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Calendar No. 1096

93D CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 93-1146

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO- PRIATION BILL, 1975

SEPTEMBER 11, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 15580]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 15580) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed by House.....	\$33, 156, 541, 000
Amount of Senate bill under comparable House bill	- 507, 974, 000
Amount added by Senate for items not considered by House	+ 252, 575, 000

Total bill as reported to Senate.....	32, 901, 142, 000
Amount of comparable appropriations, 1974.....	29, 165, 822, 000
Amount of operating level, 1974.....	29, 037, 133, 000
Budget estimates, 1975.....	33, 531, 095, 000

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Over the comparable appropriations for 1974..	+ 3, 735, 320, 000
Over operating level for 1974.....	+ 3, 864, 009, 000
Under the estimates for 1975.....	- 629, 953, 000



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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1974, the estimates for 1975, the amounts carried in the House bill, and the Senate Committee recommendations.

	1975 estimates	House 1975 bill	1975 Senate Committee recommendation
Department of Labor.....	\$2,999,188,000	\$3,403,717,000	\$3,116,207,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:			
Health Services Administration.....	493,413,000	481,860,000	508,455,000
Center for Disease Control.....	124,714,000	134,910,000	140,443,000
National Institutes of Health.....	1,834,784,000	1,787,328,000	2,158,350,000
(NIH Research Institutes).....	(1,785,922,000)	(1,744,666,000)	(2,109,000,000)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.....	734,502,000	803,941,000	853,454,000
Health Resources Administration.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	11,500,000
Assistant Secretary for Health.....	95,721,000	86,050,000	66,637,000
Education Division.....	3,207,555,000	3,270,933,000	3,289,807,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	14,372,173,000	13,523,484,000	13,169,670,000
Social Security Administration.....	8,995,412,000	8,995,412,000	8,995,412,000
Special Institutions.....	118,979,000	118,456,000	118,979,000
Assistant Secretary for Human Development.....	162,700,000	170,530,000	179,950,000
Office of the Secretary.....	120,791,000	116,291,000	100,961,000
Total, HEW.....	30,264,744,000	29,493,195,000	29,516,120,000
Related Agencies.....	267,163,000	259,629,000	268,817,000
Grand total.....	33,531,095,000	33,156,541,000	32,901,142,000

HIGHLIGHTS OF SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a summary listing of the Committee's recommendations:

BUDGET REDUCTIONS

The Committee has undertaken to eliminate all budget requests it considers to be of marginal value to the taxpayer and not essential to direct program operations. The Committee was appalled to learn that in HEW alone, the 1975 budget estimates include more than \$60 million for travel costs of Departmental employees. Moreover, the Committee noted that neither the Department of Labor nor HEW could provide Members with sound and rational justification for requested travel increases totaling more than \$2.5 million. Therefore, the Committee directs that within amounts provided in this bill, no additional funds shall be allotted for travel over and above costs incurred in fiscal year 1974. In the future, the Committee would expect to receive a clear, concise analysis of proposed travel costs at the time regular budget justification material is submitted. Each witness appearing before the Committee should be prepared to discuss travel costs. At a time when every private citizen is being asked to conserve energy, Federal bureaucrats should be limiting travel to essential minimums.

Over the last several years, the Committee has noted that while general program growth has been limited, or eliminated altogether, staffing and various administrative functions have continued to grow. The Committee, in making its recommendations, has approved only

those staff increases considered to be most necessary and has taken steps to eliminate superfluous administrative overhead costs. In addition, the Committee has carefully reviewed the GSA standard-level user charges proposed throughout this bill. The Committee concurs with the House in allowing only 90 percent of the amount requested in the 1975 budget.

The Committee has not limited proposed reductions to salaries and expenses items. Major reductions, explained fully in other sections of this report, were taken against: (1) public assistance, where the Committee believes budget estimates to be overstated by \$1.2 billion (as was the case in fiscal year 1974); (2) the National Institute of Education, which proposed more than \$65 million for research projects considered to be extrinsic to the real needs of our nation's education system; (3) work incentives—here the Committee has disallowed \$50 million in funds not planned for expenditure until fiscal year 1976; and (4) Office of the Secretary, HEW, where requested increases of \$12 million for additional staff, new furniture and equipment, and special projects seem to be drastically out of line with reductions proposed in substantive program areas.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Comprehensive Manpower Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$2.15 billion to support employment and training programs, including more than 57,000 public service jobs, Operation Mainstream, Opportunities Industrialization Centers, and Project SER.

Community Service Employment for Older Americans.—\$20 million is recommended to support part-time employment opportunities for 6,600 low-income, elderly individuals.

Occupational Safety and Health.—The bill provides \$5 million and 500 additional positions for Federal enforcement activities and \$5 million to reimburse States for consultative services; the Committee recommends deletion of House bill language barring enforcement of the basic law at work places with 25 or fewer employees.

Maternal and Child Health.—The Committee recommends \$309,868,000, an increase of \$25 million over the House bill, for State grant programs, maternal and infant care research, and Sudden Infant Death information dissemination.

Disease Control.—The bill includes \$47 million, \$6 million over the House allowance to expand venereal disease control efforts and assist communities in the screening and treatment of individuals for lead poisoning.

Biomedical Research.—The Committee has provided \$2.1 billion for research activities at the National Institutes of Health—\$365 million over the House amount; the bill includes \$246 million for research contract programs not authorized at the time the House acted; major funding initiatives are proposed for cancer research and control activities, heart and pulmonary research, multiple sclerosis, general research support, and training grants.

General Mental Health.—The bill provides \$419 million, an increase of \$25 million for research, personnel training, and community mental health centers.

Alcoholism.—The Committee has included an additional \$24 million and 20 positions over the House allowance for the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse; major increases are recommended for community-based project grants and State formula grants.

Educational Broadcasting Projects.—The bill contains \$24.5 million to expand educational television and radio coverage to a greater segment of the population.

Vocational Education.—Special emphasis is recommended for vocational-technical training activities; the bill includes an additional \$11 million for basic State grants, \$18 million for consumer education and work-study, and \$5 million for vocational education teacher training.

Student Assistance.—The bill includes \$685 million for basic grants to 1.1 million students, \$300 million for college work-study, \$240 million for supplemental grants to exceptionally needy students, and \$286 million for direct loans to more than 682,000 students.

Library and Equipment Programs.—The budget again proposed devastating reductions to ongoing library programs; the bill includes \$100 million to restore activities to the 1973 level of funding.

Rehabilitation Services.—The bill includes an additional \$15 million for vocational rehabilitation programs particularly those providing services for the severely disabled.

Programs for the Aging.—The Committee recommends \$122 million for special programs for the aging, an increase of \$11 million over the House, principally for State and Community Services for the Elderly.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting.—The bill includes \$65 million, an increase of \$5 million over the House and budget request.

BUDGET REQUESTS NOT CONSIDERED

The Committee has deferred consideration of programs which lack authorizing legislation or which have only recently been enacted into law. Items deferred will, for the most part, be considered during the supplemental appropriations process. Once again, the Committee's hopes for early passage of new authorizing legislation have been frustrated. This year nearly \$4.4 billion in program budget estimates will be stalled because of failure to enact timely, responsive legislation.

Of particular concern to the Committee is legislation affecting Health Manpower programs. The Committee has held preliminary hearings on this vital issue as it relates to National Health Insurance. It is obvious to the Committee that with a shortage of medical personnel, the success of any form of National Health Insurance is in jeopardy. The Committee feels that our present supply of health personnel is critical in some specialties and geographic areas. Further, it is imperative that we move as rapidly as possible to correct these shortages so that when National Health Insurance is enacted, we will be prepared.

Following is a listing of items deferred by the Senate Committee:

Health services (portion)-----	\$429,992,000
Preventive health services (portion)-----	13,100,000
Health resources-----	456,880,000
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Subtotal, health-----	(899,972)
Elementary and secondary education (portion)-----	2,136,218,000
School assistance in federally affected areas-----	340,300,000
Emergency school aid-----	75,000,000
Education for the handicapped-----	147,109,000
Occupational, vocational, and adult education (portion)-----	67,286,000
Library resources (portion)-----	90,250,000
<hr/>	
Subtotal, education-----	(2,856,163,000)
Rehabilitation services (portion)-----	41,125,000
Human development (portion)-----	576,000,000
Departmental management (portion)-----	20,810,000
Related agencies: Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people-----	1,048,000
Economic opportunity program-----	-----
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Total, items deferred by Senate-----	4,395,718,000

GSA RENTAL CHARGES

Under the Public Buildings Act Amendments of 1972 the General Services Administration was authorized to impose a system of charges on the various Departments and Agencies for space and buildings services purposes. Payment made under this system are to be deposited in a fund operated by the GSA.

The Committee carefully examined the budget estimates for standard level user charges and concurs with the House in disallowing 10 percent of the request.

NONCONTROLLABLE PROGRAMS

The Committee's ability to effect changes in this bill is severely limited. The bulk of Labor-HEW appropriations is for the so-called noncontrollable programs—programs which, by statute, must be funded at certain minimum levels. Out of the total \$33.4 billion recommended by the Committee, 68 percent, or \$21.4 billion, is required to cover noncontrollable items. Faced with these constraints the Committee was forced to make some harsh funding judgments in an effort to hold down Federal spending that could cause additional inflation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDIES

Again this year, the Committee has relied heavily on the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office to measure the impact of the President's budget proposals. Both of these organizations have examined the public health, education, welfare and employment programs in this bill, with special attention to those programs that were slated for cuts in the President's budget. The investigations were par-

ticularly concerned with the Administration's logic—or lack of it—in proposing the many reductions in health, education, and employment programs. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the fine staff work supplied by the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress. Many of the Committee's decisions to restore Administration proposed cuts and improve priorities in public health and education programs are, in part, reflections of the conclusions reached after intensive investigations by these two organizations.

PROGRAM PHASE-OUTS

The Committee is deeply concerned over the across-the-board phase-out policy which the Administration has proposed for nearly 80 programs in recent years.

Many of these are very high-priority programs, which the Congress has been highly supportive of in the past. The Committee disagrees with what appears in some cases to be arbitrary cuts for vital health care delivery and research programs, as well as our important education programs, and has restored many of these items to a more nearly adequate level of funding.

The Committee hopes that the new Administration will review the previous policy towards these congressionally authorized high-priority programs and will realign future budget requests accordingly.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION AND OVERLAP

The Committee has repeatedly expressed its concern over the duplication of efforts among Federal programs. Precious few resources are available to carry out proven Federal programs. The burden of duplication is borne by the taxpayer. States, local agencies, and individual recipients are faced with too many funding sources, causing unnecessary confusion and the waste of both manpower and scarce resources.

The Committee notes that little progress has been made to eliminate duplicative activities.

The Committee is somewhat encouraged by the efforts of the National Institutes of Health to increase inter-institute coordination in its efforts to attack certain diseases such as diabetes. For example, inter-institute cooperation is required to mount an attack on diabetes, which, at various stages of development, involves disorders of vision, kidney disease, heart trouble, and disorders of the nervous system—all of which have a focus of research and treatment in individual institutes.

This year the Committee is taking the lead in recommending increased cooperative efforts in bringing health care to medically underserved rural areas by providing funds for a cooperative effort among (1) the maternal and child health programs, (2) the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, (3) the research and demonstration program of the Medical Service Administration, (4) the financial mechanisms of the Medicaid program, and (5) the PAP Smear Test and breast cancer detection activities funded through the National Cancer Institute. The Committee is including funds which will allow all these resources to be

brought to bear on the problem of providing increased health care for mothers and infants in medically underserved rural areas.

Because of the continuing difficulty in identifying and eliminating uncoordinated HEW programs, the Committee directs the Department to supplement its fiscal year 1976 budget request. The Committee believes a more simplified framework of budget information is both essential and long-overdue. The Committee will work with HEW to set forth specific steps toward meeting this objective.

QUALITY OF TESTIMONY OF GOVERNMENTAL WITNESSES

The Committee was disappointed by the Administration's failure to adequately support several proven and worthwhile programs. In most cases, the budget estimates represented drastic, if not abrupt, departures from prior year funding. As has always been its practice, the Committee held hearings with Departmental witnesses in an effort to ascertain the rationale and feasibility of certain budget proposals. In the past, the hearing process has served as a useful forum for discussion and information exchange. This year, for the second straight year, the Committee heard little in the way of clear or rational testimony on the issues at hand. Often, vague and broad generalizations were offered as rationale for decision-making. Reluctantly, the Committee found itself turning to other sources for answers to important questions. Both the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office were asked to research and investigate several priority areas in the bill. Their findings clearly indicated a lack of proper planning and analyses in advance of the budget submission; reorganizations were implemented precipitously and program terminations were proposed with little thought given to recipients. In nearly all instances, the Congress was not consulted on matters affecting the overall execution of program responsibilities.

TESTIMONY OF PUBLIC WITNESSES

The Committee in most cases received excellent testimony from private citizens and organizations concerning the FY 1975 President's budget request for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. All witnesses testified in support of an amount of at least as great as was included in the budget request. Most witnesses identified areas where they believed an additional investment of Federal funds in health and education would pay dividends in term of increased educational opportunities for little children or improved health care for the sick.

