27,007	27,007	27,007	---	---	24150	
24200	Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	25,780	36,138	36,833	+11,053	+695	24200	
24225	Community based child abuse prevention	42,430	42,430	42,430	---	---	24225	
24250	Abandoned Infants Assistance	11,835	11,835	11,835	---	---	24250	
24300	Child Welfare Services	286,754	286,754	286,754	---	---	24300	
24350	Child Welfare Training	7,335	7,335	7,335	---	---	24350	
24400	Adoption Opportunities	26,848	26,848	26,848	---	---	24400	
24500	Adoption Incentive	5,000	13,500	9,500	+4,500	-4,000	24500	
24550	Adoption Awareness	12,674	12,674	14,674	+2,000	+2,000	24550	UA
24575	Interstate Home Study for Adoption and Foster Care	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000	24575	
24600	Compassion Capital Fund	64,350	75,000	64,350	---	-10,650	24600	
24650	Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	5,868	---	8,635	+2,767	+8,635	24650	
24655	Evaluation tap funding	(6,000)	(5,880)	(6,000)	---	(+120)	24655	
24657	Subtotal, Program level	(11,868)	(5,880)	(14,635)	(+2,767)	(+8,755)	24657	
24750	Developmental Disabilities Programs:						24750	
24800	State Councils	71,771	71,771	76,771	+5,000	+5,000	24800	
24850	Protection and Advocacy	38,718	38,718	38,718	---	---	24850	
24875	Voting access for individuals with disabilities	15,720	15,720	15,720	---	---	24875	
24899	Developmental Disabilities Projects of National						24899	
24900	Significance	11,414	11,414	11,414	---	---	24900	
24949	University Centers for Excellence in Developmental						24949	
24950	Disabilities	33,212	33,213	33,213	+1	---	24950	
25000	Subtotal, Developmental disabilities programs	170,835	170,836	175,836	+5,001	+5,000	25000	UA
25050	Native American Programs	44,332	44,332	47,332	+3,000	+3,000	25050	UA
25100	Community Services:						25100	
25150	Grants to States for Community Services	630,425	---	660,425	+30,000	+660,425	25150	UA
25200	Community Initiative Program:						25200	
25250	Economic Development	27,022	---	32,700	+5,678	+32,700	25250	UA
25275	Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals	5,382	---	5,382	---	+5,382	25275	
25300	Individual Development Account Initiative	24,452	24,452	24,452	---	---	25300	UA
25350	Rural Community Facilities	7,293	---	8,000	+707	+8,000	25350	UA
25400	Subtotal, Community Initiative Program	64,149	24,452	70,534	+6,385	+46,082	25400	
25550	Subtotal, Community Services	694,574	24,452	730,959	+36,385	+706,507	25550	
25650	Domestic Violence Hotline	2,970	2,970	2,970	---	---	25650	
25700	Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters	124,731	124,731	134,731	+10,000	+10,000	25700	
25900	Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49,493	50,000	49,493	---	-507	25900	
25950	Independent Living Training Vouchers	46,157	46,157	46,157	---	---	25950	
25980	Abstinence Education	108,900	136,664	136,664	+27,764	---	25980	
25990	Evaluation Tap Funding	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	---	---	25990	
25995	Subtotal, Program level	(113,400)	(141,164)	(141,164)	(+27,764)	---	25995	
25997	Faith-Based Center	1,386	1,386	1,386	---	---	25997	
26000	Program Direction	187,776	197,225	187,776	---	-9,449	26000	
26050	Total, Children and Families Services Programs	8,938,470	8,239,709	9,125,940	+187,470	+886,231	26050	
26100	Current Year	(7,549,670)	(6,850,909)	(7,737,140)	(+187,470)	(+886,231)	26100	
26150	FY 2009	(1,388,800)	(1,388,800)	(1,388,800)	---	---	26150	
26160	Evaluation Tap funding	(10,500)	(10,380)	(10,500)	---	(+120)	26160	
26180	Total, Program level	8,948,970	8,250,089	9,136,440	+187,470	+886,351	26180	
26250	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES 7/	345,000	345,000	345,000	---	---	26250	M
26300	Discretionary Funds	89,100	89,100	89,100	---	---	26300	

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
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		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
26350	PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION						26350	
26400	Foster Care	4,475,000	4,593,000	4,593,000	+118,000	---	26400	M
26450	Adoption Assistance	2,027,000	2,159,000	2,159,000	+132,000	---	26450	M
26500	Independent living	140,000	140,000	140,000	---	---	26500	M
26550	Total, Payments to States	6,642,000	6,892,000	6,892,000	+250,000	---	26550	
26600	Less Advances from Prior Year	-1,730,000	-1,810,000	-1,810,000	-80,000	---	26600	M
26650	Total, payments, current year	4,912,000	5,082,000	5,082,000	+170,000	---	26650	
26700	New Advance, 1st quarter	1,810,000	1,776,000	1,776,000	-34,000	---	26700	M
26750	Total, Administration for Children & Families	26,869,346	25,681,233	27,517,464	+648,118	+1,836,231	26750	
26800	Current year	(22,670,546)	(21,516,433)	(23,352,664)	(+682,118)	(+1,836,231)	26800	
26850	FY 2009	(4,198,800)	(4,164,800)	(4,164,800)	(-34,000)	---	26850	
26875	Evaluation Tap funding	(10,500)	(10,380)	(10,500)	---	(+120)	26875	
26880	Total, Administration for Children & Families	26,879,846	25,691,613	27,527,964	+648,118	+1,836,351	26880	
26900	ADMINISTRATION ON AGING						26900	
26950	Grants to States:						26950	
27000	Supportive Services and Centers	350,595	350,595	357,595	+7,000	+7,000	27000	
27050	Preventive Health	21,400	---	21,400	---	+21,400	27050	
27100	Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans-Title VII	20,156	19,166	20,156	---	+990	27100	
27150	Family Caregivers	156,167	154,187	156,167	---	+1,980	27150	
27200	Native American Caregivers Support	6,241	6,241	6,428	+187	+187	27200	
27250	Subtotal, Caregivers	162,408	160,428	162,595	+187	+2,167	27250	
27300	Nutrition:						27300	
27350	Congregate Meals	398,919	383,401	411,692	+12,773	+28,291	27350	
27400	Home Delivered Meals	188,305	180,998	194,337	+6,032	+13,339	27400	
27425	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	147,846	147,110	152,570	+4,724	+5,460	27425	
27430	Subtotal, Nutrition	735,070	711,509	758,599	+23,529	+47,090	27430	
27440	Subtotal, Grants to States	1,289,629	1,241,698	1,320,345	+30,716	+78,647	27440	
27450	Grants for Native Americans	26,134	26,134	26,918	+784	+784	27450	
27500	Program Innovations	24,058	35,485	10,240	-13,818	-25,245	27500	
27550	Aging Network Support Activities	13,133	13,133	29,633	+16,500	+16,500	27550	
27600	Alzheimer's Disease Demonstrations	11,668	---	11,668	---	+11,668	27600	UA
27650	Program Administration	18,385	18,696	18,385	---	-311	27650	
27700	Total, Administration on Aging	1,383,007	1,335,146	1,417,189	+34,182	+82,043	27700	
27750	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						27750	
27800	GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:						27800	
27850	Federal Funds	179,175	225,442	195,021	+15,846	-30,421	27850	
27855	Rescission (P.L. 110-28)	-500	---	---	+500	---	27855	
27950	Trust Funds	5,792	5,851	5,851	+59	---	27950	
28050	Subtotal	184,467	231,293	200,872	+16,405	-30,421	28050	
28100	Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	30,307	30,307	30,307	---	---	28100	UA
28200	Minority health	53,455	43,775	49,284	-4,171	+5,509	28200	
28250	Office of women's health	28,246	27,369	28,800	+554	+1,431	28250	

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request	
28500 Minority HIV/AIDS	51,891	51,891	51,891	---	---	28500
28530 Afghanistan	5,892	5,941	5,941	+49	---	28530
28540 Embryo adoption awareness campaign	1,980	1,980	1,980	---	---	28540
28560 Evaluation tap funding (ASPE) (NA)	(39,552)	(46,756)	(46,756)	(+7,204)	---	28560
28600 Total, General Departmental Management	356,238	392,556	369,075	+12,837	-23,481	28600
28650 Federal Funds	(350,946)	(386,705)	(363,224)	(+12,278)	(-23,481)	28650
28655 Rescissions	(-500)	---	---	(+500)	---	28655
28700 Trust Funds	5,792	5,851	5,851	+59	---	28700
28775 Evaluation tap funding	(39,552)	(46,756)	(46,756)	(+7,204)	---	28775
28777 OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS	59,727	70,000	65,000	+5,273	-5,000	28777
28779 OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH						28779
28780 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 8/	42,402	89,872	13,302	-29,100	-76,570	28780
28782 Evaluation tap funding	(18,900)	(28,000)	(48,000)	(+29,100)	(+20,000)	28782
28783 Total, Health Information Tech. program level	(61,302)	(117,872)	(61,302)	---	(-56,570)	28783
28850 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:						28850
28900 Federal Funds	39,808	44,687	44,687	+4,879	---	28900
28950 HIPAA funding (NA)	(175,570)	(196,418)	(196,418)	(+20,848)	---	28950
28975 Medicaid integrity program						28975
28976 Deficit Reduction Act (P.L. 109-171) (NA)	---	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+25,000)	---	28976
29050 Total, Inspector General program level	(215,378)	(266,105)	(266,105)	(+50,727)	---	29050
29100 OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:						29100
29150 Federal Funds	31,628	33,748	33,748	+2,120	---	29150
29200 Trust Funds	3,281	3,314	3,314	+33	---	29200
29250 Total, Office for Civil Rights	34,909	37,062	37,062	+2,153	---	29250
29450 MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS						29450
29500 Retirement payments	292,249	317,967	317,967	+25,718	---	29500 M
29550 Survivors benefits	17,338	18,026	18,026	+688	---	29550 M
29600 Dependents' medical care	61,111	66,549	66,549	+5,438	---	29600 M
29605 Total,Medical benefits for Commissioned Officers	370,698	402,542	402,542	+31,844	---	29605
29750 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE EMERGENCY FUND						29750
29790 Office of the Secretary activities	717,320	780,646	757,291	+39,971	-23,355	29790
29800 Other PHSSEF activities	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000	29800
29806 Pandemic influenza preparedness	---	948,091	948,091	+948,091	---	29806
29850 Total, PHSSEF	717,320	1,753,737	1,705,382	+988,062	-48,355	29850
29860 Covered countermeasure process fund	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000	29860
29900 Total, Office of the Secretary	1,621,102	2,790,456	2,642,050	+1,020,948	-148,406	29900
29950 Federal Funds	1,552,302	2,711,291	2,567,885	+1,015,583	-143,406	29950
30000 Trust Funds	68,800	79,165	74,165	+5,365	-5,000	30000
30100 Total, Title II, Dept of Health & Human Services	424,997,636	474,056,690	479,407,349	+54,409,713	+5,350,659	30100
30150 Federal Funds	421,787,729	470,520,499	475,720,021	+53,932,292	+5,199,522	30150
30200 Current year	(352,331,312)	(399,063,030)	(404,262,552)	(+51,931,240)	(+5,199,522)	30200
30210 Emergency appropriations	(459,000)	---	---	(-459,000)	---	30210
30250 FY 2009	(69,456,417)	(71,457,469)	(71,457,469)	(+2,001,052)	---	30250
30300 Trust Funds	3,209,907	3,536,191	3,687,328	+477,421	+151,137	30300

30305 Title II Footnotes: 30305
30308 1/In FY 2006, the Delta Health initiative funded 30308
30309 through the Rural hospital flexibility grant program 30309
30310 2/ Depart. of Health & Human Services reorganization 30310
30311 (7/12/06) of the Office of Rural Health Policy 30311
30312 3/ Funds provided for biodefense activities are 30312
30313 reflected within CDC and NIH respectively. 30313
30315 4/ Includes Mine Safety and Health. 30315
30318 5/ The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 provided $74M 30318
30321 for CMS Program Management. 30321
30324 6/ FY 2006 Appropriations Act included a $60M program 30324
30325 administrative reduction. 30325
30327 7/ The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 provided $20M for 30327
30328 the Promoting Safe and Stable Entitlement Program. 30328
30330 8/ An additional $50 million for Health IT within AHRQ 30330
30331 in FY 2007; an additional $45 million in FY 2008. 30331

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	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
30350 TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						30350	
30400 EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED						30400	
30450 Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)						30450	
30500 Basic Grants:						30500	
30550 Advance from prior year	(1,478,584)	(1,353,584)	(1,353,584)	(-125,000)	---	30550	
30600 Forward funded	5,451,387	5,325,824	5,451,387	---	+125,563	30600	FF
30650 Current funded	3,437	4,000	4,000	+563	---	30650	
30700 Subtotal, Basic grants current year approp.	5,454,824	5,329,824	5,455,387	+563	+125,563	30700	
30750 Subtotal, Basic grants total funds available	(6,933,408)	(6,683,408)	(6,808,971)	(-124,437)	(+125,563)	30750	
30800 Basic Grants FY 2009 Advance	1,353,584	1,478,584	1,353,584	---	-125,000	30800	
30850 Subtotal, Basic grants, program level	6,808,408	6,808,408	6,808,971	+563	+563	30850	
30900 Concentration Grants:						30900	
30950 Advance from prior year	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	---	---	30950	
31000 FY 2009 Advance	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	---	---	31000	
31050 Subtotal, Concentration Grants program level	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	---	---	31050	
31100 Targeted Grants:						31100	
31120 Forward funded	---	1,196,775	771,219	+771,219	-425,556	31120	FF
31150 Advance from prior year	(2,269,843)	(2,332,343)	(2,332,343)	(+62,500)	---	31150	
31200 FY 2009 Advance	2,332,343	2,269,843	2,323,343	-9,000	+53,500	31200	
31250 Subtotal, Targeted Grants program level	2,332,343	3,466,618	3,094,562	+762,219	-372,056	31250	
31300 Education Finance Incentive Grants:						31300	
31350 Advance from prior year	(2,269,843)	(2,332,343)	(2,332,343)	(+62,500)	---	31350	
31400 FY 2009 Advance	2,332,343	2,269,843	3,094,260	+761,917	+824,417	31400	
31450 Subtotal, Education Finance Incentive Grants	2,332,343	2,269,843	3,094,260	+761,917	+824,417	31450	
31500 Subtotal, Grants to LEAs, program level	12,838,125	13,909,900	14,362,824	+1,524,699	+452,924	31500	
31550 Even Start	82,283	---	99,000	+16,717	+99,000	31550	FF
31560 School improvement grants	125,000	500,000	500,000	+375,000	---	31560	FF
31600 Reading First:						31600	
31655 State Grants (forward funded)	1,029,234	1,018,692	400,000	-629,234	-618,692	31655	FF
31850 Subtotal, Reading First State Grants	1,029,234	1,018,692	400,000	-629,234	-618,692	31850	
31890 Early Reading First	117,666	117,666	114,550	-3,116	-3,116	31890	
31895 Striving readers 1/	31,870	100,000	31,870	---	-68,130	31895	FF
31897 Math Now for elementary school students	---	125,000	---	---	-125,000	31897	
31899 Math Now for middle school students	---	125,000	---	---	-125,000	31899	
31900 Literacy through School Libraries	19,485	19,486	19,486	+1	---	31900	
31915 Promise scholarships	---	250,000	---	---	-250,000	31915	
31920 America's opportunity scholarships for kids	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	31920	
31950 State Agency Programs:						31950	
32000 Migrant	386,524	380,295	393,900	+7,376	+13,605	32000	FF
32050 Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	49,797	49,797	49,797	---	---	32050	FF
32060 Subtotal, State Agency programs	436,321	430,092	443,697	+7,376	+13,605	32060	
32100 Evaluation	9,330	9,327	9,330	---	+3	32100	
32150 Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	2,352	---	1,634	-718	+1,634	32150	FF
32400 Migrant Education:						32400	
32450 High School Equivalency Program	18,550	18,550	18,550	---	---	32450	
32500 College Assistance Migrant Program	15,377	15,377	15,377	---	---	32500	
32550 Subtotal, Migrant Education	33,927	33,927	33,927	---	---	32550	UA
32600 Total, Education for the disadvantaged	14,725,593	16,689,090	16,016,318	+1,290,725	-672,772	32600	
32650 Current Year	(7,342,292)	(9,305,789)	(7,880,100)	(+537,808)	(-1,425,689)	32650	
32700 FY 2009	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	(8,136,218)	(+752,917)	(+752,917)	32700	
32750 Subtotal, forward funded	(7,158,447)	(8,571,383)	(7,698,807)	(+540,360)	(-872,576)	32750	
32800 IMPACT AID						32800	
32850 Basic Support Payments	1,091,867	1,091,867	1,140,517	+48,650	+48,650	32850	
32900 Payments for Children with Disabilities	49,466	49,466	49,466	---	---	32900	
32950 Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	4,950	4,597	4,950	---	+353	32950	

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
33000 Construction (Sec. 8007)	17,820	17,820	17,820	---	---	33000	
33050 Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	64,350	64,350	65,700	+1,350	+1,350	33050	
33100 Total, Impact aid	1,228,453	1,228,100	1,278,453	+50,000	+50,353	33100	
33150 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS						33150	
33200 State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality	1,452,439	1,352,488	1,752,439	+300,000	+399,951	33200	FF
33250 Advance from prior year	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	---	---	33250	
33300 FY 2009	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	---	---	33300	
33350 Subtotal, State Grants for Improving Teacher						33350	
33400 Quality, program level	2,887,439	2,787,488	3,187,439	+300,000	+399,951	33400	
33600 Early Childhood Educator Professional Development	14,550	---	---	-14,550	---	33600	
33700 Mathematics and Science Partnerships	182,160	182,124	182,160	---	+36	33700	FF
33890 State Grants for Innovative Education (Education Block						33890	
33900 Grant)	99,000	---	99,000	---	+99,000	33900	FF
34150 Educational Technology State Grants	272,250	---	272,250	---	+272,250	34150	FF
34200 Supplemental Education Grants	18,001	18,001	18,001	---	---	34200	
34325 21st Century Community Learning Centers	981,166	981,180	1,106,166	+125,000	+124,986	34325	FF
35050 State Assessments/Enhanced Assessment Instruments	407,563	411,630	411,630	+4,067	---	35050	FF
35060 Javits gifted and talented education	7,596	---	7,596	---	+7,596	35060	
35070 Foreign language assistance	23,780	23,755	26,780	+3,000	+3,025	35070	
35100 Education for Homeless Children and Youth	61,871	61,878	66,878	+5,007	+5,000	35100	FF
35150 Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,113	7,113	7,113	---	---	35150	
35200 Education for Native Hawaiians	33,907	---	33,907	---	+33,907	35200	
35250 Alaska Native Education Equity	33,907	---	33,907	---	+33,907	35250	
35300 Rural Education	168,918	168,851	168,918	---	+67	35300	FF
35400 Comprehensive Centers	56,257	56,256	56,257	---	+1	35400	
35900 Total, School improvement programs	5,255,478	4,698,276	5,678,002	+422,524	+979,726	35900	
35950 Current Year	(3,820,478)	(3,263,276)	(4,243,002)	(+422,524)	(+979,726)	35950	
36000 FY 2009	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	---	---	36000	
36050 Subtotal, forward funded	(3,625,367)	(3,158,151)	(4,059,441)	(+434,074)	(+901,290)	36050	
36100 INDIAN EDUCATION						36100	
36110 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	95,331	95,331	100,057	+4,726	+4,726	36110	
36120 Federal Programs:						36120	
36130 Special Programs for Indian Children	19,399	19,399	19,884	+485	+485	36130	
36140 National Activities	3,960	3,953	4,059	+99	+106	36140	
36150 Subtotal, Federal Programs	23,359	23,352	23,943	+584	+591	36150	
36170 Total, Indian Education	118,690	118,683	124,000	+5,310	+5,317	36170	
36300 INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT						36300	
36310 Troops-to-Teachers	14,645	14,645	14,645	---	---	36310	
36320 Transition to Teaching	44,484	44,482	44,484	---	+2	36320	
36330 Writing instruction	21,533	---	23,533	+2,000	+23,533	36330	
36340 Teaching of Traditional American History	119,790	50,000	119,790	---	+69,790	36340	
36350 School Leadership	14,731	---	14,731	---	+14,731	36350	
36360 Advanced Credentialing	16,695	---	10,695	-6,000	+10,695	36360	
36365 Adjunct Teacher Corps	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000	36365	
36370 Charter Schools Grants	214,783	214,782	251,394	+36,611	+36,612	36370	
36380 Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities	36,611	36,611	---	-36,611	-36,611	36380	UA
36390 Voluntary Public School Choice	26,278	26,275	26,278	---	+3	36390	
36400 Magnet Schools Assistance	106,693	106,685	106,693	---	+8	36400	
36425 Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE)	158,508	58,108	205,402	+46,894	+147,294	36425	
36433 Teacher Incentive Fund, Current funded	200	199,000	99,000	+98,800	-100,000	36433	
36440 Ready-to-Learn television	24,255	24,255	24,255	---	---	36440	
36460 Congressional Fellowships	1,454	---	1,454	---	+1,454	36460	
36470 Advanced Placement	37,026	122,175	50,000	+12,974	-72,175	36470	
36480 Total, Innovation and Improvement	837,686	922,018	992,354	+154,668	+70,336	36480	
36500 SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION						36500	
36510 Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities:						36510	
36520 State Grants, forward funded	346,500	100,000	300,000	-46,500	+200,000	36520	FF
36570 National Programs	141,112	200,000	141,112	---	-58,888	36570	
36575 Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) (emergency)	8,594	---	---	-8,594	---	36575	
36590 Alcohol Abuse Reduction	32,409	---	32,409	---	+32,409	36590	

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	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
36600 Mentoring Programs	48,814	---	48,814	---	+48,814	36600	
36610 Character education	24,248	24,248	24,248	---	---	36610	
36620 Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	34,650	---	61,500	+26,850	+61,500	36620	
36630 Carol M. White Physical Education Program	72,674	---	72,674	---	+72,674	36630	
36640 Civic Education	29,111	---	33,318	+4,207	+33,318	36640	
36670 Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	738,112	324,248	714,075	-24,037	+389,827	36670	
36681 Current Year	(738,112)	(324,248)	(714,075)	(-24,037)	(+389,827)	36681	
36695 Subtotal, Forward funded	(346,500)	(100,000)	(300,000)	(-46,500)	(+200,000)	36695	
36700 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION						36700	
36710 Current funded	43,485	43,603	50,350	+6,865	+6,747	36710	
36750 Forward funded	625,522	627,216	724,264	+98,742	+97,048	36750	FF
36800 Total, English Language Acquisition	669,007	670,819	774,614	+105,607	+103,795	36800	
36850 SPECIAL EDUCATION						36850	
36900 State Grants:						36900	
36950 Grants to States Part B current year	5,358,761	4,276,741	4,650,443	-708,318	+373,702	36950	FF
37000 Part B advance from prior year	(5,424,200)	(5,424,200)	(5,424,200)	---	---	37000	
37050 Grants to States Part B (FY 2009)	5,424,200	6,215,200	6,641,982	+1,217,782	+426,782	37050	
37100 Subtotal, Grants to States, program level	10,782,961	10,491,941	11,292,425	+509,464	+800,484	37100	
37150 Preschool Grants	380,751	380,751	380,751	---	---	37150	FF
37200 Grants for Infants and Families	436,400	423,067	436,400	---	+13,333	37200	FF
37250 Subtotal, State grants, program level	11,600,112	11,295,759	12,109,576	+509,464	+813,817	37250	
37300 IDEA National Activities (current funded):						37300	
37450 Technical Assistance and Dissemination	48,903	48,902	48,903	---	+1	37450	
37500 Personnel Preparation	89,720	89,719	89,720	---	+1	37500	
37550 Parent Information Centers	25,704	25,704	25,704	---	---	37550	
37600 Technology and Media Services	38,428	25,063	36,928	-1,500	+11,865	37600	
37700 Subtotal, IDEA special programs	202,755	189,388	201,255	-1,500	+11,867	37700	
37750 Total, Special education	11,802,867	11,485,147	12,310,831	+507,964	+825,684	37750	
37800 Current Year	(6,378,667)	(5,269,947)	(5,668,849)	(-709,818)	(+398,902)	37800	
37850 FY 2009	(5,424,200)	(6,215,200)	(6,641,982)	(+1,217,782)	(+426,782)	37850	
37900 Subtotal, Forward funded	(6,175,912)	(5,080,559)	(5,467,594)	(-708,318)	(+387,035)	37900	
37950 REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH						37950	
38000 Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,837,160	2,874,043	2,874,043	+36,883	---	38000	M
38100 Client Assistance State grants	11,782	11,782	11,782	---	---	38100	
38150 Training	38,438	38,438	38,438	---	---	38150	
38200 Demonstration and training programs	6,511	6,840	7,061	+550	+221	38200	
38250 Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	2,279	---	2,279	---	+2,279	38250	
38300 Recreational programs	2,518	---	2,518	---	+2,518	38300	
38350 Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	16,489	16,489	16,489	---	---	38350	
38400 Projects with industry	19,538	---	19,538	---	+19,538	38400	
38450 Supported employment State grants	29,700	---	29,700	---	+29,700	38450	
38500 Independent living:						38500	
38550 State grants	22,588	22,588	22,588	---	---	38550	
38600 Centers	74,638	74,638	74,638	---	---	38600	
38650 Services for older blind individuals	32,895	32,895	32,895	---	---	38650	
38700 Subtotal, Independent living	130,121	130,121	130,121	---	---	38700	
38750 Program Improvement	835	633	633	-202	---	38750	
38800 Evaluation	1,473	1,973	1,473	---	-500	38800	
38849 Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind Youth and						38849	
38850 Adults	8,511	8,011	8,511	---	+500	38850	
38900 National Inst. Disability and Rehab. Research (NIDRR)	106,705	106,705	106,705	---	---	38900	
38950 Assistive Technology	30,452	26,111	30,452	---	+4,341	38950	
39050 Subtotal, Discretionary programs	405,352	347,103	405,700	+348	+58,597	39050	
39100 Total, Rehabilitation services	3,242,512	3,221,146	3,279,743	+37,231	+58,597	39100	UA
39150 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES						39150	
39200 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	17,573	17,573	17,573	---	---	39200	
39250 NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF (NTID):						39250	
39300 Operations	56,141	55,349	59,052	+2,911	+3,703	39300	
39400 Construction	---	913	1,705	+1,705	+792	39400	
39450 Total, NTID	56,141	56,262	60,757	+4,616	+4,495	39450	UA
39550 GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY:						39550	

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		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
39555	Operations	106,998	106,398	109,952	+2,954	+3,554	39555	UA
39560	Evaluation	---	600	---	---	-600	39560	
39570	Total, Gallaudet	106,998	106,998	109,952	+2,954	+2,954	39570	
39699	Total, Special Institutions for Persons with						39699	
39700	Disabilities	180,712	180,833	188,282	+7,570	+7,449	39700	
39750	CAREER AND ADULT EDUCATION						39750	
39800	Career Education:						39800	
39850	Basic State Grants/Secondary & Technical Education						39850	
39875	State Grants, current funded	390,553	600,000	415,553	+25,000	-184,447	39875	FF
39900	Advance from prior year	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---	---	39900	
39950	FY 2009	791,000	---	791,000	---	+791,000	39950	
40000	Subtotal, Basic State Grants, program level	1,181,553	600,000	1,206,553	+25,000	+606,553	40000	
40050	Tech-Prep Education State Grants	104,753	---	104,753	---	+104,753	40050	FF
40150	National Programs	10,000	10,000	8,000	-2,000	-2,000	40150	FF
40299	Tribally Controlled Postsec Voc/Tech Institutions	7,366	7,366	8,000	+634	+634	40299	UA
40300	Subtotal, Vocational Education	1,303,672	617,366	1,327,306	+23,634	+709,940	40300	
40350	Adult Education:						40350	
40375	State Grants/Adult basic and literacy education:						40375	
40400	State Grants, current funded	563,975	564,074	588,975	+25,000	+24,901	40400	FF
40450	National Programs:						40450	
40500	National Leadership Activities	9,005	9,096	7,000	-2,005	-2,096	40500	FF
40550	National Institute for Literacy	6,583	6,638	6,638	+55	---	40550	FF
40600	Subtotal, National programs	15,588	15,734	13,638	-1,950	-2,096	40600	
40650	Subtotal, Adult education	579,563	579,808	602,613	+23,050	+22,805	40650	
40710	Smaller Learning Communities, current funded	4,677	---	---	-4,677	---	40710	
40720	Smaller Learning Communities, forward funded	88,854	---	93,531	+4,677	+93,531	40720	FF
40725	State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders 2/	22,770	---	22,770	---	+22,770	40725	UA FF
40750	Total, Career and adult education	1,999,536	1,197,174	2,046,220	+46,684	+849,046	40750	UA
40800	Current Year	(1,208,536)	(1,197,174)	(1,255,220)	(+46,684)	(+58,046)	40800	
40850	FY 2009	(791,000)	---	(791,000)	---	(+791,000)	40850	
40900	Subtotal, forward funded	(1,196,493)	(1,189,808)	(1,247,220)	(+50,727)	(+57,412)	40900	
40950	STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE						40950	
41000	Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)	(4,310)	(4,050)	(4,700)	(+390)	(+650)	41000	
41050	Pell Grants	13,660,711	13,414,000	15,583,000	+1,922,289	+2,169,000	41050	
41100	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	770,933	---	770,933	---	+770,933	41100	
41150	Federal Work Study	980,354	980,492	980,492	+138	---	41150	
41200	Federal Perkins loan cancellations	65,471	---	65,471	---	+65,471	41200	
41400	LEAP program	64,987	---	64,987	---	+64,987	41400	
41490	Subtotal, discretionary programs	15,542,456	14,394,492	17,464,883	+1,922,427	+3,070,391	41490	
41500	Total, Student Financial Assistance	15,542,456	14,394,492	17,464,883	+1,922,427	+3,070,391	41500	UA
41610	STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION 3/	718,450	708,216	708,216	-10,234	---	41610	UA
41612	Rescission (P.L. 110-28)	-500	---	---	+500	---	41612	
41615	Total, Student aid administration	717,950	708,216	708,216	-9,734	---	41615	UA
41650	HIGHER EDUCATION						41650	
41700	Aid for Institutional Development:						41700	
41750	Strengthening Institutions	79,535	79,535	79,535	---	---	41750	
41800	Hispanic Serving Institutions	94,914	94,911	99,500	+4,586	+4,589	41800	
41850	Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	238,095	238,095	249,500	+11,405	+11,405	41850	
41898	Strengthening Historically Black Graduate						41898	
41900	Institutions	57,915	57,915	57,915	---	---	41900	
41949	Strengthening Alaska Native and						41949	
41950	Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	11,785	---	11,785	---	+11,785	41950	
42000	Strengthening Tribal Colleges	23,570	18,570	24,475	+905	+5,905	42000	
42050	Subtotal, Aid for Institutional development	505,814	489,026	522,710	+16,896	+33,684	42050	UA