The views and suggestions of the public witnesses were considered by the Committee in the formulation of the recommendations for the FY 1975 Labor-HEW appropriations bill. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to all of the citizen witnesses for their substantial contribution to the budget deliberations of the Committee. Many professional experts of great competence appeared and shared their expertise with the Members.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FIVE PERCENT WITHHOLDING AUTHORITY

In the Senate report accompanying the fiscal year 1974 second Supplemental Appropriations Act, the Committee indicated its seri-

ous concern with the manner in which the Department was administering the five percent withholding provision contained in last year's regular bill.

Withholdings in excess of the five percent authorized by law may in some cases reflect the Department's extremely lax accounting procedures, especially in NIH and the Office of Education. The Committee will reserve judgment on the matter at this time in order to give the Department an additional opportunity to rectify their accounting records and make a final report to the Committee. At that time, the Committee will attempt to determine the extent of compliance with the law.

MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

Earlier this year the Committee indicated its concern over the Department's efforts to embark upon a new form of impoundment called "multi-year funding."

In response to the Committee's concern included in the report accompanying the Second 1974 Supplemental Appropriations Bill, since that time the Director of the Office of Management and Budget has given his assurances that multi-year funding without the consent of Congress will not be repeated. The Secretary of HEW has also notified the Committee that he plans to cease these activities—but only after most of the damage has already been accomplished.

The Committee again strongly reaffirms its position that all grant, contract, and fellowship awards must be made on a 12-month basis unless specifically justified to and provided for by the Congress. The Committee admonishes the Department about continuing or resuming multi-year funding.

INVASION OF PRIVACY

During the course of Committee hearings it was learned that the National Center for Health Statistics publishes and uses a Provisional Report Form for Family Planning Services that calls for answers regarding sexual behavior that are of an extremely intimate nature. The Committee is distressed by what it considers to be an unnecessary invasion of privacy particularly in light of the fact that these forms require positive identification and are kept on a permanent basis. The Department is therefore directed to immediately submit to the Committee a detailed plan to correct this unnecessary invasion of privacy, and to provide assurances that this type of situation will not occur in the future.

STATUS REPORT ON WOMEN AND MINORITIES

The committee has reviewed the NIH progress report concerning the status of women, and has found it to be lacking in any hard data that would substantiate a significant increase or trend in the proportional representation of qualified women on advisory committees and councils associated with the NIH. The Director of NIH is again directed to supplement this report by informing the committee as to the numbers and percentages of women serving in an advisory capacity according to type of advisory service for each Institute or program. In addition, the committee is concerned that there is a lack of minority representation on advisory committees and directs that NIH investigate and report to the committee on this matter in at least

the same level of detail as the information requested concerning women. During the coming year, the committee most emphatically expects to see more substantial progress in implementing an affirmative action plan than has been demonstrated in the past. The committee directs that reports delineating this progress be transmitted to the committee prior to the start of Senate hearings on the F.Y. 1976 appropriation bill.

It has also been brought to the committee's attention that several practices within the Department of Labor have a discriminatory effect on women. The apparent lack of enforcement of equal pay legislation by the Employment Standards Administration has resulted in a backlog of sex-discrimination complaints. The committee directs the Secretary of Labor to investigate this matter and to make available adequate investigative personnel to decrease the current backlog.

The Committee has also been informed of sex discrimination in Job Corps training and other training programs through discriminatory sponsorship and promotion of training programs "for women" in low-status, low-paying clerical and service careers. These jobs offer limited career mobility and often pay sub-poverty level wages like jobs advertised "for men" are significantly higher in status and wages. The Committee directs that the Department of Labor eliminate from its promotional presentation of all training programs, the designation that they are "for women" or "for men" unless there is a bona fide occupational necessity.

DECENTRALIZATION, REGIONALIZATION, OUTPLACEMENT, AND SUB-FEDERAL CENTRALIZATION

The Committee is distressed over the Department's continued efforts to decentralize its programs without the consent of Congress. It is not a matter of informing the Committee after the decision has been made but it is important to involve the Committee prior to beginning the planning stages. The Committee is displeased with the continued use of manpower and taxpayer's dollars to pay for these very expensive "studies" on decentralization. In a period of tight monetary constraints, the Committee feels that it behooves the Department to stop this constant study, and moving of personnel, and get back to items which have a direct bearing on the well-being of our citizens. The Committee recognizes that recent Departmental efforts to seek congressional understanding of its proposals is a step in the right direction.

TRAINING GRANT PROGRAMS

Again this year the Committee was faced with a budget proposal that would drastically curtail and phase-down manpower training programs, especially in the areas of biomedical research and mental health research. The present success of medical research in this country, an area in which the United States is undisputed leader, is the direct result of the research training supported by the National Institutes of Health and the National Institutes of Mental Health since 1946. Failure to maintain these programs at a fully effective level would inevitably be reflected in a decline of this country's medical research potential a decade or so hence. In spite of this, the budget proposed to

eliminate much Federal support for research training. The only rationale that Departmental witnesses could offer is that some training programs might be restored in the future.

Unfortunately, training programs cannot operate on a "crisis" basis. The long lead-time required to mount effective research efforts precludes this approach. If the Committee should accept the budget proposal to phase-out research training grants and other training programs, the end result would be to reduce the United States to a second-rate power in terms of the health of its population—a policy the Committee cannot accept. The Committee believes that the "on again, off again" policy promoted by recent budget requests has already caused considerable damage—although its full extent may not be apparent until a few years from now.

The Committee heartily endorses the action of the House, which partially restored funds for training grants. The Committee has taken this a step further and has restored these training programs to the 1973 or 1974 level, whichever is greater.

PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING

The Committee notes that, despite the rapidly increasing number of persons over age 65 in our population, the budget request proposed decreased funding for aging programs. Population statistics indicate that 4,000 people reach age 65 each day. Half of the 5 million older couples earn \$5,000 per year or less. One-fourth of the older population have incomes below the poverty level, and will be hospitalized each year with a hospital stay averaging twice the length of the stay for younger ages.

The Committee believes that at age 65, with life expectancy averaging 15 more years, more should be done to improve the quality of life for Older Americans. For this reason, the Committee proposes to expand the number of jobs available to the elderly, and to provide for more aging area service centers to augment transportation, recreation, and homemaking services to elderly citizens, as well as to increase aging training programs. While numerous other areas of the budget have been cut, such as the Action Agency, programs for the aging have been exempted from any reductions.

The Committee feels that insufficient attention has been given to assisting elderly citizens in maintaining an independent existence in their own homes. Individuals with only limited disability are forced into nursing homes long before necessary because there are no alternatives. Few home health services have been developed, and for those that do exist, reimbursement is usually insufficient.

The Committee therefore strongly feels that alternatives to nursing home care must rapidly be developed and utilized. The Department should come forth promptly with plans for a broad national approach to this problem.

The Committee further believes that there is much potential in the idea of using the resources of public school facilities for older persons. In many communities, these facilities are not used fully at night and on weekends.

The Committee urges, therefore, that programs investigating the use of public school facilities for older persons be developed on a demonstration basis, since there has been so little done in this area in the past.

ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES

Bill language deleted by the House has been restored authorizing the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make available not to exceed \$7,500 for official reception and representation expenses. In response to a special plea by both Secretaries, the Committee has restored the entertainment allowances deleted by the House on a point of order.

PERSONNEL

Finally, the Committee notes with concern that at one time during fiscal 1974, there were 1,198 authorized positions that were vacant within the Department's Health agencies. This is viewed as simply another form of impoundment because it slows down program progress and impedes the proper administration and research of vital health programs. While it is understood that at any given time there will always be a number of vacancies in a program of this size, no one position should remain vacant for an extended period and there certainly should not be as many vacancies as noted above. If a position remains vacant for as long as six months, it would appear to the Committee, that it is not needed and should be deleted from the budget or reported as an intentional impoundment of funds.

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
GENERAL STATEMENT

ROLE OF LABOR DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

The Labor Department has traditionally been the advocate of the American worker. In the past, the Congress has strived to improve and expand the scope of labor legislation, while the Department has taken this legislation and put it into practice. Unfortunately, this system appears to be breaking down. New legislation has been enacted for which the Department has not requested funding, including Title IX of the Older American Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974 extending coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. Despite the urging of the Committee and the Congress to expedite the start-up of the Community Service Employment for Older Americans program, the Department delayed for several months spending funds appropriated for this purpose. Funds ruled by the Comptroller-General of the United States to be available for public service jobs for the unemployed were never utilized. When a deterioration of the economy required supplemental funding to avoid massive layoffs of State employment security personnel, and threatened the closing of dozens of local employment offices, the Department steadfastly refused to admit that additional funding was needed. There is evidence to indicate that less than vigorous enforcement was applied toward administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The Department proposed to abolish the vitally important Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers which potentially could have disrupted highly important collective bargaining activity effecting millions of American workers.

The Committee nevertheless hopes that during the coming year the Labor Department's traditional role as advocate for the American worker will be regenerated. Rather than being the reluctant administrator of Congressionally initiated programs, the Department should be the source of ideas to improve and expand programs within its jurisdiction. With the enactment of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, a great opportunity exists to implement a new and better approach toward improving the lot of the American worker. It remains to be seen whether this opportunity will be effectively utilized. The Committee will be watching closely to see whether the flexibility made possible by this new legislation is used to make available a more balanced, effective, array of employment and training programs, or whether this legislation will be used as an excuse to share the blame with State and local governments for the failure of manpower programs.

The budget requests for virtually every key Department of Labor program have been approved by the Committee, and in some cases, funds have been added for programs viewed by the Committee to be

particularly important. The time is ripe for a new start. The Committee expects the Department to earnestly attempt to follow the intent of Congress, rather than continually endeavoring to seek loopholes to avoid carrying out those parts of the law with which it disagrees.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to investigate the Mountain Plains Education and Economic Development Program which serves a six State area with a view to establishing a mechanism for transitional Federal funding to replace National Institute of Education funding due to expire in FY 1976 and report back to the Committee with a workable plan prior to next year's hearings.

ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS

The Committee notes that unemployment among veterans has again taken a sharp increase. The Department is encouraged to make every possible effort to direct its programs towards meeting the needs of veterans, particularly Vietnam-era and disabled veterans. The Committee urges vigorous adherence to regulations giving priority consideration to veterans in manpower programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The full complement of Veterans Employment Representatives authorized under Public Law 92-540 are expected to be maintained, to continue their work with both labor and management in developing more job opportunities for veterans.

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1974 appropriated level-----	\$70,889,000
1975 budget estimate-----	87,763,000
House allowance-----	87,759,000
Committee recommendation-----	68,259,000

The Committee recommends \$68,259,000 in general funds, an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance and \$496,000 over the budget request. In addition, \$28,165,000 is authorized to be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, the same as the budget request and House allowance, for a total of \$96,424,000. This compares with the total House allowance of \$95,924,000, the budget request of \$95,928,000, and the 1974 appropriation of \$97,655,000.

The Committee concurs with the House in providing for a reduction of 10% in funds requested for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for office space.

The \$500,000 increase over the House is to provide for 50 additional positions for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Together with the House increase, the bill includes an increase of \$1 million and 100 positions above the request. This would restore the staffing of the Bureau to 488 positions, approximately the 1969 level, reversing the steady decline that has been occurring over the last ten years.

The Committee has compared the number of apprentices in the United States with a sample of other industrialized countries and has found our nation lags far behind in the percent of apprentices to total population. This fact highlights the need to overcome the serious shortfall of skilled craftsmen to produce quality products in many trades in the United States. There is a pressing need in this country

to place increased emphasis on vocational job-oriented education to meet upcoming labor force demands.

With respect to employment and training programs, the Committee shares the concern of the House that decentralization of program operations not result in excessive administrative costs. The Committee expects the Department to take every possible step to avoid creation of additional duplicating layers of bureaucracy, which only result in decreased funds available to help the recipients these programs are intended to serve. The Department is expected to maintain complete records on administrative costs at all levels of program operation and to provide the Committee with a report prior to next year's hearings, comparing these costs with the prior year as well as projections for FY 1976.

The Committee expects to make a careful review during the coming year and monitor the progress of employment and training programs under the decategorized, flexible approach mandated by the new authorizing legislation. The Department of Labor is expected to keep adequate records allowing for project-by-project performance evaluation, as well as nationwide compilations of statistics on a comparable basis. Information should be available in at least the level of detail contained in the FY 1975 Manpower Special Analysis accompanying the President's budget.

The Committee reaffirms its support of the authorizing legislation that certain priority-emphasis programs are best administered at the national level. The Committee feels that Indian and migrant and seasonal farmworker programs in particular are best operated on a national basis, and therefore directs the department to take steps to assure that these programs will not be regionalized or otherwise decentralized.

COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER ASSISTANCE

1974 appropriated level-----	\$2,389,083,000
1975 budget estimate-----	2,050,000,000
House allowance-----	2,450,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	2,150,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,150,000,000, which is \$300,000,000 below the House allowance and \$100,000,000 above the budget estimate of the Department of Labor. It is anticipated that of this total increase over the Budget Request \$31,000,000 will be used for programs under Title I of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973; \$50,000,000 for Title II public employment programs and \$19,000,000 for those programs authorized under Title III.

Eighty percent of the Title I funds of \$1,350,000,000 will be distributed to State and local prime sponsors on the basis of the formula contained in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. The remaining 20 percent, as stipulated by authorizing legislation, is available for the development of consortia (5%), for vocational education (5%), for aiding States in making comprehensive plans and coordination of manpower services (4%), and for distribution at the discretion of the Secretary (6%).

Title III and IV funds in the amount of \$400,000,000 will be used for the Job Corps, program support, and national training programs

for migrant and seasonal farm workers, Indians, ex-offenders, and other special target groups.

The Committee reduction of \$300,000,000 under the House allowance is based on information from the Labor Department that at least that amount would not be spent until fiscal year 1976. The Committee feels that additional funding could be deferred until a later date.

The \$50,000,000 increase over the House is for public employment programs authorized under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. These funds will provide an additional 7,100 job opportunities, for a total \$400,000,000 and 57,100 transitional public service jobs for areas with unemployment rates of at least 6.5 percent for three consecutive months. This amount is \$30,000,000 higher than the 1974 allowance.

The Committee notes that while 80 percent of the funds available under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act are to be distributed based on a formula contained in the authorizing legislation, 20 percent are to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. In distributing the 20 percent, amounting to \$80,000,000, the Committee urges the Secretary to give priority consideration to areas such as Indian reservations experiencing in excess of 10 percent unemployment.

The lack of manpower resources available to handicapped groups, including the retarded, the emotionally disturbed, and the physically handicapped, is a very serious concern of this committee. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department to give priority consideration in employment and training programs to unemployed handicapped individuals.

The Committee urges the Department to consider spending during FY 1975 the entire remaining balance of the \$620,000,000 appropriated in the 1974 Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for public employment programs, together with the \$400,000,000 recommended in this bill, making an FY 1975 program level approximating \$1 billion. The current high level of unemployment is too serious to allow these funds to be stretched out beyond FY 1975.

On the other hand, the Committee is concerned that the Department plans to exhaust the \$250,000,000 appropriated in the 1974 Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for activities carried out under the provisions of Section 5 of the Emergency Employment Act by April, 1975. Such a policy would make it virtually impossible for local sponsors to hire persons in such fields as teaching, whose term of employment extends into the month of June. The Department is, therefore, directed to continue to make available the funds appropriated in FY 1974 for activities carried out under the provisions of Section 5 of the Emergency Employment Act through June 30, 1975, as provided by the law.

This Committee has no wish or intent to modify the recently-enacted Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, which states that local needs and priorities can best be determined at the local level. Nevertheless, this committee recognizes the fundamental and critical employment and underemployment problems faced by the Spanish-speaking. In addressing the unique manpower needs of the Spanish-

speaking, this committee feels that national attention and support is needed to help local Prime Sponsors fulfill Section 301(b) which specifically calls for the operation of manpower programs with bilingual and bicultural components to serve the limited-English-speaking. Fulfilling this need SER, Jobs for Progress, Inc., has performed in an effective and efficient manner for the past eight years in providing services to the limited-English-speaking. Therefore, this Committee instructs the Department of Labor to provide not less than \$15 million out of Title III to Prime Sponsors on a 50-50 matching basis for the funding of SER programs, and in addition, to provide \$3 million out of Title III for the provision of services to Prime Sponsors and local SER offices by a SER National Office.

Similarly, the Committee directs the Department of Labor to provide not less than \$15,000,000 in Title III funds under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act to Prime Sponsors on a 50-50 matching basis for the funding of Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America. The Committee, furthermore, instructs the Department of Labor to take steps to insure that funding of OIC for fiscal year 1975 be at least a total of \$75 million through a combination of support by State and local sponsors and national contracts. This will provide for a total of 75,000 job opportunities. OIC presented arguments of compelling importance for these funds, and the job training and employment programs of this organization have, in the past, had an outstanding record of success.

The Committee believes that these SER and OIC funding levels should be accomplished without reducing other on-going title III programs below the 1974 level. If, however, final agreement on the bill reached by the Congress does not provide adequate resources to make this possible, the title III matching SER and OIC earmarking language shall apply only to the extent that funds are available.

The Committee further expects that the FY 1975 Summer Youth Jobs Program will be maintained at least at the FY 1974 level, through a combination of support by State and local sponsors and national contracts.

The Committee is distressed at the Labor Department's refusal to utilize updated Bureau of Census data to determine a local government's eligibility as a Prime Sponsor under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. This refusal threatens to deny a number of qualified local governmental units from being certified now as Prime Sponsors, with populations exceeding 100,000. Therefore, the Labor Department is directed to begin immediate utilization of updated Bureau of Census population data as the basis for certifying Prime Sponsor eligibility. The Department is further directed to submit a report within 90 days to the Committee detailing its implementation of this directive, including a list of newly-covered Prime Sponsor areas.

The Committee directs the Department to assure that no employee of a State or political subdivision thereof shall be subject to Federal restrictions on his political activity other than those already contained in Title 5, Chapter 15 of the United States Code on account of his employment in connection with an activity funded in whole or in part by the appropriations contained in this account.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$10,000,000
1975 budget estimate.....	
House allowance.....	10,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	20,000,000

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Title IX of the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973, which is \$10,000,000 above the House allowance and the 1974 appropriation and \$20,000,000 above the budget request. This \$20,000,000 would provide 6,600 part-time job opportunities at the new minimum wage to low-income persons 55 years of age and older. Assuming a 50 percent turnover, this program would serve approximately 9,900 individuals a year.

The Committee feels that older workers have been underrepresented in present manpower programs and that joblessness for older workers will be increasing at the end of the year. Community services employment programs for older Americans have generated strong support not only from elderly participants, but also from the localities served. As a result, many highly successful programs such as "Green Thumb" are over-subscribed. The Senior Aides program, for example, has ten applicants for each position available.

The Committee agrees with the House in strongly urging the Department to move rapidly in allocating these funds. Further delaying tactics cannot be tolerated. These funds are intended to be spent during fiscal year 1975, not forward-funded into fiscal year 1976.

The Committee again reiterates the intent of Congress that these funds be handled primarily through national contracts, rather than through Prime Sponsors.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1974 appropriation level.....	\$365,000,000
1975 budget estimate.....	365,000,000
House allowance.....	365,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	365,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$365,000,000 which is the same as the House allowance and budget request. This will provide \$330,900,000 for unemployment benefits to ex-Federal employees and ex-servicemen and \$34,100,000 in allowances to workers affected by imports as specified in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the estimated Postal Service reimbursement to \$19,000,000, \$6,400,000 less than the Department's estimate on the basis of preliminary figures for 1974.

The Committee feels that the estimate for the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances account may be insufficient to provide the full amount of benefits required in 1975, as a result of the rise in unemployment. It is expected that the Department will request a supplemental appropriation later in the year when more current information and estimates of need are available.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$64,400,000
1975 budget estimate.....	64,400,000
House allowance.....	64,400,000
Committee recommendation.....	64,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,400,000 together with \$975,400,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. This makes a total availability of \$1,039,800,000, which is \$130,000,000 over the House allowance and budget estimate and \$77,000,000 higher than the 1974 total availability.

The increase of \$130,000,000 will provide an additional \$93,000,000 for the Unemployment Insurance Service activity and \$37,000,000 for the Employment Service activity.

Of the \$93,000,000 increase for the Unemployment Insurance Service activity, \$65,000,000 will be used to increase the number of benefit claims processed. The basic budget, together with \$20,000,000 in carry-over funds, will only provide for an average weekly claims workload of 1,650,000, which is grossly inadequate. These additional funds will finance the current minimum outlook for an average workload of 2,200,000 claims per week in fiscal year 1975. Without this increase, funds would have to be diverted from other areas of the State Employment Security Agencies to pay these claims, thus reducing the effectiveness of these areas.

The remainder of the increase in the Unemployment Insurance Service activity, \$28,000,000, would be used for the tax benefit function. This increase would allow the States to process and maintain account records for an additional 900,000 employers, bringing the total employers' records to 3,900,000. It is also estimated that these funds would prevent a potential loss in tax revenues of between \$120 million and \$130 million for the year.

The \$37,000,000 increase for the Employment Service will prevent the closing or reduction of any offices in the States. These funds are vitally needed to maintain the effectiveness of the Employment Service in these times of high unemployment.

The Committee urges the Department to continue its priority emphasis on services to veterans, particularly disabled and Vietnam-era veterans. The Committee notes the Department plans to spend an estimated \$75,000,000 for these purposes in 1975.

LABOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$24,398,000
1975 budget estimate.....	29,600,000
House allowance.....	27,890,000
Committee recommendation.....	27,745,000

The Committee recommends \$27,745,000, a decrease of \$145,000 from the House allowance, a decrease of \$1,855,000 from the amount re-

quested, and an increase of \$3,347,000 over the amount appropriated in 1974. The Committee concurs with the House action on decreases for centralized services, for rent payments made to the General Services Administration, and for the special election fund. The allowance will provide for 1,003 positions, mandatory increases, and support of activities under the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, the Welfare Pension Plans Disclosure Act, the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program, and the Veterans' Reemployment Rights program. The decrease from the House allowance eliminates the requested travel increase over the amount appropriated in 1974, consistent with the policy followed by the Committee throughout the bill.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$57, 100, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	69, 775, 000
House allowance	69, 862, 000
Committee recommendation	69, 150, 000

The Committee recommends \$69,150,000, a decrease of \$212,000 from the House allowance, \$625,000 from the amount requested, and an increase of \$12,050,000 over the amount appropriated in 1974. The Committee concurs with the House action on a decrease of \$413,000 for rent payments made to the General Services Administration. The decrease from the House allowance eliminates the requested travel increase over the amount appropriated in 1974, consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill. The allowance will provide for 2,798 positions, including an increase of 15 positions to support the enforcement of Davis-Bacon, mandatory increases, and funds for improving and protecting the wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Approximately 375,000 workers will be benefitted by labor standards enforcement in 1975 together with a projection of 80,000 compliance actions.

The Committee notes that the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974 extended coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to include employees of Federal, State, and local governments. Coverage of private employers was also amended to include those with 20 or more employees compared to the former stipulation of 25 or more. In view of this new legislation, the Department is urged to prepare to submit to Congress a supplemental appropriation request to more fully implement provisions of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$138, 387, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	165, 000, 000
House allowance	165, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	165, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$165,000,000, the same as the House Allowance, and an increase of \$26,613,000 over the 1974 appropriation. An additional \$168,000,000 in reimbursements from Federal agencies is anticipated, bringing the total availability

to \$333,000,000. The total available will provide benefit payments to 736,200 Federal civilian employees, Black Lung Compensation benefits, Harbor Workers' Compensation benefits, and provide processing for an estimated 39,800 claims under the Extensions to the Employees Compensation Act, as amended, War Hazards Compensation Act and War Claims Act.

The Committee notes that the Special Benefits language in the bill contains a proviso which requires the Postal Service to reimburse the Department of Labor for the cost of administering the Federal Employees Compensation Act for postal employees for fiscal year 1975.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$70, 408, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	102, 500, 000
House allowance	100, 816, 000
Committee recommendation.....	105, 206, 000

The Committee recommends \$105,206,000, an increase of \$4,390,000 over the House allowance, an increase of \$2,706,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$34,798,000 over the amount appropriated in 1974. The Committee concurs with the House action on decreases in rental payments made to the General Services Administration, \$1,306,000 for funding 150 new positions in the federal enforcement activity and \$121,000 for funding 11 new positions to support the laboratory accreditation programs. A reduction has been made in the request for travel, to eliminate the proposed increase for travel over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1974.

The Committee has added \$5,000,000 to the House allowance, to provide for an additional 500 Federal compliance officers for enforcement activities. The number of Federal compliance officers will then total 1,420 in fiscal year 1975. With this number, it is estimated that 155,000 inspections will be completed, at work sites involving 12,000,000 employees. The Committee directs that whenever possible these additional 500 personnel be assigned to the field.

The Committee has agreed with the House in providing not to exceed \$5,000,000 for consultation services to employers. However, the Committee has stipulated that this amount be financed by a transfer from State programs, which have been delayed to some degree in starting up.

Onsite consultative services would consist of visits at the request of the employer by State personnel who would be trained in OSHA standards and who would advise on those areas and working conditions identified in the request. The consultant would (1) identify which standards apply, (2) explain the technical language and application of the standards and (3) advise the employer of where and in what way he is out of compliance with OSHA standards. Eligibility for grants from the \$5,000,000 would be limited to States without approved State plans, since States already operating under such plans may presently provide onsite consultation.