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		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
42100	International Education and Foreign Language:						42100	
42150	Domestic Programs	91,541	91,541	100,341	+8,800	+8,800	42150	UA
42200	Overseas Programs	12,610	12,610	13,610	+1,000	+1,000	42200	
42250	Institute for International Public Policy	1,600	1,600	1,700	+100	+100	42250	UA
42300	Subtotal, International Education & Foreign Lang	105,751	105,751	115,651	+9,900	+9,900	42300	
42375	Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	21,989	21,988	63,264	+41,275	+41,276	42375	UA
42400	Minority Science and Engineering Improvement	8,730	8,730	8,730	---	---	42400	UA
42500	Federal TRIO Programs	828,178	828,178	868,178	+40,000	+40,000	42500	UA
42550	GEAR UP	303,423	303,423	323,423	+20,000	+20,000	42550	UA
42600	Byrd Honors Scholarships	40,590	---	40,590	---	+40,590	42600	UA
42650	Javits Fellowships	9,699	9,797	9,699	---	-98	42650	UA
42700	Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	30,067	30,064	30,067	---	+3	42700	UA
42750	Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	59,895	---	40,000	-19,895	+40,000	42750	UA
42800	Child Care Access Means Parents in School	15,810	15,810	17,810	+2,000	+2,000	42800	UA
42825	Advancing America thru foreign language partnerships	---	24,000	---	---	-24,000	42825	
42850	Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education	6,875	---	6,875	---	+6,875	42850	UA
42900	Underground Railroad Program	1,980	---	---	-1,980	---	42900	UA
42950	GPRA data/HEA program evaluation	970	970	620	-350	-350	42950	UA
43050	B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships	970	---	970	---	+970	43050	UA
43075	Thurgood Marshall Legal education opportunities	2,946	---	2,946	---	+2,946	43075	
43100	Total, Higher education	1,943,687	1,837,737	2,051,533	+107,846	+213,796	43100	
43150	HOWARD UNIVERSITY						43150	
43200	Academic Program	204,405	204,405	204,405	---	---	43200	
43250	Endowment Program	3,526	---	3,526	---	+3,526	43250	UA
43300	Howard University Hospital	29,461	29,461	29,461	---	---	43300	
43350	Total, Howard University	237,392	233,866	237,392	---	+3,526	43350	
43400	COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS(CHAFL)	571	481	481	-90	---	43400	
43450	HBCU CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM -- Federal Admin	209	188	188	-21	---	43450	
43500	INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES						43500	
43600	Research, development and dissemination	162,552	162,535	157,552	-5,000	-4,983	43600	
43620	Statistics	90,022	119,022	96,022	+6,000	-23,000	43620	
43650	Regional Educational Laboratories	65,470	65,464	65,470	---	+6	43650	
43720	Research in special education	71,840	71,829	71,840	---	+11	43720	
43725	Special education studies and evaluations	9,900	9,628	9,900	---	+272	43725	
43730	Statewide data systems	24,552	49,152	37,508	+12,956	-11,644	43730	
43750	Assessment:						43750	
43800	National Assessment	88,095	110,595	91,095	+3,000	-19,500	43800	
43850	National Assessment Governing Board	5,054	6,037	5,716	+662	-321	43850	
43900	Subtotal, Assessment	93,149	116,632	96,811	+3,662	-19,821	43900	
44050	Total, IES	517,485	594,262	535,103	+17,618	-59,159	44050	
44100	DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						44100	
44150	PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION						44150	
44160	Salaries and Expenses	416,487	429,631	391,487	-25,000	-38,144	44160	
44170	Building Modernization	2,100	17,303	3,000	+900	-14,303	44170	
44181	Total, Program administration	418,587	446,934	394,487	-24,100	-52,447	44181	
44200	OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	91,205	93,771	93,771	+2,566	---	44200	
44250	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	50,266	53,239	53,239	+2,973	---	44250	
44300	Total, Departmental management	560,058	593,944	541,497	-18,561	-52,447	44300	
44303	HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY						44303	
44304	Aid for Elementary and Secondary Education,						44304	
44305	Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) (emergency):						44305	
44307	Recruitment, retention, and compensation						44307	
44308	of personnel	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---	44308	

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	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request	
44316 Aid for Institutions of Higher Education, Supplemental						44316
44317 (P.L. 110-28) (emergency)	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---	44317
44319						44319
44321 Total, Hurricane Education Recovery	60,000	---	---	-60,000	---	44321
44500 Total, Title III, Department of Education	60,378,454	59,098,720	64,942,185	+4,563,731	+5,843,465	44500
44550 Current Year	(45,344,953)	(44,065,219)	(47,937,985)	(+2,593,032)	(+3,872,766)	44550
44555 Emergency appropriations	(68,594)	---	---	(-68,594)	---	44555
44560 FY 2009	(15,033,501)	(15,033,501)	(17,004,200)	(+1,970,699)	(+1,970,699)	44560
44599 Title III Footnotes:						44599
44600 1/ Funding for Striving readers was first forward						44600
44601 funded in the FY 2006 conference agreement.						44601
44602 2/ Previously funded under Office of Safe and						44602
44603 Drug Free Schools.						44603
44604 3/ In prior years, $600M was included as mandatory.						44604
44650 TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES						44650
44885 COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR						44885
44890 SEVERELY DISABLED	4,652	4,994	4,994	+342	---	44890
44900 CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE						44900
44905 OPERATING EXPENSES						44905
44910 Domestic Volunteer Service Programs:						44910
44950 Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	95,468	89,734	95,468	---	+5,734	44950
44955 VISTA cost-share revolving fund	3,500	---	---	-3,500	---	44955
45050 National Senior Volunteer Corps:						45050
45100 Foster Grandparents Program	110,937	97,550	110,937	---	+13,387	45100
45150 Senior Companion Program	46,964	41,299	46,964	---	+5,665	45150
45200 Retired Senior Volunteer Program	59,685	65,643	59,685	---	-5,958	45200
45300 Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	217,586	204,492	217,586	---	+13,094	45300
45400 Subtotal, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	316,554	294,226	313,054	-3,500	+18,828	45400
45415 National and Community Service Programs:						45415
45425 National service trust	117,720	122,521	122,521	+4,801	---	45425
45430 AmeriCorps grants	264,825	255,625	255,625	-9,200	---	45430
45435 Innovation, assistance, and other activities	29,771	12,697	13,000	-16,771	+303	45435
45440 Evaluation	3,960	3,960	3,960	---	---	45440
45445 National Civilian Community Corps	26,789	11,620	11,620	-15,169	---	45445
45450 Learn and Serve America: K-12 and Higher Ed	37,125	32,099	37,125	---	+5,026	45450
45455 State Commission Administrative Grants	12,516	12,000	12,000	-516	---	45455
45460 Points of Light Foundation	---	8,900	---	---	-8,900	45460
45470 Subtotal, National & Community Service Programs	492,706	459,422	455,851	-36,855	-3,571	45470
45474 Total, Operating expenses	809,260	753,648	768,905	-40,355	+15,257	45474
45475 National and Community Service, Salaries & expenses	70,324	69,520	68,964	-1,360	-556	45475
45480 Office of the Inspector General	4,963	5,512	5,512	+549	---	45480
45490 Total, Corp. for National and Community Service	884,547	828,680	843,381	-41,166	+14,701	45490 UA
45500 CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:						45500
45550 FY 2010 (current) with FY 2009 comparable	400,000	---	420,000	+20,000	+420,000	45550
45600 FY 2009 advance with FY 2008 comparable (NA)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	---	---	45600
45620 Subtotal, FY 2009 program level	400,000	400,000	400,000	---	---	45620
45650 FY 2008 advance with FY 2007 comparable (NA)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	---	---	45650
45675 Rescission of FY 2008 funds (NA)	---	(-50,000)	---	---	(+50,000)	45675
45680 Subtotal, FY 2008 program level	400,000	350,000	400,000	---	+50,000	45680
45700 Digitalization program, current funded	29,700	---	29,700	---	+29,700	45700
45710 Previous appropriated funds (NA)	---	(30,600)	---	---	(-30,600)	45710
45725 Interconnection, current funded	34,650	---	26,750	-7,900	+26,750	45725
45730 Previous appropriated funds (NA)	---	(26,750)	---	---	(-26,750)	45730
45750 Subtotal, FY 2008 appropriation	64,350	---	56,450	-7,900	+56,450	45750 UA
45850 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	42,849	43,800	44,450	+1,601	+650	45850
45900 FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	7,778	8,096	8,096	+318	---	45900
45950 INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES	247,205	271,246	264,812	+17,607	-6,434	45950
46000 MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION	12,066	10,748	10,748	-1,318	---	46000
46050 NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFO SCIENCE	989	---	---	-989	---	46050

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	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Comparable	Recommended vs. Request		
46100 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY	3,426	3,113	3,113	-313	---	46100	UA
46200 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	251,507	256,238	256,988	+5,481	+750	46200	
46250 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	11,596	12,242	12,992	+1,396	+750	46250	
46300 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	10,471	10,696	10,696	+225	---	46300	
46350 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						46350	
46400 Dual Benefits Payments Account	88,000	79,000	79,000	-9,000	---	46400	
46450 Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	---	---	46450	
46500 Subtotal, Dual Benefits	82,000	73,000	73,000	-9,000	---	46500	
46550 Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account	150	150	150	---	---	46550	M
46600 Limitation on Administration	103,694	103,518	103,694	---	+176	46600	
46650 Inspector General	7,173	7,606	7,606	+433	---	46650	
46700 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						46700	
46750 Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	20,470	28,140	28,140	+7,670	---	46750	M
47150 SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME						47150	
47200 Federal benefit payments	37,204,000	40,675,000	40,675,000	+3,471,000	---	47200	M
47250 Beneficiary services	---	36,000	36,000	+36,000	---	47250	M
47300 Research and demonstration	27,000	27,000	27,000	---	---	47300	M
47350 Administration	2,950,169	2,983,000	3,020,525	+70,356	+37,525	47350	
47400 Subtotal, SSI program level	40,181,169	43,721,000	43,758,525	+3,577,356	+37,525	47400	
47450 Less funds advanced in prior year	-11,110,000	-16,810,000	-16,810,000	-5,700,000	---	47450	M
47500 Subtotal, regular SSI current year	29,071,169	26,911,000	26,948,525	-2,122,644	+37,525	47500	
47650 Total, SSI, current request	29,071,169	26,911,000	26,948,525	-2,122,644	+37,525	47650	
47700 New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2008	16,810,000	14,800,000	14,800,000	-2,010,000	---	47700	M
47710 Total, SSI program	45,881,169	41,711,000	41,748,525	-4,132,644	+37,525	47710	
47750 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES						47750	
47800 OASDI Trust Funds	4,598,834	4,698,292	4,760,767	+161,933	+62,475	47800	
47850 HI/SMI Trust Funds	1,626,570	1,679,661	1,679,661	+53,091	---	47850	
47900 Social Security Advisory Board	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	47900	
47950 SSI	2,950,169	2,868,000	2,905,525	-44,644	+37,525	47950	
48000 Subtotal, regular LAE	9,177,573	9,247,953	9,347,953	+170,380	+100,000	48000	
48002 Additional CDR Funding:						48002	
48003 OASDI Trust Funds	---	98,000	98,000	+98,000	---	48003	
48004 SSI	---	115,000	115,000	+115,000	---	48004	
48005 Subtotal, additional CDR funding	---	213,000	213,000	+213,000	---	48005	
48020 User Fees:						48020	
48040 SSI User Fee activities	117,000	135,000	135,000	+18,000	---	48040	
48050 SSPA User Fee Activities	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	48050	
48060 Subtotal, User fees	118,000	136,000	136,000	+18,000	---	48060	
48100 Total, Limitation on Administrative Expenses	9,295,573	9,596,953	9,696,953	+401,380	+100,000	48100	
48450 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						48450	
48500 Federal Funds	25,902	27,000	27,000	+1,098	---	48500	
48550 Trust Funds	66,149	68,047	68,047	+1,898	---	48550	
48600 Total, Office of the Inspector General	92,051	95,047	95,047	+2,996	---	48600	
48750 Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	-2,950,169	-2,983,000	-3,020,525	-70,356	-37,525	48750	
48800 Total, Social Security Administration	52,339,094	48,448,140	48,548,140	-3,790,954	+100,000	48800	
48850 Federal funds	46,045,541	41,902,140	41,939,665	-4,105,876	+37,525	48850	
48900 Current year	(29,235,541)	(27,102,140)	(27,139,665)	(-2,095,876)	(+37,525)	48900	
48950 New advances, 1st quarter	(16,810,000)	(14,800,000)	(14,800,000)	(-2,010,000)	---	48950	
49000 Trust funds	6,293,553	6,546,000	6,608,475	+314,922	+62,475	49000	

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Request	Recommended	----- Recommended vs. ----- Comparable	Request	
49100	Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	54,473,547	50,082,267	50,669,310	-3,804,237	+587,043	49100
49150	Federal Funds	48,057,061	43,414,395	43,938,787	-4,118,274	+524,392	49150
49200	Current Year	(30,847,061)	(28,614,395)	(28,718,787)	(-2,128,274)	(+104,392)	49200
49250	FY 2009 Advance	(16,810,000)	(14,800,000)	(14,800,000)	(-2,010,000)	---	49250
49300	FY 2010 Advance	(400,000)	---	(420,000)	(+20,000)	(+420,000)	49300
49350	Trust Funds	6,416,486	6,667,872	6,730,523	+314,037	+62,651	49350
49355	Title IV Footnotes:						49355
49371	1/ Carryover funding available from PL 108-173						49371
49640	RECAP						49640
49760	Mandatory, total in bill	409,271,907	455,463,526	455,665,526	+46,393,619	+202,000	49760
49780	Less advances for subsequent years	-84,945,617	-84,930,669	-84,930,669	+14,948	---	49780
49800	Plus advances provided in prior years	76,897,825	84,945,617	84,945,617	+8,047,792	---	49800
49820	Total, mandatory, current year	401,224,115	455,478,474	455,680,474	+54,456,359	+202,000	49820
49860	Discretionary, total in bill	145,262,591	141,710,017	154,238,378	+8,975,787	+12,528,361	49860
49880	Less advances for subsequent years	-19,285,301	-18,885,301	-21,276,000	-1,990,699	-2,390,699	49880
49900	Plus advances provided in prior years	19,285,301	19,285,301	19,285,301	---	---	49900
49920	Subtotal, Discretionary, current year	145,262,591	142,110,017	152,247,679	+6,985,088	+10,137,662	49920
49960	Scorekeeping adjustments:						49960
50100	SSI User Fee Collection	-117,000	-135,000	-135,000	-18,000	---	50100
50125	Adjustment to balance to CBO (technical)	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---	50125
50126	Adjustment to balance to CBO's ATB pay (technical)	6,401	---	---	-6,401	---	50126
50135	Vaccines for children amendment	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000	50135
50136	Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) Conting	---	45,000	---	---	-45,000	50136
50194	Health professions student loan (rescission)	---	-100,000	---	---	+100,000	50194
50198	Health Center Loan Guarantee Program (rescission)	---	-5,000	---	---	+5,000	50198
50200	Social services block grant reduction (rescission)	---	-500,000	---	---	+500,000	50200
50205	Voc rehabilitation reduction (rescission)	---	-36,883	---	---	+36,883	50205
50210	Excess H-1B Fee Revenue (rescission)	---	-50,000	-70,000	-70,000	-20,000	50210
50215	National skills standards board (rescission)	---	-44	-44	-44	---	50215
50220	TES prior year balances (rescission)	---	-335,000	-335,000	-335,000	---	50220
50237	Department of Labor (P.L. 110-28)						50237
50238	(Rescission of emergency funds)	-8,594	---	---	+8,594	---	50238
50239	EFAST2 filing system (DOL) (P.L. 110-28)	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---	50239
50241	2006 Bulk monovalent annual flu vaccine purchase						50241
50242	(rescission)	-29,680	-29,680	---	+29,680	+29,680	50242
50243	Medicare eligible accruals (permanent,indefinite)	36,288	37,365	37,365	+1,077	---	50243
50244	CMS Survey and Certification User Fee	---	-35,000	---	---	+35,000	50244
50245	CPB (FY 2008 Rescission)	---	-50,000	---	---	+50,000	50245
50249	Reallocation of FY02 carryover from PL107-117(HHS)	-16,120	---	---	+16,120	---	50249
50252	Training and employment services (leg. proposal)	---	745,000	---	---	-745,000	50252
50253	State unemployment insurance and employment						50253
50254	service operations (leg. proposal)	---	-61,000	---	---	+61,000	50254
50255	Unemployment trust fund (leg. proposal)	---	-685,000	---	---	+685,000	50255
50260	Less emergency appropriations	-519,000	---	---	+519,000	---	50260
50280	Total, discretionary	144,616,886	140,915,775	151,748,000	+7,131,114	+10,832,225	50280
50285	Adjustment to balance with 2007 enacted	-92,138	---	---	+92,138	---	50285
50291	Total, discretionary (FY 2007 enacted)	144,524,748	140,915,775	151,748,000	+7,223,252	+10,832,225	50291
50320	Grand total, current year (incl FY 2007 comparable)	545,841,001	596,394,249	607,428,474	+61,587,473	+11,034,225	50320
50325	Grand total, current year (incl FY 2007 enacted)	545,748,863	596,394,249	607,428,474	+61,679,611	+11,034,225	50325

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I'd like to begin my remarks by thanking Chairman OBEY for his willingness to accommodate many of the programmatic requests that we made. I appreciate his attention to the concerns important to my constituents and to my State.

As you know, this is a very complex and demanding bill, and Chairman OBEY's staff has done a fine job supporting him in this task. I also would like to recognize Steve Crane and Anne Marie Goldsmith from the minority office for their attention to detail in this legislation.

Let's make no mistake. This bill spends a great deal of money, approximately $6.5 billion more than last year in discretionary funding. But this bill addresses many of the most critical issues confronting our Nation—our families' health care, our children's education, our retirement security and our own workplace protection and job training needs.

If I were chairman, and I had this allocation, I'm not sure I would have written the bill a whole lot differently.

Specifically, this bill provides needed increases for community health centers. It advances my long-time efforts to advance funding for graduate medical education, of which my State, New York, trains 20 percent of the doctors in the Nation. So it is of critical importance to our teaching hospitals. And also the need for our Nation's poison control centers.

It funds important biomedical research, telemedicine and electronic medical records, which in the long run will dramatically reduce the cost of medical expenses.

□ 1615

It recognizes the need to provide seniors and those on fixed incomes with assistance paying high utility bills through the LIHEAP program. It continues Republican-led efforts to boost Federal funding for elementary and secondary education in support of the No Child Left Behind bill and also supporting programs for youth at risk. And thanks to my committee colleagues' support, the bill includes my amendment to boost funding for special education.

As most of you know, when the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act passed in 1977, Congress authorized annual Federal expenditures of 40 percent to help cover the cost of education for children with special needs. But in 1995 the Federal Government paid only 7.8 percent of those costs for our children with disabilities. That puts an additional burden on our local school districts. If we are only paying about 8 percent of the cost, that means they are forced to cover the other 92 percent instead of the 60 percent that we had told them they would have to cover. With this increase, we will provide just under 18 percent of the cost in 2008, or about half of our commitment. At least it is progress in the right direction.

This increased Federal support is important. Back in my home State of New York, the instructional expense for regular education for a student in 2003 and 2004 was $8,177 per student. For a special education student that cost was about double, $17,600. This bill boosts the maximum Pell Grant award to make a college education more attainable for more Americans, and it supports initiatives for senior health and wellness.

I am grateful to Chairman OBEY for including funds to take care of the health needs of those who responded heroically, and in many cases putting their own health and lives at risk, to the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York City.

And I thank the chairman for responding to my request and attending to an issue of growing importance to more and more young American families: the emerging threat of food allergies. Food allergies more and more are affecting families across the country, and nobody really understands what is going on, why these allergies are occurring, but they do put these young people's lives at risk. This bill provides a new line of funding for research and outreach to parents of children with food allergies. While it is only a small amount of money that is necessary for the effort this year, the impact it will have is dramatic.

In addition, I have some concerns with the additional $2 billion in advance funding that was provided by the Budget Committee. My concern is that advance funding can cause serious problems if future allocations for this bill are not as robust.

With that said, again I would like to congratulate Chairman OBEY and his staff for what I think on the whole is a well-written bill. I want to reiterate my appreciation for his willingness to work with us.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would also like to take this time to thank all of the staff people who worked on this bill, most especially Rob Nabors, Christina Hamilton, John Daniel, Lesley Turner, Kirstin Brost, Cheryl Smith, Sue Quantius, Nicole Kunko, Muftiah McCartin, Teri Bergman, Andria Oliver, Beth Chaney, Steve Crane, Anne Marie Goldsmith, Ron Anderson, and the associate staff as well. We certainly could not have put together the bill without them, and without them we would be making a whole lot more mistakes than we are likely to make today.

Madam Chairman, I reserve balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, at this time I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished leader on the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Chairman, I want to express my appreciation to both Chairman OBEY and my ranking member, the gentleman from New York, for the cooperative spirit in which they worked to produce this bill, a very difficult bill in the final analysis. With that, I would like to say to Mr. OBEY I very much appreciate his ongoing cooperation as we try to work on all the bills in the appropriations process this year to make some sense out of a very difficult year. I would also like to express my deep appreciation for the fabulous work done by the staff of this committee.

And having gone that far, Madam Chairman, let me say that the fiscal year 2008 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies bill, Labor-HHS, reflects a fundamental difference in opinion on the level of funding necessary to support the Federal Government's role in education, health and workforce programs. Regardless of that disagreement, House Republicans agree that many of the programs funded in this bill are vitally important. The majority party would have the public believe otherwise.

In fact, House Republicans have shown the American people over the past 12 years that we recognize the importance of these programs. With history as our witness, we have demonstrated our commitment not in words but in action.

It should not be forgotten that it was House Republicans who demonstrated a commitment to fundamental research by doubling the budget of National Institutes for Health. It was House Republicans who bolstered the discretionary budget for the Department of Education by 72 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Even with our unquestionable dedication to the programs in this bill over the last 12 years, Republicans stand accused by the Democratic majority of shortchanging fundamental research, shortchanging education, and according to the rhetoric of the day, shortchanging our very future. This rhetoric diminishes all that we do as elected officials, and it does not serve the Congress or our country well.

The primary difference is that Republicans believe that we must balance the benefits of these worthwhile programs with the fact that the American taxpayer must pay for them.

I know that Chairman OBEY feels very strongly about the Labor-H bill. He is now working two full-time jobs as chairman of the full committee and chairman of this subcommittee. He has also devoted one-half of the $20 billion or so increase over the President's budget request in the fiscal year 2008 302(b) allocation to the priorities contained in this bill.

The fiscal year 2008 Labor-H bill is $10.2 billion over the President's budget request and $6.6 billion over the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. Chairman OBEY has said repeatedly that it is necessary

to increase the subcommittee allocation dramatically to make up for the past funding shortfalls. But I remind the chairman that these programs have grown by $85 billion over the last 13 years.

When Labor-HHS Chairman Neil Smith, a Democrat, presented his bill in 1994, total discretionary budget authority totaled $65 billion. If he had predicted in 1994 that this very same bill, which largely covers the same agencies today as it did then, would increase by $85 billion over the next 13 years, the chairman of the full committee, who happened to be DAVID OBEY, probably would not have believed it.

By any objective standard, whether you are JERRY LEWIS or DAVID OBEY, $85 billion is a healthy increase, and today the committee is poised to spend an additional $10.2 billion under the mistaken notion that throwing money at our Nation's problems will cause them to fade away.

While many of these programs are popular on both sides of the aisle, a $10.2 billion increase is not without consequence, particularly when this bill contains what can rightly be considered lower priority and duplicative programs. For example, the committee-reported bill provides $420 million in 2-year advance appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Most objective observers will agree that providing these resources may be nice to do, but it hardly measures up to providing health care services to the poorest of Americans in terms of its priority.

Furthermore, there are a host of programs in the bill that duplicate activities that are funded elsewhere, not just in this bill but in other appropriations bills as well. For example, this legislation continues three programs that deal with violence prevention; one in the Labor Department, another in the Department of Health and Human Services, the third in the Department of Education. There are additional programs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice that serve exactly the same purpose. Little real oversight was conducted to ferret out unnecessary and wasteful spending on these duplicative programs.

Yet another example is the funding the bill provides within the Administration for Children and Families for community economic development. According to this very committee report, these funds are intended to support employment, training, and business development opportunities for low-income residents in poor communities. Services that are already provided by the Department of Labor, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Economic Development Administration.

Surely the majority party could have met the very highest priority needs in this bill such as community health care centers or programs providing funding to educate youngsters living in poverty by eliminating duplicative programs or curtailing spending on lower priorities. Instead of making the tough choices between high- and low-priority programs or eliminating the duplication, this bill takes the easy way out: just spend more money.

The budget resolution adopted by the Democrat majority earlier this year and the appropriations bills that we are now considering spend some $23 billion more than the President requested. As we move forward with consideration of the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bills, Members of Congress ought to be aware that the average additional burden on the individual taxpayer to finance the spending spree outlined in the majority's budget will amount to roughly $3,000 to the individual taxpayer, $3,000.

I know it is difficult for many Members to oppose substantial increases in these popular programs; however, I remind Chairman OBEY and our colleagues that these increases are not without consequence.

Make no mistake about it. Excessive spending will force the American taxpayer to shoulder the burden of this extra spending. And if past is prologue, we will continue to pass this debt along to future generations.

As we complete consideration of our work this week, the House will have approved an additional $20.4 billion in spending above the President's budget request for the next year. This level is $36.4 billion above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

So where is the Appropriations Committee in terms of getting its work done this year? It is July 17 and the House has five bills left to complete. The Senate has yet to take any of its bills to the floor and likely will not this month. Based on the present pace in both bodies, I have grave concern about our ability to complete our work this year through the regular order process.

Chairman OBEY is fond of pointing out that the process in the House this year has been delayed by having to complete action on the fiscal year 2007 bills. It is no surprise that he often fails to mention the role that the Senate played in this equation. The Senate failed to complete its work last year, and today history is repeating itself.

It is ironically unfortunate that the same type of legislative train wreck is likely to occur again this year. The scenario is becoming more and more apparent with each passing day. While it is only July, if past experience is any guide, a warning is in order. Once again the Senate is showing absolutely no inclination or ability towards moving appropriations bills, setting up the inevitable end-of-the-year omnibus strategy.

My colleagues, it has not yet been stated in so many words, but this is, or soon will become, the strategy to complete our work this year. And mark my words, not only will most of our appropriations bills end up in an omnibus, it will be a well-adorned Christmas tree filled with plenty of legislative goodies, perfectly timed to coincide with the holidays.

□ 1630

I want to be very clear about this, an omnibus is absolutely the wrong and fiscally reckless approach to completing this year's work. It would inflate the budget deficit, reward bad behavior, and negate any semblance of fiscal discipline demonstrated by this body in recent years.

Short of passing our conference reports individually, the best alternative would be to once again pass a clean year-long continuing resolution at the current rate of fiscal year 2007 levels, and without Member projects. That is, of course, an undesirable option. But if at the end of the process the House and the Senate cannot complete their work in a responsible fashion, passing a clean CR will be the best option remaining to complete this year's work.

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

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you to Chairman OBEY, Ranking Member WALSH, and their staff for their hard work in crafting this bill.

At the start of the year, Chairman OBEY asked us to consider not only the challenges of today, but those of the year ahead, and I believe the bill does just that. The bill addresses the appalling reality that 46 million people in this country lack health insurance by providing a $200 million increase for community health centers, $75 million for grants for States to develop plans to cover their uninsured, $75 million for States to create insurance pools for high-risk individuals. Furthermore, recognizing that one of the best ways to keep women healthy is to provide them with access to high-quality family planning services and other preventative health care, the bill provides a $27 million increase to the Title X family program for low-income women.

The bill acknowledges that millions of students are shut out of college for financial reasons or lack of preparation in the early years and increases the maximum Pell Grant award by $200, restores proposed cuts to supplemental education grants, and increases both GEAR UP and TRIO.

The bill provides desperately needed relief to after-school programs by increasing 21st Century Community Learning Centers by $125 million. As a result of the Republican-controlled Congress level funding this program for more than 5 years in a row, thousands of children, including more than 34,000 in New York could lose these programs if this increase isn't approved quickly.

At a time when we're on the cusp of finding cures for some of the world's most devastating diseases, this bill increases our investment in biomedical research, and the bill provides a $700

million increase for NIH which would allow for hundreds of new research grants.

However, I would be remiss if I didn't express my disappointment that the mark also includes an increase by the same amount for abstinence-only programs when there is mounting evidence questioning the accuracy of some of the curriculum taught in those programs.

We all agree that we must teach our children that abstinence is the best way to prevent pregnancy and STDs. We should all also agree that abstinence-until-marriage programs must provide children with the most medically accurate information available. Unfortunately, study after study has found that many of these programs teach inaccurate and even harmful information to our young people.

I also hope to work with Chairman OBEY as the bill moves through the legislative process to reverse the potential damage of the large Workforce Investment Act reduction that was passed during Committee markup. If these cuts are enacted, New York could lose approximately $28 million in worker training funds.

Despite these two concerns, this bill—for the first time in a number of years—takes big steps towards addressing some of our nation's most pressing challenges. I am proud to support it, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I now yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), former chairman of the committee.

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

Mr. REGULA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

As you know, I chaired the subcommittee responsible for providing the funding in this bill for the previous 6 years, and I am pleased to provide my support today. The bill provides Federal funds that touch every American. And it's important in serving as the backbone for our medical research, job training, and key education programs at all levels of learning.

I do want to compliment Chairman OBEY and Ranking Member WALSH on the excellent job they did in crafting this legislation. Within the bill's allocation, they have targeted increased dollars in key areas that I strongly support.

First, as we continue to ask for more in the performance of our teachers and students under the No Child Left Behind Act, we continue to maintain the vital role the classroom teacher plays in student achievement. I am extremely pleased that the bill funds the Teacher Incentive Fund, a program that awards teachers for student achievement at $99 million.

Next, our Nation's future economic success depends on an educated population. An education that ends at high school no longer suffices in our globally competitive world. Therefore, I strongly support the increase in the Pell Grant for students, which reaches a new high of $4,700 in this bill.

Our Nation's biomedical research effort has made great strides since we doubled the funding for the National Institutes of Health during my tenure and led by our previous speaker in years past.

I am pleased that the bill will build on NIH funding in our continued attempts as a Nation to seek treatments and cures for the debilitating diseases that strike us, our family and friends.

Next, I talked about our competitive global economy, and I support funding to assist our current workers in improving their skills through the Department of Labor's employment and job training programs that are passed through to our local communities for use directly in these communities and for Jobs Corps, which gives our young people a second chance to participate in the workforce in society.

I could go on highlighting the numerous programs in the bill that impact Americans. But let me close by expressing my support for the increase in funding for the administrative costs for the Social Security Administration.

While the benefits Americans receive for Social Security or disability support are provided through mandatory spending, without good people and a sufficient staff to process these claims, the program would not run. Therefore, I support the $400 million increase in funding for the SSA administrative cost. Americans deserve effective and efficient responses to their claim requests. And with that funding, I'm hopeful the SSA will continue to improve and shorten its response times.

Again, this is a very good bill. I congratulate my colleagues on the subcommittee for their work in bringing it before us today. I urge my colleagues in the House to support this bill.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 10 minutes; the gentleman from Wisconsin has 17 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON).

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I want to thank the Chair for the time.

Madam Chairman, I rise to voice my strong support for H.R. 4033, the Labor-HHS bill. There is no bill that Congress produces on an annual basis that has such a profound impact on everyday people's lives like this bill.

I want to congratulate Chairman OBEY and the subcommittee staff on the product that is before us today. I also want to thank Ranking Member WALSH and the minority subcommittee staff working with us to produce this bill.

I think former Labor-HHS Chairman RALPH REGULA said it best when he described this bill as the ''people's bill.'' And I want to commend the gentleman for his statement in support of this product.