The Committee feels that, to the maximum extent possible, consultation services to employers should be performed by different staff

than those engaging in enforcement activities. However, the Committee does not want to see unnecessary specialization result in an inefficient utilization of personnel. Therefore, in areas where there may not be sufficient staff to afford specialization, such as rural areas, the Department is instructed to develop procedures to avoid possible conflict of interest, duplication and overlap between staff providing both consultation services to employers and engaging in enforcement activities.

Bill language barring enforcement of the Act at work places with 25 or fewer employees has been deleted. The Committee is advised that the exemption of firms with 25 or fewer employees would deny 30 percent of the Nation's workers most protections they now receive under the Occupational Safety and Health Act and 90 percent of the Nation's businesses would not be subject to inspections. The Department appealed that to do anything less than require that all businesses be subject to the enforcement provisions of the Act would seriously undermine worker safety and health and would be inconsistent with the intent of the Act.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$49,243,000
1975 budget estimate.....	53,250,000
House allowance.....	53,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	52,872,000

The Committee recommends \$52,872,000, a decrease of \$128,000 from the House allowance, a decrease of \$378,000 from the amount requested, and an increase of \$3,629,000 over the amount appropriated in 1974. The Committee concurs with the House action on a decrease for rent payments made to the General Services Administration. The decrease from the House allowance eliminates the requested travel increase over the amount appropriated in 1974, consistent with the policy followed by the Committee throughout the bill. The total allowance will provide for 1,658 positions, mandatory increases, including additional program increases in the amount of \$2,245,000 and 135 positions to provide for the initiation or continuation of statistical survey efforts relating to the Quarterly Consumer Expenditure Survey; Wholesale and Industry Sector Price Indexes; International Price Competitiveness program; General Wage Index; collection of retail gasoline price data; and salary surveys of professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations. The allowance also reflects a \$5,000,000 decrease related to the continued planned phase-down of the consumer price index program.

The Committee concurs with the House that funding to continue the urban wage earners and clerical workers index must be given first priority out of available resources. It likewise encourages the Department to submit a supplemental request if additional funding should become necessary to continue this survey as well as to develop a broader consumer price index for urban households.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$25,794,000
1975 budget estimate.....	31,700,000
House allowance.....	30,290,000
Committee recommendation.....	28,375,000

The Committee recommends \$28,375,000 in general funds, a decrease of \$1,915,000 from the House allowance, a decrease of \$3,325,000 from the amount requested, and an increase of \$2,581,000 over the amount appropriated in 1974. The Committee concurs with the budget request and House allowance providing not to exceed \$820,000 to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

The Committee concurs with the House action on decreases in rent payments made to the General Services Administration and requested for program increases.

The Committee has recommended a further reduction of \$316,000 and 20 positions, which may either be taken from the base or the remaining requested new positions, with the exception of the \$57,000 and four new positions for promoting employment of the handicapped. The Committee is adamant in recommending the full amount of the requested \$1,270,000 and a total of 48 positions for promoting employment of the handicapped.

The Committee has reduced the request for legal services by \$930,000, allowing \$7,802,000, the same amount as the 1974 appropriation. Similarly, the request for international labor affairs was reduced by \$600,000, allowing \$2,279,000, the amount of the 1974 appropriation. The Committee has also decreased travel by \$69,000 from the House allowance, consistent with the policy followed by the Committee throughout the bill.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1974 appropriated level.....	\$181,000
1975 budget estimate.....	\$200,000
House allowance.....	200,000
Committee recommendation.....	200,000

The Committee recommends \$200,000, the same as the House allowance, which is an increase of \$19,000 over the amount appropriated in 1974. The \$181,000 was available from prior year appropriations, but these funds have now been exhausted. The allowance provides for travel and related expenses in excess foreign currencies to support the Overseas Regional Labor Attaché Conferences in 1975.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Several months ago the Committee undertook its annual review of the proposed budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Committee set about its task with the understanding that whatever action is taken on HEW programs affects each and every citizen of this country. As always, the overriding objective of the Committee has been to develop recommendations it feels would best serve the taxpayer and are most important to our national purposes. As has been the case for the last several years, the Committee was disappointed over what it considers to be distorted priorities reflected in the budget requests for HEW. Many of the inequities, if approved by the Congress, would lay waste our country's prior investments in biomedical research, health care delivery, our educational system, and care for the needy, both young and old. In general, the recommendations set forth in this report represent a renewed commitment to programs which have proved successful and are of most pressing concern to our citizens. On the other hand, the Committee has pared down or eliminated funds for activities which it considers nonessential or of marginal use. Where necessary to streamline the administrative functions of HEW, the Committee has suggested management improvements and overhead cost reductions.

In conclusion, the Committee believes it has fulfilled its objectives and responsibilities. By building on a strong foundation of domestic ideals, reordering priorities, and eliminating wasteful and unnecessary costs to the taxpayer, the Committee has arrived at a total recommendation substantially below that requested in the President's budget.

GRANTS TO NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

It has come to the attention of the Committee that HEW is making an increasing number of grants to national associations and organizations—often on a multi-year-funding basis. Indications are that the Public Health Service has awarded grants to over 200 national organizations over the last year and a half. Many of these awards are for as little as five to ten thousand dollars, but some range upward in excess of \$1 million. In fiscal year 1974 over 100 grants were awarded amounting to more than \$15 million. The Committee questions the purpose, rationale, and impact of providing such large amounts of appropriated funds to national professional associations, often on a multi-year-funding basis, and without the prior policy approval of Congress.

Paramount among the Committee's concerns is the increasing tendency of HEW agencies to divert funds intended for university training of students into contracts to professional organizations. The

Committee has no quarrel with funding National Associations when it can be shown that these organizations can improve upon and better carry out the intent of the law. However, the department has yet to make the case before the Committee that professional associations have the capacity or competence to take on such a rapidly increasing educational role that has for so many years been fulfilled capably by the Nation's higher education institutions.

The Committee plans to carefully question all departmental witnesses in subsequent hearings on future budget requests, and will expect the Departments of Labor and HEW to provide a consolidated summary statement on grant and contract awards to national organizations at that time.

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$507,334,000
1974 operating level.....	506,584,000
1975 budget estimate.....	493,413,000
House allowance.....	481,860,000
Committee recommendation.....	508,455,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$508,455,000, an increase of \$1,871,000 above the 1974 operating level, \$15,042,000 over the budget estimate and \$26,595,000 over the House allowance. This appropriation includes support for eight major health care activities which are involved in stimulating and implementing innovations in health care delivery. They include Community Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Services, Family Planning Services, Migrant Health Services, Health Maintenance Organizations, the National Health Service Corps, Patient Care and Special Health Services, and Emergency Medical Services. All of these have taken an increased importance in view of the possibility of enactment in the near future of some type of National Health Insurance.

Maternal and Child Health Services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$309,868,000 for maternal and child health, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the House allowance and an increase of \$44,000,000 over the 1975 budget estimate. This program is the principal Federal program designed to combat infant mortality. This activity assists the States in improving the availability and accessibility of high quality comprehensive health services for mothers and children. This program has demonstrated its effectiveness by significantly reducing infant mortality rates in large cities with maternal and infant care projects and by reducing hospitalization for children by providing preventive health services in children and youth projects. Yet much more remains to be accomplished, especially in the rural areas.

The Committee has allowed \$281,951,000 for Grant to States for the maternal and child health program, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the House allowance and \$38,000,000 over the 1974 operating level. This increase reflects the termination of project grant authority and the incorporation in 1975 of project grant funds into the formula

grant program. The Senate concurs with the \$18,000,000 "hold harmless" increase in formula grant funds recommended by the House. The shortfall that the States face as a result of insufficient funds being requested in the 1975 budget will be alleviated. Thus, this increased funding level will help to ensure that no State will receive less funds in 1975 under the all-formula grant basis than were awarded and allocated in 1973 under combined formula and project grants. The Committee understands that the Department arrived at the State 1973 base levels by considering only those funds awarded to project grantees from the 1973 appropriation. While the Committee understands the Department's rationale in using actual 1973 obligations, it is concerned that this does not reflect a 12-month operating level of support. The Committee feels that the Department should recalculate the 1973 base year to more accurately estimate the 12-month operating level for project grants. The committee believes the \$309,868,000 level together with the \$10,472,000 in released 1973 project grant funds will be sufficient to cover these adjustments and still assure each State at least the same funding level in 1975 as in 1973.

The Committee has also included a program increase of \$20 million over the House to assist all States in meeting the statutory requirement for implementing a program of projects in five categories of essential maternal and pediatric need.

The Committee also wishes to be on record with the Department that there be no position reduction in the maternal and child health program. In addition, the important Pediatric Pulmonary Centers program shall be continued at least at the level provided for in fiscal 1974.

The Committee concurs with the House direction that a cadre of Maternal and Child Health staff be maintained within the Department to assist the States in developing a program of projects which will include maternal and infant care, children and youth, dental care, newborn intensive care, and family planning projects. The Committee is particularly concerned that sufficient regional health staff be available and directs that 58 positions and \$900,000 in supporting costs, previously assigned to the Maternal and Child Health program be utilized exclusively for Maternal and Child Health activities.

This staff is necessary to assist the States in the administration of the formula grants and fulfilling the program of projects requirement.

A new program, sudden infant death syndrome information dissemination, authorized by Title XI of the Public Health Service Act as amended April 22, 1974, has been added to the maternal and child health activity by the House. Of the \$2,000,000 provided by the Senate Committee, \$150,000 will be required to support 10 professional and support staff related to this particular effort, while \$1,850,000 will provide for the preparation and dissemination of information materials, thus increasing the awareness of this problem among health care providers and developing more effective ways of assisting families following the loss of a child.

The main purpose of this new law is to deal with the "human" aspects of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and to ease the bur-

den of families who lose babies from this disease. The Senate increase should be utilized for a series of grants or contracts to establish regional SIDS centers. These centers should provide information and counseling to parents, and educate personnel having contact with SIDS victims and their families.

These funds should not be substituted for those already supporting programs on SIDS in other HEW agencies; the Committee expects no diminution in their effort.

The Committee recommends that the Grants to States for crippled children's services be increased proportionately above the House level, and budget request. Through this program, approximately 500,000 children will receive physicians' services and 80,000 children will receive hospital inpatient care. The States are beginning to use new and improved case finding techniques and referral systems which will greatly increase the numbers of children who require services in future years.

The Senate increase in the SRS salary and expense account to implement and strengthen the early periodic screening diagnosis and treatment program of Title XIX will identify many more children in need of treatment. The Committee urges this program to move rapidly ahead in conjunction with the National Cancer Program and the medicaid research and demonstration program to provide increased health care, including PAP tests and breast cancer detection activities to mothers in rural areas. A portion of the \$4 million Senate increase for M&CH research and training should be used, in conjunction with the Senate increase for medicaid research and demonstrations to establish experiments, demonstrating new ways of utilizing physician assistants and nurse practitioners to bring medical care to mothers and infants in medically under served rural areas. The M&CH funds should be used to train the personnel and establish the medical care delivery capacity with medicaid funds being used to finance a portion of the cost of care. The Committee will also expect that a significant portion of the increase in M&CH research and training funds will be used to strengthen existing University-affiliated facilities concerned with training in the field of mental retardation and other developmental disorders. At least one new facility should be established in the Southwestern part of the Country which is not now served by such a center.

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO's)

For Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's), \$18,000,000 is recommended, the same as the House allowance, and a reduction of \$40,000,000 from the budget request. Of the amount provided, \$12,000,000 is for grants, \$6,000,000 is for direct operations, which includes support for 25 new positions and also includes \$3 million for a health care contract study and assessment as mandated in the authorizing legislation.

HMOs provide comprehensive health services on a prepaid, capitation basis with emphasis on primary care, preventive services and efficiency of operations. Funding priority is to be given to HMOs seeking to serve rural and other medically-underserved populations.

The Committee supports the reduction in the 1975 budget since the

Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1974 which provided \$60,000,000 for initial funding of this new program, was enacted into law June 8 and none of the appropriated funds were obligated in fiscal year 1974. The Committee's recommendation of \$18,000,000 will result in a 1975 program level of \$78,000,000 for the first year of HMOs operation. This level will provide \$37,000,000 for grants and contracts, \$35,000,000 for capitalization of the loan and loan guarantee funds and \$6,000,000 for direct operations, including the \$3 million study required by law.

The Committee hopefully anticipates significant contributions from the HMOs program in resolving some of the critical problems in health care today, such as: rapid inflation in medical costs, inadequate emphasis on illness prevention and the potential for improved productivity and quality of medical care. The Committee will be watching the progress of this program very carefully.

Quality Assurance

For quality assurance, the Committee recommends \$5,774,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget request. The Bureau of Quality Assurance has the important responsibility for the development and evaluation of health care standards for the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

Patient Care and Special Health Services

For the patient care and special health services activity, the Committee recommends \$112,684,000 an increase of \$3,500,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate to restore 393 budgeted positions that were cut in spite of Section 818 of PL 93-155.