This might seem obvious, but your view depends on where you stand. From where I stand, I see an America today where the overall unemployment rate is 4.5 percent. For African Americans it's 8.5 percent. The average life expectancy is 77.6 years. For African Americans it is 69.2. Sixty-three percent of white students graduate from college. For African Americans, it's 43 percent. These numbers represent real problems for real people that need real solutions, not tax cuts and amendments to cut 1 percent and .5 percent across the board. This bill is a solution that illustrates how Congress can solve real problems.

We've heard from the other side already language like ''wrong,'' ''fiscally and recklessly irresponsible.'' The entire debate about earmarks is to divert our attention away from these very real problems that this bill seeks to solve.

Specifically, this bill includes a $43 million nominal increase for Job Corps, projecting the administration's proposal to cut 4,310 student training slots. The administration's request for CDC would have reduced funding for our primary health activities by $159.4 million, cutting childhood immunizations, State and local public health emergency preparedness, and efforts to combat chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease and emerging infection.

Madam Chairman, I encourage Members to look at the facts around this bill and to be supportive.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida, a member of the subcommittee, Dr. WELDON.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise to speak about an amendment that was introduced by me in the committee, and overwhelmingly adopted by the committee by voice vote. And I rise mainly to address the concerns being raised by members of the American Academy of Pediatrics and other members sending letters to the Congress from the public health community.

Let me state from the outset, as a physician, I strongly support vaccinating children and adults. Indeed, I gave a lot of vaccines. Immunizing kids against the flu is a particularly good idea. It prevents the kids from getting the flu, but it also, because children have bad personal hygiene and they tend to spread the flu around if they get it, by vaccinating kids and preventing them from getting the flu you actually prevent adults from getting the flu.

Certainly I believe the American Academy of Pediatrics is a great organization, as are the public health officials who do the work in administering these vaccines, even though they are complaining about my amendment.

Let me just state from the outset, my amendment simply implements the policy that the American Academy of Pediatrics established in 1999, when they stated, The Public Health Service, the American Academy of Pediatrics and vaccine manufacturers agree that thimerosal-containing vaccines should be removed as soon as possible. My amendment does nothing more than implement that policy.

Thimerosal is a mercury-containing preservative that is toxic. If I brought some thimerosal to this Chamber, spilled it on that table, we would have to evacuate the Chamber. That is how toxic it is.

Now, in 1999, the manufacturers, in coordination with the AAP, the CDC and the drug industry, removed all of the mercury from all of the childhood vaccines in 18 months. They removed it from the DPT and the hepatitis B. Eighteen months after adopting that policy in 1999, all of the pediatric vaccines had been produced and manufactured without any mercury in them. And then in 2004, a decision was made to add flu vaccine to the vaccine scheduled for children. And since that time it has been very difficult for me to get the American Academy of Pediatrics and the CDC and the manufacturers to take this issue seriously and get the mercury out of the childhood vaccines.

And let me just also add, this is a bipartisan issue. I have a bill that I've introduced with Representative CAROLYN MALONEY from New York to get all this mercury out. There are many Democrats and many Republicans on this bill.

Now, some of the people who are opposing my amendment are actually claiming that children who were not vaccinated last year who got the flu died, and if there's not enough flu vaccine available, that more children may not get vaccinated and there may be more deaths. I would like to just simply point out that one of the issues here is public confidence in the vaccine program, and that many of these parents who didn't get their kids vaccinated maybe didn't get their kids vaccinated because they were concerned about the mercury in the flu vaccine. And, indeed, you might ask the question of the deaths that occurred last year, might some of them not have occurred if we had a mercury-free vaccine on the market?

Now, I want to refer to this chart briefly because I think this basically says it all.

In 2004, we were producing a little bit over 80 million doses of flu vaccine, and today we're producing over 130 million doses. But yet, officials have made no attempt to increase the amount of mercury-free vaccine that is being produced in this country. Mind you, the Europeans are producing more than enough mercury-free to vaccinate their kids. They have figured out how to do it. Mind you, I said earlier 18 months was all it took to get the mercury out of all of the other childhood vaccines. And why, after all these years, year after year, they say they want to get the mercury out of the childhood vaccines and they're not doing it. They're got getting it out of the flu vaccine. And they can do it and they will do it.

What this really boils down to, my colleagues, is an issue of leadership. CDC, AAP, the public health community has not exercised proper leadership on this issue, and it falls to us to do the right thing.

The language that I put in this bill is not covering this flu season, it's covering next flu season. They have more than a year to address this issue. I think they can. And that's why I put that language in the bill.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

(Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, and I commend Chairman OBEY and Ranking Member WALSH for their strong leadership in crafting this bipartisan legislation.

Our commitment to expand access to health care and other essential human services is reaffirmed in this bill by restoring funding to programs that put health care within the reach of an additional 2 million Americans.

For example, under the provisions of this bill, community health centers can provide an additional one million medically underserved Americans with primary and preventive care.

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Education funding levels in this bill also demonstrate our deep-seated commitment to investing in educational opportunity for all America's children. For example, this bill helps level the playing field for disadvantaged minority students by beginning, finally, to provide adequate resources for title I. The bill reinvests in the American workforce by restoring funding to critical education and job training programs that have been neglected in recent years. In particular, the bill provides a much needed increase to America's migrant and seasonal farmworkers who are the backbone of the agricultural industry.

Finally, on the issue I have worked on for many years, I am particularly gratified that the committee has provided funds for the STOP Underage Drinking programs. This recently enacted initiative will go a long way toward reducing the crises of underage drinking in our country and the tragic consequences it has on our youth and society as a whole.

I look forward to continuing to work with our Democratic leadership and my colleagues in the House to move our Nation closer to the goal of ensuring every American has access to quality health care, every student has a real chance to succeed, and every worker is given the tools to prosper.

Madam Chairman, in closing, I thank Chairman OBEY for his hard work and for his commitment to improving the lives of Americans. I extend my gratitude to Cheryl Smith and the rest of the subcommittee staff for their dedication and commitment as well.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the former Governor.

Mr. CASTLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chairman, I would just like to make two brief points, perhaps to Chairman OBEY, about this bill that concern me, although I think the bill is well done. I am basically supportive of it.

The first is something which the President has vetoed, the stem cell research legislation. Back in August of 2001, he signed an order which allowed 21 different stem cell lines to be developed. There was a lot of discussion that in this particular bill that we could have actually updated that date from 2001 until 2007.

There have been 400 private lines developed since that time; that is, without any Federal dollars whatsoever. They could have been used for research by anybody if indeed we could have had it approved in this legislation. As a result of that, I drafted an amendment to do just that. But I have been informed that it will not be in order if I were to present it, so I will not present it.

I think this is a missed opportunity. I say to the chairman, because he was supportive of the stem cell research, that my judgment is we should do everything in our power to be able to enhance and to further that research in America. This was an opportunity which is unfortunately lost.

The other point I would like to make also deals with health, which is a matter of great concern to all of us, obviously, and that is the increase in NIH research. Basically, when you boil it all down, the increase here is 1.9 percent. It has been widely discussed that it's 2.6 percent. But this includes $900 million to the global HIV/AIDS fund that will be transferred immediately to the Department of State. It will not go directly into research.

The amount which is left is 1.9 percent, which would be almost the smallest increase for NIH in 38 years. We will lose length and quality of life to disease and disability. New research opportunities will go unfunded. The number of new therapies will continue to decline. Flat funding may discourage, along with the embryonic stem cell research going by the boards, the best and brightest young scientists remaining in the United States. Another year of failure to provide sustained, strong growth and Federal support for medical research is a problem.

Madam Chairman, I would hope before it is all said and done that we can address these two issues.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chairman, I want to rise and congratulate the gentleman from Wisconsin, Chairman OBEY, as well as Ranking Member WALSH for their good work on this bill.

This bill, Madam Chairman, does a great deal in rejecting the President's cuts that would have provided $7.6 billion below last year's level in programs vital to protecting our Nation's health and education system.

This bill today, instead, provides a 3 percent increase over last year in areas such as family intervention, early learning, education and health care access. Let me tell you what that means. That means that we can help make a difference in averting the kinds of problems that will come later on, because now we will invest in prevention. Programs such as the SAMHSA, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration program, and Starting Early Starting Smart, which invests in family intervention, are so crucial. We know from the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study that the Kaiser Foundation did that families that are in crisis produce children that are at higher risk for not only delinquency but for drug abuse, for HIV, and for greater health care problems.

In this bill, we provide funds to go towards those families so that we can reach those parents. If we reach those parents, we reach those children. That, my friends, is what real family values are all about; it is reaching out to the families in this country in order to reach the children of this country. If we reach these children, they will be able to grow and prosper, and we as a Nation will be even stronger for it.

Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman for the work that he has done in helping to build a stronger safety net for the children of this country. It will make our country an even stronger place for all of us to live.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I reserve my time.

Mr. OBEY. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Madam Chairman, let me thank the chairman and our ranking member and our staff for their very diligent and brilliant work, really, in crafting this bipartisan bill. As a new member of the committee and the subcommittee, it has been a true honor to work with the chairman and our staff and our ranking member on this bill.

I must tell you, we had our work cut out for us because of the deep draconian cuts that the President proposed and because of the President's priorities of tax cuts for the rich and the invasion and occupation of Iraq. I am pleased that this bill rejects most of those cuts and makes the kinds of investments that recognize that an educated and skilled workforce and a healthy population are the backbone of our national security.

Let me highlight a few of these investments.

First, in the area of education, this bill invests in strengthening our minority-serving institutions by providing a $249.5 million for our Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which is an $11.4 million increase over FY 2007 levels, and also we increased by $4.5 million above FY 2007 the President's request for our Hispanic-serving institutions.

With regard to helping our low-income students go to college, we have increased TRIO and GEAR UP, which really do provide first generation college students the resources to enter and complete college.

With several universities in my district, we have increased the maximum Pell Grant, which will benefit millions of students which I know my district truly will benefit from.

On the issue of economic opportunity and a trained, skilled workforce, this bill reverses deep cuts in workforce training and requires the Secretary of Labor to provide a plan to address the huge dramatic disparities in unemployment in the African American and other communities of color.

We have increased, actually, by $100 million the Ryan White CARE Act, which, of course, is our HIV and AIDS funding.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I reserve my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), who is really not celebrating her birthday on the same day as the Baltimore Orioles.

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill, which makes needed investments in our family security and therefore our national security. I want to congratulate Chairman OBEY and Ranking Member WALSH for bringing forward a good bill, a bill that makes critical investments in America's families and in our country's future. This is my first year on the Appropriations Committee, and I am honored to have an opportunity to be part of this subcommittee.

The investments in this bill will affect every family in America. Today, we ensure our children have an opportunity for quality education, help families and students afford college, and increase access to community health clinics.

As Mr. OBEY says, this bill is about the country we want to be, and that is the country we deserve to be.

For too long the Bush administration has been negligent in its underfunding of education and health care, putting enormous strains on local governments, on schools and on local taxpayers. Today we move in a new direction by investing in families, prioritizing what matters: the education of our students, health care research in diabetes, cancer and heart disease, job training for those who are affected by our changing economy and for our returning veterans, energy assistance for our elderly, and early childhood education.

When we make responsible and necessary investments in our children and in our communities, we strengthen our families and we strengthen our Nation by ensuring our global competitiveness.

Once again, I thank Chairman OBEY for his leadership on the committee, for his commitment to strengthening America and bettering the lives of Americans.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I thank the gentleman and I thank Mr. WALSH, the ranking member, for putting such a terrific bill together that is going to allow our Nation to compete in the global economy of the 21st century.

This bill makes investments in our kids, this bill makes investments in our workers, and this bill makes investments in American families. If our kids and our workers are healthy and educated, then we will be able to compete in the global economy.

I think it is important, just with this bill, if we look at what is going to happen next year when these investments hit, when students and workers are going to get a Pell Grant and it is $500 or $600 or $700 more for them. Tack that on to the education bill last week, where interest rates will be cut in half. Tack that on to the Energy and Water appropriations bill, where we are investing in our scientists and alternative energy research and we are creating new sectors of the economy so that we can compete in a global economy.

The anxiety that has been felt across this country over the last couple of years has been profound, and this bill helps address the challenges that American families have had. By reducing the cost of education, by making sure that we have community health clinics for people to go and take their kids, with the SCHIP program, this bill will have more to do with us being a competitive country in the next couple of decades, I think, than anything else we could possibly do.

So I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member and say that this is a bipartisan bill. This came out of the committee with the unanimous support of Democrats and Republicans, who agree that these investments needed to be made.

Madam Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman again and thank the Republicans for their support.

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Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA).

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2008 Labor, HHS and Education appropriations bill that is before us today.

I would like to express my admiration and gratitude to Chairman OBEY and the members of the committee for bringing forward a bill that reflects our values and our commitment to investing in education.

As the chairman of the Higher Education Lifelong Learning and Competitiveness Subcommittee, I am pleased to see the significant increases for student financial aid, for GEAR UP and TRIO programs. These investments make a real difference, and they have not come a moment too soon.

Recent reports estimate that by the year 2025, just to keep pace with our international competitors, the United States would need to produce an additional 15.6 million college graduates. That translates to another 781,000 degrees per year. GEAR UP and TRIO help close the college awareness and readiness gap.

Pell Grants and campus-based student aid programs close the affordability gap. This legislation coupled with the recently passed budget reconciliation bill signal that we are serious about ensuring that our students have the education and the skills they need to compete.

As chairman of the Education Task Force for the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I am particularly heartened to see the commitment in this bill to increase educational opportunities for Hispanic students. This legislation reverses the trend of the past of eliminating, cutting or at best flat-lining the key programs that provide the pillars of educational support to the Hispanic community. They include migrant education programs for English language learners, developing Hispanic-serving institutions, Even Start Family Literacy, GEAR UP, TRIO and adult education. Together, we call them the Hispanic education action plan.

In 2006, every single program in the Hispanic education action plan was reduced. Elections do make a difference.

For 2008, on top of the $1.5 billion increase to the core title I program in No Child Left Behind, we have over $212 million increases to the other programs, including a long overdue investment program for English language learners.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill. And in particular, I want to sincerely and deeply thank Chairman OBEY and Ranking Member WALSH on behalf of all New Yorkers and this Nation for providing the leadership to include for the first time much-needed money for the health care needs of the heroes and heroines of 9/11.

These rescue, recovery and cleanup workers selflessly rushed into the flames of 9/11 to save the lives of others. We lost 3,000 people on 9/11, but many thousands more lost their health. This bill includes $50 million for their treatment. This is the first time it has been part of an appropriations bill, and I deeply thank Chairman OBEY for working so hard to make this happen. In the past it has been tacked onto emergency spending and to the Iraq spending bill, but it is the least we can do to provide health care to these men and women.

Very importantly, the bill includes detailed language requiring the administration to develop and submit a long-term comprehensive plan to address these critical health needs. This is a tremendous step forward. I thank Chairman OBEY.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman of the committee. I have no further comments other than to say I enjoyed working with the chairman on this bill and his staff. I think we have a good work product here.

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

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

Frankly, Madam Chairman, I was filibustering in hopes that the majority leader would arrive, but he is in the middle of a meeting and can't make it. So let me simply second the comments of the gentleman from New York. I think this is a good bipartisan product. I think we can work with the Senate to produce a bill which people on both sides of the aisle and both sides of the Capitol can support with pride.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chairman, I write today in opposition to the Weldon amendment to the Labor/HHS appropriations bill. This amendment would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to administer thimerosal-containing flu vaccine in the 2008–2009 flu season to children under 3.

This legislation is strongly opposed by a number of public health groups including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Public Health Association, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, the National Association of County and City Health Officials, the Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). According to public health officials, this language would pose real risks to public health, particularly to the youngest children who are most susceptible to the serious complications from flu, including death.