This activity includes the operation of the Public Health Service hospitals and outpatient clinics. Health care is provided to merchant seaman, Public Health Service Commissioned Corps personnel, the Coast Guard and patients with Hansen's disease. In addition, the 1975 recommendation includes \$1,600,000 to provide health care to participants in the Public Health Service study of untreated syphilis and to members of their immediate families who have suffered physical injury or disease as a result of contracting syphilis from study participants.

In FY 1974, the hospitals were forced to take a 393 position cut. Moreover, the average daily patient load of the PHS hospitals has increased dramatically since December 1973, when Congress assured their continued operation. The hospital system is also becoming actively involved in assisting the local health providers in providing services to community patients.

The Seattle hospital has accepted a request to provide an alcoholism detoxification unit and follow-up medical care for a community alcoholism program.

The PHS hospital in Staten Island, New York, is negotiating with a local group to provide a 15 bed drug detoxification unit and medical services for a local drug program at the hospital.

The Baltimore hospital has recently signed an agreement with the North Central Baltimore Health Corporation to provide support services to their ambulatory care center. The hospital is also attempting

to provide services to 8,000 older people living near the hospital which have no access to health services in their neighborhood. All of the PHS hospitals are attempting to identify community health needs that could be alleviated through the greater utilization of the hospitals. Such planning takes time but more importantly, the resources must be available to develop and carry through on commitments.

The hospitals have begun a program in the screening, counseling and treatment of Sickle Cell disease and Cooley's Anemia for PHS beneficiaries and hospital employees. However, testimony indicated that a General Counsel's opinion prohibits the use of presently appropriated funds to expand this program to the community. Consequently, the Committee has included appropriate citations from the PHS Act pertaining to the screening, counseling and treatment of Sickle Cell and Cooley's Anemia at PHS hospitals in the appropriation language for 1975 and recommends that a portion of the restored positions and funds be used to provide Sickle Cell and Cooley's Anemia screening, counseling, and treatment at PHS hospitals.

Emergency Medical Services

For emergency medical services, \$37,000,000 is recommended which is the same as the House allowance and an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget request. An emergency medical services system (EMSS) is defined as a system which provides for the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency health care in an appropriate geographical area. Within this framework, the community-wide or regional EMSS is a multi-functional element of the total health care system which has the objectives of saving lives and reducing suffering and disability. The systems are created to assist the victims of accidental injury or sudden illness who, without prompt and appropriate care, may die or endure needless disability. There are 15 legislated components of an EMSS which, when incorporated in regional arrangements are supported by the community, enable the system's potential to be realized. To support this necessary health effort, the Federal share for "establishment and initial operations" grants and contracts is initially 50% which decreases to 25% with the award of a second grant or contract. Costs of "Grants and contracts for expansion and improvement" activities are equally shared by the Federal Government and the local communities. Consequently, the Committee believes that the recommended funds are necessary in order to support the potential for development of accessible, self-supporting, area-wide EMSS which contain the essential functional elements within a geographic area to accommodate the needs of both urban and rural populations. The Emergency Medical Services program has been transferred from the Health Resources Administration to the Health Services Administration and the House bill reflects this transfer. The Committee concurs with this action and further recommends that the necessary program support activity (25 positions and \$960,000) also be transferred to the health services appropriation.

Buildings and Facilities

For the buildings and facilities activity, the Committee recommends \$1,300,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget

estimate. The funds will be used to continue the program of renovating Public Health Service hospitals and clinics.

Program Management

For program management the Committee recommends \$29,603,000 a decrease of \$1,905,000 below the House allowance and \$2,458,000 less than the budget estimate. This activity provides for the overall planning, direction and administration of the Health Services Administration programs. It includes salaries and other operating funds for both headquarters and regional office operations. The Committee has reduced this activity by the amount associated with the year-to-year increase in travel and by a reduction for overhead costs.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$128,593,000
1974 operating level.....	128,593,000
1975 budget estimate.....	124,714,000
House allowance.....	134,910,000
Committee recommendation.....	140,443,000

The Committee recommends \$140,443,000, an increase of \$15,729,000 over the 1975 budget estimate for which authority exists and \$5,533,000 above the House allowance. The Committee did not consider rat control grants since extension legislation has not yet been enacted.

The Center for Disease Control and its National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are supported by this appropriation.

The Committee notes that the United States is currently witnessing rapid increases in demands for the delivery of medical services. The Center's goal, as a National Health Agency with responsibility for preventive health programs, is to reduce the need for curative services by building toward a multifaceted prevention effort.

The increase of \$700,000 and 40 positions will allow the CDC to expand the development of product class standards. Development of these standards is an essential element of laboratory improvement in that it will assure that quality products providing reliable diagnostic results are available for use in the laboratories covered by the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act of 1967 (CLIA) and it will augment the cooperative work between the CDC and the Food and Drug Administration with respect to regulating *in vitro* diagnostic products.

The Committee has provided an increase of \$5,200,000 over the budget requested and \$4,000,000 over the House allowance for venereal disease project grants in order to continue the campaign against gonorrhea and syphilis started in 1972 which is showing demonstrable progress. The level of \$30 million recommended by the Committee equals the FY 1974 obligation level for this program including the release of previously impounded funds. A portion of these funds shall be used for extramural research and medical school education on V.D. In addition, a program for both physicians and public education on this vital area shall also be conducted.

The Committee has included \$11,000,000 for the lead-based paint poison prevention program an increase of \$4,500,000 over the budget request and \$2,000,000 over the House allowance to restore this pro-

gram to the 1974 level. Including the release of impounded funds the increase will be used to assist other service oriented programs to incorporate routine lead screening as an integral part of the delivery of health care.

The Committee concurs in the House increase of \$6,138,000 and 95 positions for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Of the total increase, \$2,000,000 is for the support of training grants and \$4,138,000 is to support the additional staff, research, and development of criteria documents for occupational safety and health standards and for providing technical services to government, labor and industry.

The Committee directs the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to allow the Institute to fill all of the positions provided for in this bill. The Committee also directs that some of the additional staff be used to increase the Institute's capability to conduct industry-wide field studies. This budget and staff increase will go hand in hand with the increase in the budget for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to help insure the health and safety of our working men and women.

A decrease of \$342,000 represents a cut of 10 percent in rental payment to the General Services Administration.

The Committee has also reduced travel and administrative costs.

The Committee recommends that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare study the feasibility of assessing the need for technical assistance to state and local jurisdictions for the appropriate management of community health problems associated with natural and man-made disasters such as fires, floods, explosions of liquid and gaseous chemicals and related environmental conditions.

This study, which should include recommendations and implications for funding, should be submitted to the Committee within two months following the enactment of this bill.

Within the resources provided by the Congress, the Department is directed to begin a comprehensive study of the coal-mining areas of the Country. This study should include health, housing, and other resources available to the miners in this country, and should reflect the changes that have occurred since the last such study was conducted in the mid-1940's. The Committee has also included \$100,000 for continuation of the ongoing Byssinosis Immunological Research program (Brown Lung).

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

General Statement

For the past two years the Committee has expressed its disappointment that the budget requests for the National Institutes of Health does not reflect the general expectation—and need—that Federal support for medical research should be entering a more vigorous phase. During the two and a half years since the National Cancer Act was signed, the pace of the administration's support for research has appeared at times to be two steps forward—one and a half steps back. The fears expressed by various eminent scientists that any increase for re-

search on cancer would be at the expense of research on other diseases have turned out to be all too well founded. In fact, the cancer program itself has not fared nearly as well as its enthusiastic proponents were led to expect—especially when the President called for a “total national commitment” to the search for a cure for cancer and announced that he would ask the Congress “for whatever additional funds can be effectively used”. In the light of subsequent events, it is not only becoming clear that the so-called war on cancer is little more than a skirmish but that it is being used, by the Office of Management and Budget, as a screen for a general retreat in many other sectors of biomedical research.

The only substantial increase in the budget estimates for NIH is for the National Cancer Institute for which \$600 million is requested. This amount, however, is \$203.5 million short of the \$803.5 million authorized for the cancer program in 1975 and \$150 million short of the recommendations of the National Cancer Advisory Council. Moreover, because of the release of previously impounded funds, the NCI had nearly \$589 million available in FY 1974. When compared to a \$600 million President's budget request for FY 1975, the year-to-year increase represents a 1.7 percent increase over the 1974 operating level which is clearly not an adequate amount to off-set the increase in the cost-of-living which hits clinical and biomedical research especially hard.

Although diseases of the heart, lung and blood vessels are responsible for many more deaths than cancer and are a major cause of impaired activity, the budget estimate for the National Heart and Lung Institute is only \$309.3 million—or half of what is proposed for cancer. Moreover, this amount represents a decrease of \$20 million below the 1974 operating (obligation) level of \$329,511,000 which includes the availability of \$43 million in funds previously impounded. In view of the current rate of inflation, this amount will clearly not permit the Institute to carry out its new and broader mandate under the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Act of 1972.

For the other components of the National Institutes of Health, the budget request presents a picture of slackening momentum and slow retreat. An actual reduction of nearly \$43 million is proposed for research on the long and depressing catalogue of diseases that kill or disable thousands of Americans every year, cause untold suffering, and inflict serious economic loss not only on the afflicted and their families but to the economy as a whole. Appropriations for the national research effort on these destructive diseases was at a level of \$919 million in FY 1974, and because of the release of impounded funds, the operating level in FY 1974 was \$1.05 billion. However the budget request for FY 1975 would reduce these programs to \$876 million. With an inflation rate of at least 6 percent last year and more than 12 percent today, the budget estimate represents a real-dollar cut of about 30 percent for the programs of these other Institutes. The Committee cannot agree with this apparent policy of gradually eroding support for medical research on such important and tragic health problems as kidney failure, dental caries, arthritis, diabetes, infectious diseases, neurological and muscular disabilities, mental retardation, blindness and impaired vision, and a host of other diseases and disabilities. The

Committee therefore concurs in the increases included in the House allowances and recommends further selective increases as noted in the relevant sections of this report. During the past 17 years the scope of biomedical research in this country has been tremendously expanded and its quality and effectiveness greatly heightened through the initiative of the Congress in providing increased Federal support. As a result, this country is now the undisputed leader in medical research and its outstanding contribution to the understanding of disease and the ability to prevent its onset or ameliorate its effects has benefited all mankind. However, the war against disease is far from being won and it would be foolhardy indeed to relax our efforts or, through failure to provide adequate funds to make less than the greatest possible use of the tremendous potential for future progress that has been built up over the past two decades in terms of skilled scientific manpower and well-equipped facilities for medical research.

Research Training

It is clear that the programs designed to maintain and strengthen this potential must also be supported at an effective level. The Committee therefore reasserts its often expressed view that the training of research personnel must continue to be an important part of the medical research effort. The increases for research fellowships, included in the budget estimates, are a welcome step in this direction but the Committee cannot agree that this should be done at the expense of the training grant programs which the Secretary has ordered NIH to phase-out. Training grants play a quite different role from fellowships in the production of competent research investigators and their cessation would have a number of serious and undesirable consequences. Research training grants, unlike most fellowships, are made to the training institution which selects the people to be trained and is in a much better position to assess the merits and potential for a productive research career of local applicants than a national selection committee sitting in Washington or Bethesda and dependent on academic transcripts and recommendations for people who have not yet had an opportunity to establish a distinctive research record on the basis of which they might be judged. Furthermore, the training grants include an element of support for the academic department in which the training will take place which contributes, directly and indirectly, to the quality of the instruction the department is able to provide. For these reasons, the Committee concurs in the restoration of research training grant funds to their 1974 level and endorses the directive of the House that these programs be continued and that phase-out funds included in the budget be used to maintain them in a normal manner.

Pre-doctoral Support

The Committee also agrees that it is particularly important to continue and to expand support for suitably qualified graduate students seeking a Ph. D. degree in the biomedical sciences with a view to

embarking on a research career. Much of disease-related research—involving laboratory and animal studies—is performed by Ph. D.s who can spend full-time on their projects. It is illustrative of the manpower pattern in medical research that nearly half of the professional staff doing research at NIH are Ph. Ds. It is therefore in the national interest that the supply of highly qualified Ph. Ds. be maintained and that vigorous steps be taken to attract bright, imaginative students to the biomedical sciences through a comprehensive program of support for pre-doctoral training.

Advisory Groups

During the past three or four years there have been growing misgivings in the scientific community about the attitude of the administration towards the advisory groups which are an integral part—in most cases established by law—of the review machinery for the extramural programs. There have been reports of excessive delays in filling vacancies and concern has been expressed about the qualifications of some of the appointees for the tasks required of these advisory bodies. The Committee is not in a position to judge the validity of this concern but finds it disturbing that the management of these appointments is increasingly criticized and questioned. It is obvious that advice and decisions affecting a scientific program of the highest quality demands the unquestioned competence and dedication of those called upon to advise or decide. The Committee therefore urges the Secretary and others involved in the selection and appointment process to take immediate steps to ensure that vacancies are promptly filled by people of unassailable qualifications for the role they are expected to play.

Authorizing Legislation

When this bill was considered by the House, the authority for some of the activities of each of the Institutes—mainly, authority to enter into research and development contracts expired on June 30, 1974. Appropriate funds are included in the budget estimates, but were not considered or included in the House bill. The relevant authorities have now been renewed (in the *National Cancer Act amendments of 1974*) and appropriate funds are included in the bill as recommended by the Committee.

Personnel

The Committee is keenly aware of and concerned about, the severe shortage of positions to properly carry out vital research programs. Because of this, the Committee instructs both the NIH and the Department to develop quarterly reports over the next two fiscal years that should include among other items a reflection of how many additional positions each program at NIH has been given and how many vacancies exist—both within NIH and other Health programs. It is the intention of the Committee that the NIH as well as other Health programs be given a reasonable number of the positions that were reflected in the professional judgment testimony. The Committee intends to

monitor this situation very carefully and the first report will be due within two months following the enactment of this bill.

Applied, Basic Research and The Delivery of Care and Information

Throughout this entire report the Committee through its increased funds and report language has shown its strong support for both basic and applied research programs. The Committee should note however that neither of these research approaches is valid unless the information received from them is properly utilized. In last years Senate Report, the Committee stated that it would "be anxious to review the results of information dissemination programs during next years hearings". The hearings have been held and the Committee is registering its complete disappointment with the NIH and the Institutes efforts in disseminating information. In testimony after testimony, the Institute Directors talked of how many new pamphlets had been printed or possibly how many conferences had been attended. This is clearly a very weak effort and the Committee instructs the Director of NIH to develop a specific course of action in helping to improve the situation as it presently exists. All programs within the NIH are to be consulted and a complete action report with recommendations and a plan for implementation is to be given the Committee no later than 4 months following the enactment of this bill.

Information dissemination is a very high priority of this Committee because it directly affects just how quickly the research findings accomplished by the NIH are actually put into practice. The Committee notes that all of the research supported by NIH is undertaken in the expectation that it will ultimately contribute to the development of better prevention, diagnostic or therapeutic measures. That is and should be the mission of each of the Institutes. Until citizens actually receive some type of assistance from the many facets of research carried out by the NIH the total tax dollar has not been effectively utilized.

Travel

The Committee has deleted the proposed increases for travel expenses in fiscal 1975, consistent with the policy followed elsewhere in the bill. The Committee notes that grant and contract review and monitoring should take precedence over all other types of travel. Further, this important function should not be curtailed in any way other than a possible reduction of the numbers of individuals participating in site visits.

The Committee encourages the NIH to cut down on the number of conferences—both foreign and domestic—attended by more than one individual. It is also expected that program managers will closely monitor funds provided to individuals for travel purposes.

This reduction in travel is necessitated by the Committee alarm over the increase in travel costs and the numbers of NIH and HEW personnel on travel status at any given time.

Core Grants vs Center or "Umbrella" Grants

Large center or program project grants provide an umbrella of support for a variety of research projects usually directed toward a discrete research area. They have the virtue of providing a coordinated effort toward a given research objective and they provide stability of support to both junior and senior investigators which is most important to a constructive research environment. Quality assessment is based on peer review evaluation of the total project and individual projects under the center do not have to compete on their own.

It appears to the Committee—in a preliminary evaluation of this year's testimony—that Core center grants, on the other hand, retain most of the advantages of a center or program project grant. This appears to insure a higher degree of quality control by requiring most investigators associated with the project to compete for support of their individual research through the peer review process on a continuing basis. Thus, as in the general center grant, integrated research programs are supported and stability of support is provided for such things as space, supplies, equipment, support staff, and short-term funding of young investigators. The total amount of funds provided to a core center should not differ markedly from that provided to an "umbrella" grant, but hopefully the excellence of the investigations being pursued under the core grant has been enhanced by subjecting all facets of the program to a rigorous and constant evaluation by the peer review system.

Therefore, because the core center grant retains most of the positive attributes of the regular center and program project grant, yet provides a more in-depth quality review of discrete projects associated with the center, the committee recommends that the core center mechanism be utilized to the greatest extent possible. The NIH and its advisory councils are strongly urged to assign program priority weightings to research grant applications from these core center grantees. In addition, the Committee directs the Director of the NIH to study the usefulness of the Core vs Center grant concept and report the findings and a means of implementing the recommendations, no later than 4 months following the passage of this bill.

Public Donations

The Committee has been contacted by several individuals in relation to the problem of donating money to an Institute or program at the NIH. The Committee encourages the Director of NIH to make public the proper information and mechanism for citizens who would like to contribute funds for use by the NIH.

In addition, the Committee would like to express its desire that this public donated money be used for items of high priority need with long lasting program impact. It would seem appropriate that, insofar as possible, each donor should be notified of the general use of the contribution together with its impact. Further, the Committee

would also like an NIH report, by Institute, on the level of funds available from donations and how these funds will be spent.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1974 appropriated level.....	\$551, 105, 000
1974 operating level.....	527, 399, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	600, 000, 000
House allowance.....	479, 506, 000
Committee recommendation.....	720, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$720,000,000 an increase of \$192,601,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$120,000,000 over the budget estimate and \$240,494,000 over the House allowance. The level provided by the Senate is an increase of \$130 million over the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The National Cancer Institute is conducting a greatly expanded National Cancer Program. This program has two principal thrusts: The first is to conduct an intensified and coordinated bio-medical research effort. The second is the rapid application and delivery of research findings for demonstration of the most effective methods for the Prevention and Control of Cancer.

PAP Tests and Breast Cancer Detection

During FY 1974 the NCI Cancer Control Program funded major demonstration programs in the fields of prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and education. Activity in these areas must increase significantly. Many physicians are convinced that thousands of lives lost annually to cancer could be saved with the knowledge and techniques available now. For example, by adequate use of the Pap test, uterine cancer could be eliminated as a major killer of women. With this in mind, the Committee has provided an additional \$35 million to initiate a very active program for Pap testing and Breast Cancer detection and treatment programs. The Committee is very pleased with the progress and success of these programs thus far but urges increased efforts in both areas.

The NCI through the Cancer Control Program, rehabilitation section, is engaged in setting up demonstration projects dealing with psychosocial support to children with cancer and their families. This is a particularly important area from the Committee's perspective. Without such programs the potential disintegration of the family unit not only robs the treatment process of optimum application but also thwart effective rehabilitation. However, these supportive services are necessary not only for patient and family, they are also necessary for the medical and specialized nursing personnel having charge of the patient's treatment. For this reason, the Committee directs that NCI include within the definition of cancer related subjects in its clinical education trial program, programs relating to psycho-social support and to encourage through this program the training of students in

medical and nursing schools to deal with terminally ill patients and with their own reactions to the terminally ill patient.

Cancer Centers

Comprehensive Cancer Centers conduct long-term multidisciplinary programs related to Cancer. Currently, there are sixteen such centers across the Nation and planning is now ongoing in many areas throughout the country to determine the feasibility of establishing additional centers. It is noted that the National Cancer Amendments of 1974 removes the limitation of 15 on the number of new centers, and the committee supports the concept of establishing a number of Comprehensive Centers (30 to 35) sufficient to permit 80% of the American people access to a Center within reasonable driving distance. The Committee urges the NCI to utilize these centers as a geographic focal point for the dissemination of information; treatment of patients and indepth research into the cause and cure of Cancer.

Cancer Biology is the program which funds basic research that cannot reasonably be classified in any specific research thrust but where results have potential application to all aspects of Cancer. During FY 74, for example, several chemicals were isolated which may have a potential for making cancerous cells behave normally. Funds in the budget estimate will allow payment of 30 to 35% of all approved competing regular research grants. Funding at the \$720 million level would permit the NCI to pay approximately 60% of approved grants, which comprise the bulk of fundamental Cancer-Biology research funded by NCI.

Expanded efforts in the area of detection and diagnosis research will permit the further development of methods for detecting cancer at the earliest possible stage. Emphasis will include further research and development on improved, automated methods and instruments for the cytologic diagnosis of cancer.

Expanded research in all aspects of cancer immunology will include the use of highly sensitive immunologic reactions to detect cancer cells or their products. The Committee is very interested in this field and directs the NCI to move ahead rapidly in this area. It is felt that with advanced detection methods, early diagnosis will result in a larger success ratio for the cancer victim.

Efforts in the area of cancer cause and prevention research include viral, carcinogenic and demographic research and surveillance. Efforts to identify and isolate a human cancer virus were intensified in FY 74 and must continue during FY 75.

The Committee notes that as the survival statistics applied to patients on chemotherapy and radiotherapy lengthen, the cumulative effects of these lifegiving bombardments of the patient's system give rise to greater incidence of neurological disorder. The Committee recommends that NCI in its clinical trial programs include neurologic evaluation with the hematologic evaluations which the patient already undergoes. This should reduce neurological impairment. The funds required to implement this program are \$1.4 million in fiscal 1975.

Cancer Treatment

Research in cancer treatment includes expansion of existing studies using combinations of surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. During FY 74 drug treatment combined with radiotherapy has produced temporary tumor shrinkage and improvement in patients with small cell carcinoma of the lung, usually the most aggressive lung tumor. Also during FY 74, 15 new chemical substances have been approved for study against human cancer. The Clinical Trials Program, which includes 22 cooperative clinical groups comprising 1,600 investigators, has shown that a combination of surgery and chemotherapy for women with advanced breast cancer can result in dramatic remissions in many patients. These results are preliminary, but they are significant and must be followed up with further research and application. The Committee also notes that the National Cancer Act Amendments of 1974 require NCI to gather and disseminate information on the relationship between nutrition and cancer and the role of nutrition in the treatment of cancer patients. The Committee has provided \$6.5 million to implement this program.

During FY 74 the National Cancer Institute awarded 542 fellowships and 183 graduate and clinical training grants. It is anticipated by the Committee that this vital area of manpower development will be significantly expanded as a result of the increased funding level provided by the Congress.

The Committee is concerned that high priority cancer-related research applications assigned to other NIH Institutes will go unfunded. During the last three years NCI has provided \$3.6 million to fund 53 projects of this type. The Committee commends this type of inter-institute cooperation and urges it be expanded.

Construction Program

The Committee believes a larger construction program is essential for the continued development of comprehensive and specialized cancer centers. Increased funds should be used for upgrading and expanding these facilities, as well as for new construction and construction to improve biohazard protection facilities at institutions across the country where research is conducted on viruses and chemical compounds related to cancer. In addition, the Committee directs that \$4,300,000 of the increase of funds over the budget estimate and over the House allocation, be used to complete construction at the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Committee also directs the OMB to authorize sufficient numbers and types of positions to permit the NCI to conduct the expanding National Cancer Program. In particularly short supply are an adequate number of supergrade positions, which are required to continue to attract the highest caliber of scientists and administrators to direct the program. The Committee is also concerned that a sufficient number of positions be utilized by the grant and contract programs to insure proper monitoring of funds. In addition, the OMB is to exempt the 100 Expert and Consultant positions authorized in the Cancer Amendments of 1974. These positions are *not* to be included in the regular position ceiling.

The Committee further directs and emphasizes that a portion of the recommended increase over budget estimate be utilized to conduct an intensified program for health practitioners and the lay public to disseminate and interpret information on Cancer.

The Committee remains steadfast in its commitment to the Federal Government's effort to conquer cancer. The next several years of cooperative national effort will be critical if we are to slow or reverse the upward trend in cancer incidence, morbidity and mortality.

NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE

1974 appropriated level.....	\$300,114,000
1974 operating level.....	286,749,000
1975 budget estimate.....	309,299,000
House allowance.....	321,196,000
Committee recommendation.....	330,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$330,000,000, an increase of \$43,251,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$20,701,000 over the budget estimate and \$8,804,000 over the House allowance. The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds.

The National Heart and Lung Institute is the principal source of support for research and training in heart, blood vessel, lung, and blood diseases in this country. In 1972 the Congress amended the Public Health Service Act to enlarge the authority of the Institute in order to advance the national attack against these diseases. This Act provided a mandate for the Institute, with the advice of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council, to develop a five-year plan for a National Program to accelerate the attack on these diseases. The Program gives special emphasis to prevention of heart attacks, the greatest killer in our nation; high blood pressure education, since millions of our citizens do not know that they have high blood pressure and that it can be treated; expansion of the attack on lung diseases, a heretofore neglected area; and the development of a national blood policy, a critical national need.

Cardiovascular disease is by far our number one health problem in the United States. In 1971 over 1,000,000 Americans died from heart and blood vessel diseases. This was more than half the total deaths from all causes. In addition, lung diseases account for 150,000 deaths each year, cause 60 million days lost from work, and 40 million days of bed-restricted activity.

Prevention of Heart Attacks

The Committee understands that in the prevention of heart attacks the identification of risk factors has been a major accomplishment. The five major and well-established risk factors for coronary artery disease and heart attacks are age, male sex, high levels of blood lipids, high blood pressure, and cigarette smoking. Cessation of cigarette smoking decreases the enhanced risk of heart attacks among smokers. Reduction of moderate or severe hypertension reduces devastating complications such as stroke, heart failure, and kidney failure. Within this decade the impact of controlling simultaneously the three major risk factors of heart attack should be known: high levels of blood lipids, high blood pressure, and cigarette smoking.