The American Academy of Pediatrics, in their letter opposing this amendment, assures us that there is scientific evidence that "the thimerosal in influenza vaccine is not a danger to health." The Institute of Medicine examined all of the available evidence on the association between thimerosal-containing vaccines and autism. In 2004 the IOM issued a report that concluded that the evidence was sufficient to say that thimerosal-containing vaccines do not cause autism.

Since that time there has been no new compelling evidence that would change the IOM's conclusion. In fact, because thimerosal has been removed from all other pediatric vaccines, children in the last 5 years have received much less thimerosal than they had in the 1990s, and yet autism rates continue to go up, not down.

The practical impact of the bill would be that the demand for thimerosal-free vaccine would exceed current production capacity. While technically the bill would prohibit only the youngest children who get Vaccines for Children vaccine from getting thimerosal-containing vaccine, the reality is that the message Congress would be sending to all parents is that the thimerosal-containing vaccine is less safe than the thimerosal-free vaccine. It is likely that most, if not all, parents would demand thimerosal-free vaccine for all of their children.

There are simply not enough doses of thimerosal-free vaccine to meet that kind of demand and it is unlikely that there would be for at least several years. Vaccine companies are moving to increase the production of thimerosal-free vaccines, but doing so requires building new facilities, or expanding existing facilities, and then going through a new FDA approval process.

Furthermore, there is currently only one company with a licensed thimerosal-free product for children under 3. If that company experienced production problems or delays in its thimerosal-free product, this would leave us without any vaccine for this population.

Even if there were sufficient vaccine to immunize all children under 3 with thimerosal-free vaccine, we have a private vaccine distribution system and there would be no way to ensure that each dose of thimerosal-free vaccine would be matched up with a child under 3. In recent years there have been shortages of flu vaccine. In order to make sure that those most susceptible to the flu get vaccinated, CDC has asked that vaccine be given first to priority groups, including very young children, the elderly, health care workers, and people with certain illnesses. Unfortunately, we have seen that this has not worked very well. There is no reason to believe that the system would work any better to make sure that the thimerosal-free vaccine goes first to children under 3.

In fact, there is nothing that would prevent one state from buying up all of the thimerosal-free vaccine for its population leaving the rest of the country without vaccine for the youngest children. That could cost lives. These are the children who are most susceptible to the serious complications from flu.

I urge Members to consider that this language could harm those very children the authors are trying to help. By restricting their access to flu vaccine, they will not prevent a single child from getting autism, but they may expose children to the very serious risks posed by influenza.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Chairman, I rise today in support of the Labor, Health, Human Services and Education Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2008. Overall, this is a very good bill, and I will vote for it. In this difficult fiscal environment, it provides funding for critical programs that have been starved by the Administration and the Republican Congress.

This bill provides significant increases for Education programs including resources for

teacher quality, early education and after school programs, and it provides more for Low Income Home Energy Assistance. It also provides important resources for preventive health care, for the title IIV and title IIIV Health professions training programs, and for the Ryan White program.

While I will support the bill, I am very disappointed that we were not able to provide more funding for the critical work conducted at the National Institutes of Health. The NIH embodies our country's hope for treating or curing debilitating diseases like heart disease, Alzheimer's, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, cancer and so many other illnesses that American families battle every day. But scientific advances don't just occur by accident. They are the result of sustained investments in research. Unfortunately, since 2003, Republicans flat-lined the NIH budget, and NIH has lost 13 percent of its research funding when adjusted for inflation.

I was hopeful that this year we would be able to end that devastating trend and get the NIH budget back on track by providing the NIH with significant increases over the rate of inflation.

Although I am disappointed that we were not able to provide more for NIH this year, I look forward to working with the distinguished chair and the members of the Appropriations committee in the future to ensure that we provide our country's premier medical research institution with the funding it needs to find treatments and cures to our country's most devastating diseases.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chairman, in accordance with House earmark reforms, I would like to place into the record a listing of Congressionally-directed projects in my home state of Idaho that are contained within the report to the FY08 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill.

I'd like to take just a few minutes to describe why I supported these projects and why they are valuable to the nation and its taxpayers.

The report contains $300,000 for the Literacy Matters! Program administered by the Lee Pesky Learning Center in Boise. The Literacy Matters! Program is aimed at educating new mothers on the importance of early childhood literacy and math skills and providing them with resources for educating their children. The funding is used to provide every mother of a newborn in Idaho with a book created by the Lee Pesky Learning Center that helps them with teaching early literacy and math skills. The books are distributed through Idaho hospitals and the program has been highly successful. This is the second year of federal funding for the program.

This project was requested by the Lee Pesky Learning Center in Boise, Idaho.

The report contains $300,000 for the Idaho Caring Foundation's program to provide dental services to low-income, uninsured children who would otherwise have no access to such services. The program will provide access to needed dental care for 600 low-income, uninsured children throughout Idaho. Eligible children will be identified by working in partnership with Idaho schools, health departments, Head Start programs, and YMCA programs. Dental services will be provided by over 90 dentists who are Caring Foundation providers, providing oral health services for reduced fees. Federal funding is only a portion of the total costs of the program. As a dentist, I understand the importance of proper dental hygiene at a very young age. Serious health and self esteem problems can quickly evolve if dental hygiene is neglected early in a child's development. This is an outstanding program that enjoys my complete support. This is the second year of federal funding for the program.

This project was requested by the Idaho Caring Foundation in Boise, Idaho.

The report contains $250,000 for the Discovery Center of Idaho's new facility. The funding will assist with efforts initiated by the Discovery Center and the J.R. Simplot Foundation to build a new model of a ''hands-on'' science center to captivate the attention of and inspire tomorrow's leaders and innovators. The 70,000 square foot Center will be founded on three core strengths, inspiring stories of innovation including Mr. Simplot's story, iconic collection of working steam tractors and DCI's expertise in igniting curiosity, through interactive science exhibits and programs. The center will be a resource for the region, with particular interest in serving rural areas to help break the myth that innovation is a new urban phenomenon—that ingenuity is found wherever and whenever an observant creative human being has a problem to solve. This is a tremendous opportunity to create a new approach to bridging the gap in science and technology education. The $250,000 federal investment is a very small portion of what is expected to be a $40,000,000 project.

This project was requested by the Discovery Center of Idaho in Boise, Idaho.

The report contains $200,000 for the College of Southern Idaho's Pro-Tech Training Program which partners with local agencies and companies to identify training needs in the community and provide for those needs by training talented Idaho students. The College partners with other agencies to identify training needs and to identify potential candidates for employment. The most recent of these ventures are the training programs that were established for Dell Computers and its call center in Twin Falls. In addition, data provided by Region IV of the Idaho Economic Development Agency indicate that manufacturing will be a leading employment area in the Magic Valley with over 250 new jobs expected over the next two years.

This project was requested by the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls, Idaho.

The report contains $200,000 for St. Luke's Hospital's Children's Health Services Expansion. The Children's Health Services Expansion project provides essential growth in capacity for Pediatric Medical/Surgical, Pediatric Intensive Care, Neonatal Intensive Care, Pediatric Oncology, and Pediatric Surgical Suites and support areas, to meet the needs of the rapidly growing population in the hospital's service area. The hospital is spending millions on the expansion and federal funds will represent only a small portion of the project's total costs. This is the fourth year of federal funding for this program.

The project was requested by St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise, Idaho.

The report contains $200,000 for Teton Valley Hospital and Surgicenter's Revitalization Project. Teton Valley Hospital & Surgicenter, a 13-bed Critical Access Hospital, provides an emergency room and a full scope of primary care services to the residents in and around Teton Valley, a rural community of just over 7,000 residents, nestled against the Teton Mountains in Southeast Idaho and Western Wyoming. Its population has grown by more than 99% over the past 15 years, ranking it in the top two fastest growing counties in Idaho for the last six years. This population growth has seriously strained the resources of the hospital and necessitated the revitalization project. Federal funds represent only a portion of the project's total costs.

This project was requested by Teton Valley Hospital & Surgicenter in Driggs, Idaho.

The report contains $200,000 for Madison County Memorial Hospital. Madison County Memorial Hospital services a growing area encompassing five counties and quite simply has outgrown its facilities. Increased capacity for obstetrics (Madison County Memorial Hospital has more births than any other hospital of its size in the State of Idaho and possibly the nation) and inpatient and outpatient surgeries are needed. The size of this project is 70,000 sq. feet of new construction and 85,000 sq. feet of remodeling, with an overall budget of $49 million and an equipment budget of over $7 million. Federal funding will be used for necessary medical equipment for the expanded and remodeled facility and represents a very small portion of the overall funding for this project.

This project was requested by Madison County Memorial Hospital in Rexburg, Idaho.

The report contains $400,000 for a Community Detox Center in Boise, Idaho. The need for a detox facility is both pressing and longstanding. According to a 2002 study by Boise State University's Center for Health Policy, rates of drug and alcohol abuse are worse in the Treasure Valley than in the rest of Idaho. Over 17,000 individuals in Ada and Canyon Counties were deemed at-risk for substance dependence in 2000, and the region severely lacks beds for detox patients, particularly those on limited incomes. To fill this void, hospital emergency rooms are acting as de facto drug and/ or alcohol detox centers which adds to rising health care costs. The proposed facility is a 24-hour medically monitored alcohol and drug sobering station and 36-bed detox center for indigent patients treated by a professional, qualified staff. Typical stays for sobering will be 12 hours and typical stays for detoxification will be 5-6 days; following sobering and/or detoxification, patients will be referred to appropriate education and treatment programs.

This project was requested by the United Way of Treasure Valley in Boise, Idaho.

The report contains $200,000 for the Advanced Clinical Simulation Laboratory at Idaho State University. This funding will be used to develop an Advanced Clinical Simulation Laboratory (ACSL) to strengthen nursing education, practice and research in Idaho. The ACLS will enable students, faculty, and practice partners to become actively involved in clinical simulation learning and conducting research related to student learning, effectiveness of clinical education models and improving patient care outcomes. The ACSL will also provide a research and practice laboratory for nurse faculty and clinical educators to learn and update knowledge about clinical educational models and teaching with technology.

This project was requested by Idaho State University in Pocatello, Idaho.

The report contains $200,000 for Idaho SySTEMic Solution: Plant Early for STEM

Learning (science, technology, engineering, and math) at Boise State University. Idaho SySTEMic Solution is a nationally relevant, hands-on, project-based STEM learning system (science, technology, engineering, and math) designed to spur achievement and confidence among elementary-age learners and their teachers. Key project components will include: (1) a comprehensive teacher training model that includes a one-week summer institute and ongoing site-based follow-up training to boost the ability and confidence of elementary teachers; (2) implementation into demographically diverse schools (grades 1–5/6, urban to suburban to rural, multicultural) of curriculum-aligned learning lab systems that have been shown to improve student scores in math, science, and technology; and (3) research and evaluation of results in accordance with Idaho and national assessment standards to maximize the effectiveness of transplanting this solution to other U.S. states.

This project was requested by Boise State University in Boise, Idaho.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide a list of Congressionally-directed projects in my region and an explanation of my support for them: (1) $300,000 for Early Literacy Matters, Lee Pesky Learning Center; (2) $300,000 for Idaho Caring Foundation Dental Project; (3) $200,000 for Children's Health Services Expansion; St. Luke's Regional Medical Center; (4) $400,000 for Community Detox Center, United Way of Treasure Valley; (5) $200,000 for Advanced Clinical Simulation Laboratory, Idaho State University; (6) $200,000 for Idaho SySTEMic Solution, Boise State University; (7) $200,000 for Madison County Memorial Hospital Revitalization Project; (8) $200,000 for College of Southern Idaho Pro-Tech Program, College of Southern Idaho; (9) $200,000 for Teton Valley Hospital Revitalization Project, Teton Valley Hospital; (10) $250,000 for the Discovery Center of Idaho Expansion, Discovery Center of Idaho.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Madam Chairman, I strongly support this bill to fund the departments of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education.

I commend Chairman Obey and his staff on their hard work and dedication in putting together a bill that addresses the most pressing needs of American families, including their health and safety and the education of their children. I especially thank the Chairman for his efforts to increase funding for school counselors. This bill provides over $61 million for school counseling programs, a 77% increase over last year's funding. This historic investment will expand counseling in middle and high schools across the nation.

School counseling is a profession often treated as an afterthought in school improvement efforts. But counselors play a critical role, especially in high schools. High school is a transition period into adulthood and the world of work. As students make this transition, many lose their way and drop out. But a good counselor can help a student find the right path. No matter how many credits a student is behind or how many personal challenges she might face, counselors can help students at risk develop a plan, access the right help, and graduate on time.

Individual attention and follow-up from a counselor can help turn around students' lives. Additional counselors, particularly at the middle and high school levels, will be instrumental in helping schools improve their graduation rates and achieve other goals of No Child Left Behind.

Again, I thank the gentleman for his commitment to the education of our young people, and I encourage all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HONDA. Madam Chairman, I rise today to express my support for this bill and my deep appreciation for the leadership of Chairman OBEY in the crafting of this bill, the work of the committee staff, and the spirit of bi-partisanship that has marked our subcommittee and full committee proceedings on this bill.

Since being elected to Congress, I have worked hard to become a member of this committee and I find it especially gratifying to have had the opportunity to work on this bill. As Mr. OBEY is fond of saying, this is the people's bill. It funds the programs which are critical to the health and welfare of millions of my fellow Americans and I feel honored to be a part of taking this country in a new direction.

By rejecting the President's request that we cut critical labor, health, and education programs by $7.5 billion, and instead investing in targeted, carefully considered increases, this bill shows the American people Congress is serious about preserving and improving the social fabric of our nation.

Although I am disappointed that we were unable to more significantly increase the federal commitment to IDEA, I am glad that the committee protected the program from the President's proposed $291 million cut. I am particularly proud of the increases the bill makes to Title I—education for the disadvantaged, Title VII—health professions diversity programs, and CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis.

The more than $4 billion increase in education funding contained in this bill is desperately needed if we are to continue to lead the world in the decades to come. Our students must have solid educational grounding to succeed in college but just as importantly, they must have the means to afford college. The $2 billion increase in Pell grants will go a long way toward making college a reality for many students.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been deeply involved in the effort to bring awareness to the problem of healthcare disparities. Communities of color suffer disproportionately from disparities in healthcare coverage, quality, and outcomes. The investments being made by this bill in Title VII Health Professions programs, particularly the increase in the diversity programs, are vital to increasing the pipeline of minority health professionals in underserved communities.

Finally, I would like to highlight the funding crisis that faces CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis. The budget for this Division has remained almost flat since fiscal year 2002 and this has resulted in a serious curtailment of the Division's programs. There are an estimated 30 million people in the United States affected by a liver or liver related disease. Asian Americans face a near epidemic, with 1 out of 10 Asian American and Pacific Islanders infected with chronic hepatitis B. Included in the bill's 7.8 percent increase to the Centers for Disease control, is a $1 million increase for the Division of Viral Hepatitis. This appropriation begins a long overdue reversal of the inadequate budgets given to this Division since fiscal year 2002 and I would like to thank Chairman OBEY for acknowledging the need to rectify this situation.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman OBEY, Ranking Member WALSH, and all my other colleagues on the committee for their hard work and urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. OBEY. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3043

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For necessary expenses of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (''the Act''), and the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act of 1992, including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the Act, $3,579,530,000, plus reimbursements, is available. Of the amounts provided:

(1) For grants to States for adult employment and training activities, youth activities, and dislocated worker employment and training activities, $2,994,510,000 as follows:

(A) $864,199,000 for adult employment and training activities, of which $152,199,000 is available for the period July 1, 2008, to June 30, 2009, and of which $712,000,000 is available for the period October 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

(B) $940,500,000 for youth activities, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

(C) $1,189,811,000 for dislocated worker employment and training activities, of which $341,811,000 is available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009, and of which $848,000,000 is available for the period October 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the transfer limitation under section 133(b)(4) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2863(B)(4)), up to 30 percent of such funds may be transferred by a local board if approved by the Governor.