Current studies demonstrate that chronic and asymptomatic disorders such as arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) and hypertension (high blood pressure) are not easily brought and held under control. Health attitudes and lack of motivation often lead to failures in compliance with changes in life style or with diets and drugs in attempting to change risk factors. Evidence from smoking clinics and from diabetics and hypertensives under treatment indicates that these behavioral elements may prove to be the limiting factors in prevention of coronary heart disease.

The Committee believes that the Institute should intensify its efforts to find out to what extent changes in life style and habits can reduce or prevent heart attacks. It is important to know more than we do about how to motivate people to adopt different, more healthy life styles and habits. Therefore, education programs are of primary importance in the prevention of coronary heart disease and the Committee directs that a portion of the increase be utilized for such programs.

R. & D. Centers

The National Research and Demonstration Centers, authorized in the Heart Act of 1972, are a unique attempt to integrate biomedical investigation, manpower development, public education and pilot community programs. This will facilitate the fast application of research findings to the prevention and control of heart and lung diseases. The exciting possibilities offered by this concept should be made available to every part of the Nation. Furthermore, geographical characteristics may necessarily affect the characteristics of individual Center programs. For these reasons, a minimum of ten Centers should be established as soon as possible for diagnosis prevention and treatment of heart disease, at least one in each HEW region.

The present level of research training should be maintained. Since, however, research training in recent months has been substantially supported by funds impounded in earlier years, it was necessary to increase the President's budget for 1975 to maintain the 1974 level including the release of impounded funds.

The Provisions of P.L. 93-348, the National Research Service Award Act of 1974, provides authority for Clinical Teaching Fellowships and the Committee expects the NHLI to use that authority in order that every medical school can have faculty trained and proficient in the field of pulmonary diseases.

The Committee is aware of a recent study with a special X-ray technique which indicates a strong positive association of high levels of cholesterol and age with the incidence of heart attacks in terms of pathological changes in the coronary arteries. Development and use of such instrumentation would be of tremendous value in research since it would enable investigators to determine the location and amount of arteriosclerosis even before it reaches dangerous stages.

The Committee has long been concerned about the enormous number of deaths from heart attacks which occur before hospitalization. Finding drugs to prevent or control the disturbance in heart rhythm in high risk patients is an important research task, and agents must be found that can be used immediately upon the development of heart attack symptoms. In addition, the Committee

notes the need and importance of providing useful and effective emergency medical services in this area. A portion of the increase is to be utilized for this type of program. The Committee will be anxious to review what progress has been made in this area at next years hearings.

Ischemia is a local, usually temporary, deficiency of blood in some part of the body, often caused by a constriction or an obstruction in the blood vessel supplying that part. There are in the United States today 3.8 million people with definite clinical ischemic heart disease. Six hundred thirty thousand people with coronary arteriosclerosis will die of ischemic heart disease in the next twelve months, and of these, 160,000 will be under the age of 65 years. Improved methods to evaluate and treat the clinical manifestations of ischemic heart disease are needed.

The Committee believes that a program of Ischemic Heart Disease Centers should be launched in 1975. Its objective should be to implement and to support units encompassing multidisciplinary clinical and fundamental research directed at the reduction of death and disability from ischemic heart disease.

High Blood Pressure

High blood pressure is a leading cause of death in the United States, particularly among the black population. It is a major risk in coronary heart disease. One of every six adults has some elevation of blood pressure. Therefore, the Institute's National High Blood Pressure Education program, initiated in 1972, is of particular importance. The goal of the program is to motivate all adults to have their blood pressure checked annually and to persuade those found to be hypertensive to obtain proper treatment. The program is also designed to make current knowledge of anti-hypertensive drug management available to and effectively used by the general practitioners and specialists who must treat the individuals with high blood pressure. The Committee urges a more intensive effort in this program and directs that further research be carried out in the problem area of hypertension and minorities.

Lung Disease

Support for research in chronic lung disease has increased five fold since 1970, and the Nation has entered a new era of research on the lung. No longer are activities limited to the study of the process of ventilation and gas exchange. Modern molecular, cellular immunological and biochemical techniques are being increasingly utilized. The Committee is aware that within recent years it has become increasingly evident that the problems of many, if not most, lung diseases, have a common basis, although the clinical manifestations may be quite different. However, the current capability of dealing with problems of lung disease is severely limited by lack of fundamental knowledge of the lung and the need for properly trained manpower who can work on such fundamental problems. It is estimated that within the next two or three years some 500 well-trained individuals will be required for medical schools and research institutions engaged in pulmonary disease activities and the Committee has allowed a portion of the increase for additional training efforts.

Artificial Heart Program

Technology developed in the Artificial Heart Program is being used in developing and improving respirators and artificial lungs for patients who range all the way from premature babies through acutely ill young adults to older persons suffering from respiratory failure. As many as ninety percent of infants who suffer respiratory distress or hyaline membrane disease can now be successfully tided over the days of inadequate function or immaturity of their own lungs to the point where they can take over and breathe normally for themselves. This is in marked contrast to the outlook for these youngsters as recently as five years ago when a large number of them died as newborns and many of those who survived had permanent brain damage and mental retardation. The Committee is pleased with the progress which this program has made and recommends that the NHLI disseminate this information to practitioners and nurses as rapidly and effectively as possible.

Individuals who lack certain enzymes in their blood and thus are prone to a particular lung disorder can now be identified through blood testing long before they have suffered any damage to their lungs. The significance of this becomes apparent when it is realized that there is no cure, as yet, for such diseases as emphysema or black lung disease. The Committee recommends that the NHLI continue its promising work that deals with the reaction of lung cells to foreign particles such as coal dust.

Blood Pressure

The supply of blood and blood components is a critical national problem. Blood is a vital therapeutic tool. A tremendous demand is made upon the nation's blood supply for the treatment of just one disease, hemophilia, which constitutes a major national health problem for other reasons as well. Treatment must be continued throughout the patient's lifetime at enormous costs; the alternative is crippling and death.

Research advances in the last two decades have completely changed the outlook for hemophilia care. The clotting factors needed by the hemophiliac have been identified, partially characterized, and can now be mass produced from normal donor plasma. Recent experiments in self-administered home care provide the basis for the expectation that anti-hemophilic factor may be used, as with insulin in diabetes, to prevent the manifestations of hemophilia—the crippling, suffering, expense, and time loss from school or work that have been characteristic in the past.

The Committee recommends that the NHLI program on hemophilia be expanded and help allow the hemophiliac and his or her family improve the quality of their life and to make informed decisions about their future, through programs of education, screening, and genetic counseling.

Sickle Cell Disease

Although testimony indicates that clinical trials to evaluate the anti-sickling agent urea have shown that it is not effective in the treatment of the sickle cell crisis—an episode of acute, intense pain often followed by deformity of arms or legs—evaluation of other agents that react with the abnormal hemoglobin continues. The NHLI currently supports 15 sickle cell disease research centers and 23 screening

and education clinics. The Committee recommends that up to \$25 million be allotted for an expanded program in this important area.

The Committee directs the Institute to continue its Taste and Smell Clinic at the 1973 level. This includes the same number of positions for administrative support and research personnel. This program, though small, is the only one of its type in the world. Further, the Committee expects a report on the activities and plans for this program within 2 months following enactment of this bill including whatever arrangements are necessary to continue to provide the necessary patient care.

The Committee notes that in several areas such as the prevention and control program or the research and demonstration centers there has been little if any progress. Although this is not totally the fault of NHLI, the Committee is concerned that these very important programs must be funded and on a high priority basis. Therefore, the Committee directs that a significant portion of the increase be used for these programs and additional positions be provided to properly carry them out. In addition, the OMB is to exempt the 50 expert and consultant positions authorized in the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972. These positions are not to be included in the regular position ceiling.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1974 appropriation.....	\$45,561,500
1974 operating level.....	43,955,000
1975 budget estimate.....	43,959,000
House allowance.....	44,388,000
Committee recommendation.....	51,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$51,000,000 an increase of \$7,045,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$7,041,000 over the budget estimate and \$6,612,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The National Institute of Dental Research carries out and supports research against a variety of diseases that afflict virtually all Americans at some time during their lives. Among them, tooth decay exacts a particularly high toll in suffering among children, while periodontal (gum) disease robs millions of adults of their teeth. Other oral-facial problems range from annoying and sometimes disabling mouth ulcers to the cruel disfigurement of birth defects. The Committee recommendation includes increased funding for these three areas as well as increased support for research on oral pain control.

Dental Caries

The Institute is responsible for a concerted national effort against dental caries and the Committee is watching the progress of this effort with interest. The diversified research program of the NIDR seeks to strengthen the resistance of the tooth to decay, combat harmful microbial agents, and lessen the caries-inducing properties of sweet foods. The Committee notes that prospects of an 80 percent reduction in caries offered by techniques under present study is encouraging, but once again stresses the need for the NIDR to utilize and disseminate

vital information relating to caries. Efforts to extend caries protection through practical means have been useful and one focus has been on improved topical fluoride applications.

Illustrative of its effectiveness, fluoride administered to head-and-neck cancer patients, who suffer rampant tooth decay as a result of radiation therapy, dramatically reduced their caries. The Committee understands that another chemical agent undergoing clinical trials shows promise as a prototype for the control of plaque, and infectious bacterial film that constantly forms on the teeth and gums. The Committee recommendation includes increased funding for dental caries research.

Periodontal Disease

As the role of plaque becomes better clarified, more hope is held for the prevention of not only caries but also periodontal disease, which affects an estimated 75 million Americans. Investigation of various mechanisms that destroy gum and bone tissue, including the chain of events set in motion by the inflammatory process characteristic of most periodontal disease, continues to provide valuable clues and insights for the better control of this pervasive disorder.

It was recently shown, for example, that the inflammatory process not only enhances the breakdown of connective tissue but also depresses the normal continuing formation of such tissue. New evidence more clearly distinguishes the chronic type of periodontal disease from the less frequent, but rapidly destructive form that attacks younger persons. The Committee recommendation includes increased funds for the attack on periodontal disease.

Since caries and periodontal disease account for the greatest loss of teeth, the Committee was interested in learning that the percentage of people without teeth in the United States is decreasing. The contribution of NIDR to preventive dentistry has undoubtedly had a significant influence on this trend but it is only a beginning.

The Committee was pleased to learn that NIDR and the National Cancer Institute now have an agreement to cooperate in stimulating research in the important area of oral cancer. A noteworthy finding of recent NIDR research is that stopping smoking for three months causes the marked disappearance of abnormal whitish patches in the mouth, which are potentially precancerous.

Oral-facial Malformations

In the area of malformations, important data has come from studies of experimental surgical procedures and wound healing. These now provide a basis for the development of treatment techniques leading to better control of bone growth in the rehabilitation of victims of congenital oral-facial anomalies and the Committee recommends that new initiatives be conducted in this area with a portion of increased funds provided by the Congress.

On a broader front, dental research is being enriched by the new infusion of scientific talent made possible by the program of Dental Research Institutes and Centers, now in its seventh year. These centers are reaching across geographic boundaries to encourage collaboration with other institutions, most particularly schools of dentistry.

The communication of research results to practitioners is vital to the public health, and the Committee commends the Institute on its continuing attention to this need.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, METABOLISM, AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

1974 appropriation.....	\$159,622,000
1974 operating level.....	153,736,000
1975 budget estimate.....	152,961,000
House allowance.....	162,207,000
Committee recommendation.....	178,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$178,000,000 an increase of \$24,264,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$25,039,000 over the budget estimate and \$15,793,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases (NIAMDD) conducts and supports research in an extraordinary number and diversity of diseases comprising the most prevalent and crippling chronic afflictions. Included, among others, are the various arthritic diseases, diabetes and other inherited errors of metabolism, digestive diseases including diseases of the liver and gallbladder, endocrine gland disorders, diseases of the blood and bone, urological and kidney diseases, including research and development of artificial kidneys, and such other fields as dermatology and nutrition. The Senate recommendation includes increased funding for these diseases with special emphasis on research in the area of Arthritis, Diabetes, Digestive Diseases, and Kidney Disease.

Arthritis

In rheumatoid arthritis research, the Institute is emphasizing its studies directed toward identification of a possible viral cause, and toward discovery of the malfunction of the body's immune system, possibly in response to some form of infection, which apparently leads to rheumatoid disease. The Committee notes that millions of Americans are afflicted with this disease and encourages the NIAMDD to continue and expand a vigorous research effort in this area. Simultaneously, the Committee urges the NIAMDD to continue research on therapy and ways to control arthritis and to relieve its victims. Among avenues of research in osteoarthritis is one which involves reconstructive surgery to correct damaged joints, or total replacement of non-functioning joints with artificial prosthesis, as is being done with increasing success in the case of hip joints and knees.

It is also essential that an Associate Director for Arthritis be appointed by the director of NIAMDD, along with appropriate staff, to provide effective supervision and departmental leadership for this upgraded attack on arthritis, and that this person be expected as well to chair an Inter-Institute Committee on Arthritis which would ensure proper coordination of the support afforded to arthritis research by Institutes other than NIAMDD.