(2) For federally administered programs, $483,213,000 as follows:

(A) $282,092,000 for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve, of which $2,600,000 is available on October 1, 2007, of which $67,492,000 is available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009, and of which $212,000,000 is available for the period October 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009: *Provided*, That up to $125,000,000 may be made available for Community-Based Job Training

grants: *Provided further*, That funds provided to carry out section 132(a)(2)(A) of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2862(A)(2)(a)) may be used to provide assistance to a State for State-wide or local use in order to address cases where there have been worker dislocations across multiple sectors or across multiple local areas and such workers remain dislocated; coordinate the State workforce development plan with emerging economic development needs; and train such eligible dislocated workers: *Provided further*, That funds provided to carry out section 171(d) of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2916 (d)) may be used for demonstration projects that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers: *Provided further*, That $2,600,000 shall be for a noncompetitive grant to the National Center on Education and the Economy, which shall be awarded not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) $56,381,000 for Native American programs, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

(C) $83,740,000 for migrant and seasonal farmworkers under section 167 of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2912), of which $78,740,000 is for formula grants (of which not less that 70 percent shall be for employment and training services) and $5,000,000 is for migrant and seasonal housing (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for permanent housing), which shall be available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

(D) $60,000,000 for YouthBuild activities under section 173A of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2918a), which shall be available for the period April 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

(E) $1,000,000 for carrying out the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act (29 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), which shall be available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

(3) For national activities, $101,807,000, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2008, through July 30, 2009, as follows:

(A) $68,746,000 for ex-offender activities, under the authority of section 171 of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2916), notwithstanding the requirements of sections 171(b)(2)(B) or 171(c)(4)(D) of such section, of which not less than $48,000,000 shall be for youthful offender activities.

(B) $28,140,000 for Pilots, Demonstrations, and Research (notwithstanding the requirements of sections 171(b)(2)(B) or 171(c)(4)(D) of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2916(b)(2)(B) or (c)(4)(D)), of which $10,000,000 shall be for grants to address the employment and training needs of young parents.

(C) $4,921,000 for Evaluation under the authority of section 172 of the Act (29 U.S.C. 2917).

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. McKEON. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McKEON:

Page 2, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $43,746,000)''.

Page 5, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $43,746,000)''.

Page 5, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $43,746,000)''.

Page 6, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $48,000,000)''.

Page 63, line 4, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $8,484,000)''.

Page 77, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $75,000,000)''.

Page 77, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $75,000,000)''.

Page 87, line 5, after the first dollar amount and after the second dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $22,770,000)''.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEON. Madam Chairman, my amendment would restore much-needed funding to the highly successful Reading First program.

In 2001, Members of both parties committed to implementing scientifically based reading instruction, through Reading First, as the foundation of an effort to provide a high-quality education in every school. Six years later, it is clear that the program is working, but not without some internal challenges.

Indeed, Reading First has received a great deal of attention over the last several months, and for good reason. An investigation into the program by the Department of Education's Inspector General uncovered real problems in the agency's implementation and management of the program. And the Education and Labor Committee has followed with appropriate, thorough, and bipartisan oversight to ensure that those problems are addressed.

In spite of this, we have heard from the majority that it intends to cut some $600 million from this program, roughly 60 percent of its overall annual budget, until problems identified by the Inspector General have been addressed. That's particularly interesting since these problems have been and are being addressed both by the Department of Education itself and through proposed legislation.

Since last September, the Department has responded to the investigation of its Inspector General and to our committee's oversight of Reading First by making a number of significant changes to improve the administration of the program. In fact, at the committee's oversight hearing of this program, the Inspector General acknowledged that the Department has accepted his recommendations and begun implementing them to reform the program.

Among the steps taken by the Department in the wake of this investigation include: Replacing the internal Reading First program management; reconstituting a key peer review panel used in the program to ensure fairness and more openness in its review processes; and providing additional guidance to contractors and subcontractors to enhance the objectivity and effectiveness of their services.

In order to codify many of these recommendations made by the Inspector General and reform steps taken by the Department earlier this year, I joined my committee colleague, Mr. CASTLE, in introducing the Reading First Improvement Act. Instead of slashing funding for this highly successful program, I call on my friends on the other side of the aisle to enact this legislation to ensure permanent and longstanding reform to Reading First.

To date, the bill has seen no action, not in subcommittee, not in full committee, and not on the floor. To think that we are cutting this program's budget by more than 60 percent when a measure to reform it is sitting right before us demonstrates how truly politically driven the majority's actions are on Reading First and continue to be.

Nonetheless, it is clear to any fair-minded person that the management problems of Reading First are in the past. What is equally clear is that Reading First, despite past problems, has been an unqualified success for the students it is intended to serve. Indeed, my friend, the distinguish chairman of our committee said during our oversight hearing of Reading First earlier this year, ''The purpose of this hearing is not to evaluate the effectiveness or strengths or weaknesses of the Reading First program. I support the Reading First program, as do many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.''

Statistics bear out the chairman's and my own continued support for Reading First. For example, data released earlier this year shows that in Reading First schools, the percentage of first graders meeting or exceeding proficiency on fluency outcome measures increased by 14 percentage points, from 43 to 57 percent, from 2004 to 2006, with the percentage of third graders increasing by 7 percent during the same period of time.

And a 2006 Center on Education Policy survey found that 97 percent of school districts which reported increases in student achievement indicated that Reading First was a key reason for this progress.

Madam Chairman, rather than taking into consideration this data and the improvements that the Department has made in its implementation of Reading First, the majority has decided it is better to make a political statement against the administration than to provide the critical resources needed to continue to address the needs of our most disadvantaged young students.

By finding some $75 million in savings through reducing administrative costs at the Department of Health and Human Services and implementing programs for prisoners that the President did not request funding for, while keeping intact his faith-based prisoner reentry initiative, my amendment restores some of these resources.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment.

Madam Chairman, I have a great deal of respect for the gentleman who just offered the amendment, but I have to say this is exactly the wrong thing for the Congress to do at this time.

The gentleman's amendment tries to restore $75 million to probably the most troubled program in this bill. As the gentleman has indicated, we have had six different audits by the Office of Inspector General. He has discovered that the Department of Education

tried to steer billions of dollars in Reading First funds for the purchase of certain reading textbooks and assessments in order to benefit favored publishers and individuals. I don't think the Congress ought to stand for that.

I would also point out that the OIG found out that the Department of Education administrators improperly promoted commercial reading programs in potential violation of Federal law. And this did not just occur in my own State, as I mentioned earlier in my remarks, it occurred in Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey. States in districts with programs that were not on the Department's preferential list were either rejected for grants or pressured to change their methods, even though some argued, as did my own State, that their programs met the law's standard.

What is most ironic is this is supposed to be a peer reviewed program, and yet the programs that have demonstrably shown the best performance levels were frozen out of the program, including Bob Slaven's program at Johns Hopkins that has generally been reviewed as one of the best in the country. Yet, they were virtually invited out the door by the DOE.

In addition to the fact that we certainly should not be rewarding the administration for the way they have handled this program, the gentleman seeks to finance this program by taking $43 million out of job training for ex-offenders. We cannot afford to have criminals reentering society with inadequate job training that provides them with incentives to renew their lives of crime.

□ 1715

We need to provide as much training as possible, and the gentleman scales that back dramatically.

And, lastly, I must confess I'm a bit confused. In the full committee, I accepted an amendment from Mr. PETERSON, a valued member of our subcommittee, who wanted to add $25 million for vocational education above my mark. I accepted it because I thought he made a good case. Now we're being asked to take out $23 million of the money that Mr. PETERSON successfully added in the subcommittee. I don't think that's a wise thing to do.

There will be plenty of time in conference to restore funding for Reading First, provided that the administration and provided that the agency demonstrates that it's shaped up and it's no longer following the same habits. But at this point, you have the same contractors still in place, you have the same conflicts still at large, and I don't think under these circumstances that this Congress wants to support the kind of shenanigans that we've seen in that Reading First program. And, on behalf of the integrity of the taxpayers' dollar, I would urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Of the amounts made available under this heading in Public Law 107–116 to carry out the activities of the National Skill Standards Board, $44,000 is rescinded.

Of the unexpended balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Labor under this heading for fiscal years 2006 and prior years, $335,000,000 is rescinded.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, $530,900,000, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, I would like to engage the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies in a colloquy.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate all your efforts in bringing this bill forward and thank you for your continued support of the Nation's chartered schools, which increase the academic achievement of our Nation's most low-income students. I wanted to clarify the committee's intent to fund the Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities program, which received $36.6 million last year. This year, the committee chose to increase funding to the Charter School Grant program and folded the Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities program into this larger program.

Charter schools are public schools created by teachers, parents and other community stakeholders to educate students of all backgrounds and educational abilities. In exchange for greater accountability for student achievement, these schools are free from many local and State regulations. This flexibility and accountability has allowed individuals with nontraditional backgrounds to create cultures that have made charter schools top academic performers, often in some of the Nation's largest urban centers. Because of this unique approach to education, demand for these schools has been remarkable over the last decade.

Unlike other local school districts, however, public charter schools cannot levy property or other taxes for building and infrastructure. Thus, public charter schools must pay for their facilities from their operating budgets, which are smaller than those received by their conventional K–12 peers. In fact, locating suitability facilities remains the greatest challenge faced by charter schools.

The Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities program provides vital assistance to help charter schools meet their local facility needs. Under this program, funds are provided on a competitive basis to public and nonprofit entities, and consortia of those entities, to leverage other funds and help charter schools obtain school facilities through such means as purchase, lease and donation. Grantees may also use grants to leverage funds to help charter schools construct and renovate school facilities.

Was it the intent of the chairman to continue funding for the Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities program, as part of the Charter School programs and at their fiscal year 2007 levels?

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

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

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his question.

Yes, it was our intent to fund both the Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities program within the larger Charter School Grant program at their fiscal year 2007 levels, not to eliminate the credit enhancement program. We consolidated the programs for administrative efficiency and fully expect the Secretary of Education to continue funding for existing charter school programs from this single line item.

Mr. MCKEON. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his clarification and again appreciate his continued support for charter schools.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during fiscal year 2008 of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under Part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, $888,700,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, 2008.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, $85,945,000, together with not to exceed $3,256,669,000 which may be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund (''the Trust Fund''), of which—

(1) $2,510,723,000 from the Trust Fund is for grants to States for the administration of State unemployment insurance laws as authorized under title III of the Social Security Act (including $10,000,000 to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments in one-stop career centers of claimants of unemployment insurance), the administration of unemployment insurance for Federal employees and for ex-service members as authorized under sections 8501–8525 of title 5, United States Code, and the administration of trade readjustment allowances and alternative trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974, and shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2008, except that funds used for automation acquisitions shall be available for obligation by the States through September 30, 2010, and funds used for unemployment insurance workloads experienced by the States through September

30, 2008, shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2008;

(2) $10,500,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities necessary to support the administration of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system;

(3) $23,203,000, together with $702,680,000 from the Trust Fund, is for grants to States in accordance with section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009;

(4) $32,766,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities of the Employment Service, including administration of the work opportunity tax credit under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the administration of activities, including foreign labor certifications, under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the provision of technical assistance and staff training under the Wagner-Peyser Act, including not to exceed $1,228,000 that may be used for amortization payments to States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment service agencies prior to 1980;

(5) $52,985,000 is to provide workforce information, national electronic tools, and one-stop system building under the Wagner-Peyser Act and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009; and

(6) $9,757,000 is to provide for work incentive grants to the States and shall be available for the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009:

Provided, That to the extent that the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (''AWIU'') for fiscal year 2008 is projected by the Department of Labor to exceed 2,786,000, an additional $28,600,000 from the Trust Fund shall be available for obligation for every 100,000 increase in the AWIU level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 100,000) to carry out title III of the Social Security Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this Act that are allotted to a State to carry out activities under title III of the Social Security Act may be used by such State to assist other States in carrying out activities under such title III if the other States include areas that have suffered a major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this Act which are used to establish a national one-stop career center system, or which are used to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance or immigration programs, may be obligated in contracts, grants, or agreements with non-State entities: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this Act for activities authorized under title III of the Social Security Act and the Wagner-Peyser Act may be used by States to fund integrated unemployment insurance and Employment Service automation efforts, notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–87.

Mr. HONDA. Madam Chairman, I would like to engage in a colloquy with both the chairman and ranking member on a recent CMS proposed national coverage decision on ESAs.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HONDA. Madam Chairman, I'd like to thank the chairman and ranking member for this opportunity.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS, has proposed a national coverage decision memorandum for the use of erythropoiesis stimulating agents, ESAs, in cancer and related neoplastic conditions. Recent concerns have been raised by both CMS and the Food and Drug Administration about the use of ESAs in treating anemia that results from chemotherapy.

The FDA is currently conducting its own scientific review of the issues. These concerns may be valid for many patients treated with ESAs, but as the FDA noted, they do not apply to all individuals treated for chemotherapy-induced anemia or bone marrow failure diseases.

I would ask the chairman to work with me during conference to preserve the Senate language requesting that CMS delay finalizing the proposed decision memo for ESAs for non-renal disease indications until after the FDA has completed its current scientific review.

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

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

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I understand the gentleman's concern, and I'm surprised that CMS would consider issuing a final decision when the FDA has not completed its scientific review. I would certainly be happy to work with the gentleman during conference on the issue.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Chairman, I'm also concerned about the matter raised by the gentleman from California. I understand that the Senate Appropriations Committee has included some language dealing with this issue in its committee report. I can assure the gentleman that we'll continue to work on this matter as we conference the bill.

Mr. HONDA. Thank you. I thank the chairman and ranking member.

Madam Chairman, I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In addition, $40,000,000 from the employment security administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund shall be available to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments in one-stop career centers of claimants of unemployment insurance: *Provided*, That not later than 180 days following the end of the fiscal year 2008, the Secretary shall submit an interim report to the Congress that includes available information on expenditures, number of claimants assessed, and outcomes from the assessments: *Provided further*, That not later than 18 months following the end of the fiscal year, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to the Congress a final report containing comprehensive information on the estimated savings that result from the assessments of claimants and identification of best practices.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by sections 905(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as authorized by section 9501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and for nonrepayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by section 8509 of title 5, United States Code, and to the ''Federal unemployment benefits and allowances'' account, to remain available until September 30, 2009, $437,000,000.

In addition, for making repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the current fiscal year after September 15, 2008, for costs incurred by the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, $88,451,000, together with not to exceed $82,049,000, which may be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, $142,925,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is authorized to make such expenditures, including financial assistance authorized by subtitle E of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 9104), as may be necessary in carrying out the program, including associated administrative expenses, through September 30, 2008, for such Corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available to the Corporation for fiscal year 2008 shall be available for obligations for administrative expenses in excess of $411,151,000: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the number of new plan participants in plans terminated by the Corporation exceeds 100,000 in fiscal year 2008, an amount not to exceed an additional $9,200,000 shall be available for obligation for administrative expenses for every 20,000 additional terminated participants: *Provided further*, That an additional $50,000 shall be made available for obligation for investment management fees for every $25,000,000 in assets received by the Corporation as a result of new plan terminations, after approval by the Office of Management and Budget and notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For necessary expenses for the Employment Standards Administration, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, $434,397,000, together with $2,111,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d) and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Labor is authorized to establish and, in accordance with section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, collect and deposit in the Treasury fees for processing applications and issuing certificates under sections 11(d) and 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 211(d)

and 214) and for processing applications and issuing registrations under title I of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KLINE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KLINE of Minnesota:

Page 13, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,016,000)''.

Page 25, line 22, after each dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Madam Chairman, my amendment is very simple.

The committee bill cuts the Office of Labor Management Standards, known as OLMS, down to fiscal 2006 levels. My amendment would restore just over $2 million to get this enforcement agency back to its fiscal 2007 level. To offset the increase for OLMS, we have reduced the International Labor Organization earmark from the International Labor Affairs Bureau by the requisite amount.

What is OLMS and why I am taking to the floor of the House to make a $2 million adjustment in this small agency? That's a fair question.

Without this amendment, the OLMS will have to cut staff. OLMS is the agency within the Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration that enforces the Labor Management Reporting Disclosure Act of 1959. This Federal statute was championed by then-Senator John F. Kennedy and enacted as an outcome of the McCollum hearing on labor racketeering.

Then-Senator Kennedy knew, as we affirm today, that rank-and-file union members deserve the right to know how their unions were spending and investing their members' dues money; that their unions' books were clean; and that elections for union officers would be fair and free of intimidation or scandal.

Do labor unions need a government watchdog? Apparently so. Since 2001, OLMS has helped obtain 750 convictions and restitution of over $70 million for union members in criminal cases of embezzlement and election irregularities.

Some of my colleagues may dismiss these monetary results as just small change compared to the billions of assets held by labor unions, but they miss the point. Stealing from your fellow union members is against the law, regardless of whether the theft is $10,000 or $100,000. And anywhere in the country but Washington, D.C., $10,000 is a lot of money.

OLMS functions like the Securities and Exchange Commission for labor unions. Why should rank-and-file union members not be protected in the same way as individual shareholders of corporations? Senator Paul Sarbanes agreed. During the debate on the Sarbanes-Oxley legislation in 2002, he argued that if union financial disclosure and accountability was already required by law and wasn't being funded, he suggested that the Department of Labor request the money from Congress.

Madam Chairman, DOL is not only being denied the increase it asked for; it is being cut to the bone. Federal law requires financial transparency and disclosure from corporations, pension plans, lobbyists and Members of Congress. Why would we not enforce the one law on the books that enables rank-and-file union members to review the financial expenditures of their unions?

I find it ironic, Madam Chairman, that the House Financial Services Appropriations Subcommittee provided $3.1 million over the administration's budget request for the SEC, while OLMS was being cut below fiscal year 2007 levels. Clearly, we put a high priority on corporate accountability. We need to put the same high priority on union accountability.

Although this is a modest amendment, it will enable this enforcement agency within the Department of Labor to maintain its audit program and other activities under the Labor Management Reporting Disclosure Act. I cannot believe that this House would say to union members throughout America that we do not support your right to know and your right to union integrity.

I urge all Members to vote for this amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Let me say simply say, Madam Chairman, that the fund that the gentleman seeks to increase has been increased by 33 percent in terms of resources just over the last 4 years, and staffing for that same agency has been increased by over 25 percent. That is hardly starving an agency.

I would also point out that at the same time you've had those large increases, the wage and hour division, which is supposed to enforce protection for workers on minimum wage, overtime and child labor laws, will have seen its staffing drop by over 12 percent since 2001, and the staff level at the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which protects workers from unfair employment practices by Federal contractors, will have dropped by 23 percent.

So it seems to me that what the gentleman's amendment does is to enrich the one portion of the Labor Department which has been doing very well, thank you, and they have been doing very well while other portions of the Labor Department that are supposed to focus on protecting workers have, in fact, been starved.

The Department's own budget justifications for the large increase that they've requested states that the acceptability rate for unions in meeting labor management reporting and disclosure reporting requirements is at 96 percent.

□ 1730

The goal for fiscal 2008 is to raise this to 97 percent. I'd say if you are getting 96 percent, that's an A. At least it was when I went to school. Things may have changed since then.

Let me also say that the place that this funding was taken from, in order to finance this increase is especially pernicious. The administration itself has asked for an 81 percent reduction in the International Labor Account. That is the program that is used in order to protect workers from having to compete against slave labor and child labor.

I don't think that you help workers by weakening that program. We are simply trying to restore funding in that program that the President cut, and I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of Mr. KLINE's amendment to restore funding for the Labor Department's Office of Labor Management Standards to its fiscal year 2007 level.

A column published in Wall Street Journal's Opinion Journal noted today that Congress has added $935 million to President Bush's fiscal year 2008 budget request for the Department of Labor. Within that budget increase are individual funding increases for every single enforcement agency within the agency; that is, except for one.

The appropriations measure before us cuts the Office of Labor Management Standards' budget $2 million below its fiscal 2007 funding level and more than $10 million below the President's budget request for the office this year.

Identifying OLMS as the only enforcement office at the Department of Labor to have its budget cut is significant. In fact, it was clearly singled out by design.

Why? Perhaps it's because the office has had such great success in protecting rank-and-file union members. Consider this, since 2001, OLMS has helped obtain over 750 convictions and restitution of over $70 million in criminal cases of embezzlement, election irregularities and violations of union members' rights.

Last week, for example, a union financial secretary in Michigan pleaded guilty to falsifying union reports. Earlier this year, a former union president in Texas was sentenced to 6½ years in prison for embezzling dues paid by hard-working union members. These are the types of results Congress expected when it passed the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

This law makes clear that a union member must have access to union financial records and has the right to recover misappropriated union assets on

behalf of the union when the union fails to do so itself.

Nearly 50 years later, and with more than 15 million American workers contributing a portion of every paycheck they earn to labor organizations, we should demand nothing less than what we demanded in 1959. Indeed, Congress expects the Securities and Exchange Commission to protect the interests of shareholders, and so too must we expect the OLMS to protect the interests of rank-and-file union members.

The amendment before us would restore $2 million to the OLMS budget, bringing it back to the fiscal year 2007 level and ensuring it has the resources its needs to safeguard union transparency and accountability. Indeed, if my colleagues believe, as I do, that transparency is the key protection against financial misconduct, then we should take OLMS off the political chopping block by restoring its funds.

I thank my Education and Labor Committee colleague, Mr. KLINE, for offering the amendment.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of it.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chairman, I find it very ironic from the other side that they are so outraged about these cuts. This is an account within the Department of Labor that has seen a 33 percent increase over the last several Congresses, a 33 percent increase within this specific account of the Department of Labor.

Now let's put that in perspective to what the Republicans put into other accounts within the Department of Labor. I seem to recall the International Child Labor Inspection in the last several Congresses was cut repeatedly over the last several Congresses, up to 87 percent.

This is the International Labor Organization's duty to oversee child labor standards to ensure that our competitors are not using children in the conduct of labor when competing with us and our manufacturing process. Yet it was good enough for us to cut 87 percent of the inspection for child labor, but good enough for us to increase the 33 percent.

Now we hear a complaint that somehow it's not good enough for us to just, since the account has done very well, to just keep it as it's going. Now there is a big outrage about this.

I might add, where was the outrage when the 12 percent cut was for the wage and hour department? Where was that? I didn't hear any outrage. Where was the outrage for the compliance for the contractors? I didn't hear any outrage for that.

It's just interesting, when we hear these complaints about where the cuts are, let's find out where the priorities really are. I think we are hearing them. They are not with the children and child labor. They are not with the workers and the wage and hour inspections, and they are not with the contractors and making sure that they are protected on the job.

They are here going after, once again, people who are trying to earn a living. I think that's a very clear set of priorities in this Department of Labor account.

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Chairman, I think the gentleman from Rhode Island must have misspoken when he said we were here to ''go after the workers.''

I want to commend the gentleman from Minnesota for sponsoring this amendment which, to the contrary, seeks to protect American union dues-paying workers.

We live in an era of instant information, almost universal access to information. We are in a period, a legislative period on the heels of Sarbanes-Oxley, which brought unprecedented new auditing requirements and penalties for noncompliance for publicly traded companies.

We live in a legislative era of McCain-Feingold, which brought unprecedented penalties, accountability, auditing to public office holders who accept campaign contributions to seek elective office, but then have to disclose to a greater detail than ever before, and subject to greater limits than ever before, for the sole purpose of having the public understand who was supporting that particular campaign.

So in this era, in this trend of greater openness, greater accountability, easier access for the public to be able to understand how their money is being spent, and who is the money behind individuals, behind candidates, behind corporations, enter the Democratic appropriations bill which guts the ability for America to understand who is behind the money in big labor and how are individual hard-working chemical workers', steelworkers', teachers', manufacturers' dues being spent by those public unions and private unions?

Here is an amendment that takes the level of this agency's funding. It doesn't freeze it, it doesn't cut it by single digits. It takes it all the way back to the 2006 level and is a 20 percent cut.

My friend and colleague from Minnesota seeks to correct that situation by replacing the money that otherwise would be going to a United Nations organization and puts it to help American workers. American taxpayers understand how American union dues are being spent.

This agency has a proven track record. It gets results. This amendment allows it to continue on that path of auditing and getting results so that they can do better than the 4½ percent audit rate, which was all they were able to muster under the existing funding levels that they had been enjoying.

Union members have a right to know how their dollars are being spent. Union Members have a right to know how their dollars are being spent, and clearly the curiosity is there. There is a proven track record of them seeking to know how their dollars are being spent.

In fact, there were over 760,000 hits on the OLMS Web site just for that purpose, an average of over 2,100 hits per day for people seeking the information that will not be available at the desired rate and at the desired accuracy if this amendment is not adopted. It is critical that we adopt the Kline amendment so that hard-working men and women across America can see how their hard-earned dollars are being spent.

Why, in this era of greater openness, for political candidates, for executives, for publicly traded companies, why in this era of ever more complicated regulations, ever more detailed tax returns, are we letting unions off the hook? There is a trend here.

It began on this House floor over great resistance on this side of the aisle, rolled back fundamental privacy, the fundamental right to a secret ballot that hard-working union members had been enjoying, that hard-working Americans had been enjoying when they decided they want to unionize. Here we find ourselves today taking an additional step, and it's wrong.

Adopt the Kline amendment.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. KENNEDY. Let me just say to the gentleman from Florida, I find it curious that he says he is standing up for workers, because he must not recall his party gutting workers' overtime pay. I don't know whether he recalls that his party was for flex time.

Make sure every worker out there understands the Republican Party passed flex time. That means that your overtime pay, America, is gone. They passed it. They are not for working people. They said, if you work overtime, that it wasn't counting as overtime pay, and that that overtime pay towards your pension didn't get calculated to your overtime pension. So don't say you are on the side of workers.

I suppose that when you were for OSHA reform, that you are for workers, right? Reform in your view meant inspection was voluntary. That's really standing up for workers, making it so that the employer, all they had to do is, you know, check their own book to say whether they were protecting workers' heads or not from scaffolding or for those chemical plants that you mentioned, whether they were safe or not.

They didn't have to worry about covering their tracks. They didn't have any tracks to cover any more under

your bill for OSHA reform. As far as other bills, NLRB, forget it. You guys threw that out the window with the TEAM Act. There is no negotiating for unions.

So don't stand up here and talk about how you guys like to protect workers under this phony premise that you want to see more transparency and compliance. That's just a lot of hogwash.

In terms of international labor standards, if you don't understand the connection between slave labor abroad and workers here at home, I am sorry, you don't understand globalization.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will remind Members to direct all comments to the Chair, please.

Mr. KENNEDY. If the gentleman doesn't understand, through the Chairman, doesn't understand the comparison between children working overseas, fighting, working to try to manufacture products that are going to compete against our unionized workers here at home or our manufacturer workers, whether they are unionized or not, if he doesn't understand that they are competing against one another, I can't explain it to them.

If he can't understand and grasp that it's in our interest to make sure that our competitors don't use children that are being paid pennies on the dollar while our moms and pops are having to compete against them with minimum wage standards, I can't explain it to him. If he doesn't understand that, it's hard for me to give him an economics lesson that they are competing in a global economy that has transparency of products thanks to these trade agreements.

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Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island. And I also find it a bit peculiar that our friend from Florida, being from Ohio, we disagree on our favorite college basketball team, we disagree on our favorite college football team, so it is not a real surprise that we are going to disagree here. But I find it peculiar that he was saying that he was trying to support the workers. And I wish he would remember the vote on the minimum wage when he and the leadership of his party were consistently trying to prevent us from passing the minimum wage to help the American worker.

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I thank my friend from Minnesota for bringing this issue forward. Madam Chairman, this is an extremely important issue, and I think it is important that we bring the debate back to the actual amendment.

The amendment addresses the issue of funding for the Office of Labor Management Statistics, and that agency is the only agency of the government that is devoted to protecting the interests of dues-paying union members, the only one.

The funding in last year, fiscal year 2007, was about $47 million. Funding proposed for this year is about $45 million. It is a cut of about $2 million. That is a cut. Not the cut that we have heard explained in other bills that were reductions in the increase; it is a cut. The President felt so strongly about this and felt so strongly about the success of this agency that he recommended an increase to $56 million. So this proposal by the majority party is a decrease of $11.1 million from the President's request.

Now, it is curious the arguments that we are hearing on the other side. They have increased spending virtually across the board for every single agency except for this one, and this is the one that provides the enforcement for the Department of Labor. I have supported many appropriate reductions, there is no doubt about it, as we have moved through these appropriations bills, but I believe strongly that there is a message that is being sent in this cut that is being proposed by the majority party, and that message is that it is imperative that the debt that they owe to union bosses be paid.

And why do I say that? This is an agency that has significant results. Since 2001, the indictments resulting from investigations by this agency have increased by 20 percent. Now, why would we want to decrease funding to an agency that is showing success in protecting dues-paying workers? Convictions have increased by 26 percent and the courts have ordered restitution of over $70 million in union members' dues that were stolen, stolen by union officials. That sounds like a project that would merit support by the majority party, but, as my good friend from Florida just said, it is clear that this is a trend that we are seeing by this new majority party, and that is that the protection of the rank-and-file worker is not what they have an interest in. And that was demonstrated clearly with the card check issue which, as he mentioned, took away the sacrosanct right of a secret ballot in union formation in this Nation. The majority party said, no, that wasn't important, that individuals ought to be exposed to the kind of intimidation that we see on both sides, both the employer and the union side.

So, Madam Chairman, I guess it ought not be surprising that we see this included in the current bill, but it is disappointing. There is no doubt that it is disappointing. Because, again, we have an agency of the Federal Government, the Office of Labor Management Statistics, which is getting results, which is fulfilling its mission, which is fulfilling its charge, which is fulfilling its responsibility to the American people and to this Federal Government, and this new majority proposes to significantly cut the amount of funding to the agency. I think it exposes a flaw in the thinking of the majority party and, hence, this general statement that we are the only individuals for working people. In fact, tax cuts are for working people. In fact, decreasing spending at the level of the Federal Government is for working people. In fact, not passing the largest tax increase in the history of our Nation is for working people.

So we stand proudly and honorably before the American people and say that the party that stands in favor of working people is the party that is most responsible with Federal spending. It is the party that holds to account Federal agencies. This Federal agency, this office is accomplishing its goal, it is accomplishing its mission, and so it ought not be one that we cut. There are certainly others that are available to be decreased. I urge support of the Kline amendment and ask all my colleagues to support it.

Mr. MARCHANT. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARCHANT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There are a couple of points I would like to address. It has been an interesting debate, as these things often turn in to be. We have heard the gentleman from Rhode Island say that this base bill just keeps it going presumably at the current level. And, as we have already heard established, this is in fact a $2 million cut, $11 million below the President's request.

The gentleman from Rhode Island is right, though, when he talked about this being about people checking their own books and covering their tracks. That is exactly what this is about. He was talking about perhaps corporations, and we have already talked about increasing the money to provide oversight and law enforcement for corporations. But this is about unions. This is about American workers.

We have looked at the money percentage cut/percentage increase. We have already confirmed that this is a $2 million cut, as my colleague from Georgia says. And I just find it interesting, looking at the figures here, we have added $935 million to President Bush's fiscal year 2008 budget request for the Department of Labor, and within that budget increase are individual funding increases for every single enforcement office within the agency except this one, this one whose job it is to make sure that union leaders who are misbehaving are not able to just check their own books and cover their tracks. Somebody else has got to hold them accountable.

And this embezzlement is not restricted to one or two people in one or two States. We have examples over the last 3 or 4 years of misconduct by union leaders in 48, at least, of the 50