Diabetes

The Committee's interest in diabetes research remains very strong. Although current diabetes research, is focused upon finding the basic cause of the disease, there are a number of ongoing investigations looking for new approaches with ultimate therapeutic potential.

The Committee understands that the Institute is pursuing inter-institute studies concerned with finding the cause of the many complications of the disease which affects kidneys, blood vessels and eyes. The Committee is pleased with this coordinated effort and expects it will be expanded with the funds provided by the Committee. Further, the Committee expects that \$1 million will be allocated for the programs and duties of the National Advisory Commission on diabetes out of the Institutes increase. The Institute should also expand its support of Diabetes-Endocrinology Research Centers, which are expected to provide core resources and services to strengthen research activities at institutions where excellent diabetes research already exists. Research on a number of other metabolic diseases, including cystic fibrosis, a grave, familial disease of young children, is also being pursued. The Committee recommends that a portion of the Congressional increase be used for this program. A provocative finding now under study is an abnormal factor in the serum of cystic fibrosis patients that causes cessation of normal, coordinated ciliary "cleansing" action in the bronchial mucosa of experimental animals. It is suspected that the same inhibition of bronchial ciliary action in man may be a contributing factor to the characteristic lung congestion in cystic fibrosis.

Digestive Diseases

The Committee has provided increased funding for digestive diseases, including peptic ulcer, liver disorders and gallstones, which form a major segment of Institute research. Stepped-up Institute research in this field is evident by progress by investigators in dissolving cholesterol gallstones by prolonged administration of a natural bile acid and the Committee is pleased to learn that an expanded clinical trial of this therapy has been mounted and encourages more emphasis in this area. Also noteworthy was the information that the Institute has established a digestive disease research center which will place emphasis on peptic ulcer research. With the knowledge that nearly 15 percent of the American population suffers from digestive diseases, the Committee encourages further research in this area. In addition, the Committee believes that the opportunities in the area of research on ileitis, colitis and diarrhea are such that \$1 million is earmarked specifically for this. Related to digestive problems, the Committee notes a growing concern for the prevention of obesity. The Committee directs the Institute to work with the Heart and Lung Institute as well as other government agencies on this problem and develop a national working plan for review by this Committee.

Cooley's Anemia

Another area of concern to the Committee is hematology which includes such disabling blood disorders as hemophilia and Cooley's anemia. New initiatives and research, in cooperation with several other Institutes, will be pursued in the area of Cooley's anemia following passage of the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, which provides for expanded programs of research, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of this disorder. A small increase has also been included in the PHS hospital appropriation to assist the hospital system, in cooperation with the Institute, to be more responsive in this area.

Kidney Disease

The Committee notes that the Institute research in urological and kidney diseases received renewed emphasis with the passage of a new Medicare provision which provides funds for all end-stage kidney disease patients covered by Social Security, or their dependents, who require artificial kidney treatment or kidney transplantation. Of special timely importance is the targeted work of the Institute's Artificial Kidney-Chronic Uremia Program. In view of the tremendous cost estimates for treatment of end-stage kidney disease under the newly amended Social Security laws (\$250 million in 1974-75 and eventually \$1 billion by 1980) the Committee believes that an increase of at least \$2.5 million would be a prudent investment in research programs to reduce the cost of treatment and fund new methods of preventing kidney disease.

Dermatologic disorders include psoriasis, a disfiguring skin disease which affects some four million Americans. The Institute is continuing its studies of the clinical significance of the finding that the affected skin of psoriasis patients contains less "Cyclic AMP," an intracellular mediator of cell activities, than normal skin and recommends that a portion of the Congressional increase be allotted for this program.

The Institute is responsible for a large portion of nutrition research supported by the National Institutes of Health and of the medically oriented nutrition studies supported by the Government. The full spectrum of nutrition research, from basic studies, to malnutrition and obesity, is being investigated. The Committee is very concerned that this information is not being properly disseminated to the families, schools and geographic areas which could properly utilize this information and recommends that the Institute mount a program in this direction.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND STROKE

1974 appropriation.....	\$125,035,000
1974 operating level.....	121,393,000
1975 budget estimate.....	119,958,000
House allowance.....	131,960,000
Committee recommendation.....	144,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$144,000,000, an increase of \$22,607,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$24,042,000 over the budget estimate and \$12,040,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorization.

The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke (NINDS) conducts and supports research on the many disorders which affect the brain, the nervous system, hearing, and speech mechanisms. Many of these disorders are chronic and degenerative and are extremely costly not only to the patients and their families but to the communities and to the Nation. All ages are involved and not only are long-term hospital and nursing home facilities heavily involved but also special education resources.

Stroke

The Committee is concerned that stroke is not only the number three killer in the Nation with an annual mortality of over 200,000, but it is first on the list of long-term serious disabilities. Each year, 250,000 people who are afflicted by stroke survive. Of these, 55 percent require long-term special care and 15 percent remain bedfast for life. To solve this problem, the Institute has established a network of 16 clinical stroke research centers and 11 stroke acute care research units. The acute care units are supplying a research emphasis for the needs of the patient in the critical period immediately following stroke.

The Committee urges the NINDS to further develop the new computerized X-ray scanning equipment which is becoming more widely available and which we understand will improve the management of the patient in the acute phase of the illness. In addition, the Committee is vitally interested in the development of aids which will detect and treat vascular abnormalities before strokes occur. Another major emphasis of the stroke research programs should be prevention, with particular attention given to the control of high blood pressure. The Committee will expect that a significant portion of the Congressional increase will be used for stroke research.

Spinal Cord Injury Centers

Each year thousands of the Nation's most physically active young people are victims of sports or highway accidents making them paraplegics or quadriplegics for the rest of their lives. Treatment provided in the acute phase of both spinal cord injury and head injury has been shown to be the most important and often determines whether or not rehabilitation will be possible. The Institute is now supporting 5 acute spinal cord injury clinical research centers and 4 head injury clinical research centers. This effort should be increased with the funds provided in the Committee's recommendation. The Committee feels strongly that as information on effective early treatment develops in these centers, it is important that it be made available to doctors, nurses, and all paramedical personnel as quickly as possible in order that rehabilitation may be instituted.

In addition to research on the early treatment of spinal cord injury, the Committee recommends that the NINDS pursue promising leads and an active research program into the regeneration of the Central Nervous System.

The Committee understands that relatively little research is being done with autistic children and believes that a greater effort should be made to find the key to this tragic problem. The Committee expects a plan of study and means of implementation to be developed rapidly in this area.

The Committee reaffirms the recommendation that within the funds provided by the Congress, the brain information service shall be continued at least at the level of \$300,000 during FY 1975.

Multiple Sclerosis

Multiple sclerosis is called the great crippler of young adults. Between 250,000 and 500,000 men and women between 20 and 40 years of age have had their lives seriously disrupted by this disorder. Many are too severely handicapped to work either inside or outside the home.

In an effort to stimulate research to find the cause and cure for multiple sclerosis, Congress authorized the establishment of a National Advisory Commission. The Commission has now completed its work and considerable interest has been created by its report. Of the five multiple sclerosis clinical research centers recommended, two had been established and a third has now been funded. Further forward steps have been taken in research in virology, immunology, and epidemiology—all of which appear to hold much promise in multiple sclerosis research. It is hoped that these areas can be expanded as soon as possible. A step in this direction is the Institute's plan to establish a laboratory of neuroimmunology during the next year. It is also hoped that specific diagnostic tests can be developed and that more attention will be given to new approaches to therapy.

The Committee recommendations will provide for a significant increase in the level of multiple sclerosis research during 1975, and provide for funding of the Commission's recommendations.

Disorders of Hearing and Speech

More than 20 million Americans are handicapped because of hearing and speech disorders. The Committee hopes that establishment of a Laboratory of Neurootolaryngology and the Contract Section of Communicative Disorders will move this program rapidly forward.

The Committee is particularly interested in research to prevent and treat chronic diseases of the middle ear, research on inner ear deafness, and the early detection and treatment of diseases of the larynx. As over two million persons lack sufficient hearing to understand speech, the Committee wishes to encourage research on an auditory prosthesis which would aid the totally deaf.

Huntington's disease, a severely disabling hereditary disorder which usually does not appear until middle life, has been receiving increasing attention in the past few years.

The Committee is hopeful that recent research will result in a test which may identify affected individuals before symptoms appear and especially before it is transmitted to offspring.

Epilepsy

The Committee has included increased funding for the treatment of epilepsy, the disorder affecting several million people of all ages, should be more effective because of the progress which has been made with new anticonvulsants. Contracts have been awarded for 11 feasibility studies on the development of comprehensive epilepsy programs leading to the integration of clinical research centers with optimal health care delivery. The Committee is pleased that these centers represent both urban and rural areas of the United States.

With the funds provided by the Committee, the Institute will be expected to mount increased efforts for the treatment of other such debilitating diseases as parkinsonism, cerebral palsy, Tay Sachs disease, and muscular dystrophy.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1974 appropriation	\$114,057,000
1974 operating level	111,146,000
1975 budget estimate	110,404,000
House allowance	105,843,000
Committee recommendation	122,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$122,000,000 an increase of \$10,854,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$11,596,000 over the budget estimate and \$16,157,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorization.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases supports and conducts research leading to the development of better means of preventing infectious and allergic diseases and of caring for patients with these illnesses. Prevention of infectious diseases involves eradicating the causative agents, preventing transmission of these organisms, and increasing the resistance of the host. Prevention of allergic and other immunologic conditions is more complicated and requires a better understanding of the immune system than is now available. Much of the research supported by NIAID, is devoted to obtaining this new knowledge which will make prevention, as well as better treatment possible.

Hepatitis

The Committee has learned that during the past year substantial progress has been made in finding the causes of viral hepatitis—the first step toward disease prevention. The new findings have resulted in the development of an early means of detecting the disease and should greatly facilitate work on preventive measures. The Committee has provided for an expanded effort in this area.

Venereal Disease

Additional funds invested last year in venereal disease research resulted in an increase in payment of grants for studies of the organisms causing syphilis and gonorrhoea. The Committee urges that additional emphasis be placed on the development of research into a blood screening test for carriers of the disease who have no symptoms. In view of the Department's statement that V.D. is at epidemic levels and at the highest incidence rate in history, a substantial portion of the increase should be utilized for this program. Both research and training are to be stressed with additional emphasis on public education programs.

Each year, about 1.5 million patients develop hospital-associated infections which prolong hospitalization and directly contribute to the spiraling cost of medical care. In fact, public health officials have conservatively estimated that these illnesses cost the Nation nearly \$750 millions annually. The Committee recommendation encourages new research initiatives in this area.

Allergic Disease Centers

As the result of accumulation of immunologic knowledge, three years ago, the Institute established what has now become a network of 17 Asthma and Allergic Disease Centers, located in 13 states. Scientists at these Centers have been engaged in such activities as testing a new drug for treating asthmatics, developing purified bee venom for use in immunizing patients against stings, and evaluating a new laboratory procedure for diagnosing allergies.

In addition, NIAID's programs have been instrumental in applying the principles of immunology to organ transplantation. Advances in tissue matching and the use of immunosuppressive drugs have helped to increase the number of U.S. kidney transplants from 200 in 1964 to more than 3,000 in 1973. Of special interest to the Committee is the increasing use of bone marrow transplants to treat patients with aplastic anemia and leukemia.

Institute-supported scientists continue to grapple with the problem of influenza, another high cost item in the Nation's list of economic losses due to illness. Aware that 51 million cases of influenza occurred in the United States during the 1968-69 epidemic of Hong Kong flu, the Institute has marshalled an impressive number of influenza experts to devise research strategies which will more adequately contain the next influenza epidemic expected in the late 1970's. The Committee is very interested in this program and expects that all useful information be utilized and disseminated properly. New types of vaccines are being developed which, it is hoped, will provide better and longer-lasting protection against "new" influenza viruses as they occur. The Committee recommendation provides for increased emphasis in this area.

The Committee is encouraged that a vaccine against meningitis is ready for field trials and pre-human evaluation of a vaccine against hepatitis B is under consideration. Efforts to produce a pneumococcal pneumonia vaccine have reached the clinical testing stage and three candidate vaccines are being evaluated in California and North Carolina populations. The effectiveness of these vaccines should be known in about two years.

Asthma

There is growing national emphasis on the problems associated with asthma. Because of the Committee's concern in this area additional funds have been provided for research on asthma and a study of exercise induced asthma and its causes and treatment. The Committee notes that this is another area where inter-institute cooperation can be helpful.

The Committee directs that an additional \$500,000 of the Congressional increase be used for the middle America Research Unit at the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama. This will permit the uninterrupted operation of the research unit through July 1975.

Finally, the Committee is very concerned to learn of the continuing constricture of the Institute's potential because of personnel reductions. A citizen's witness reported that the Institute has lost more than 100 positions, or about 15% of its staff since 1968. The Committee feels strongly that this problem should be rectified.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1974 appropriation.....	\$175,254,000
1974 operating level.....	166,805,000
1975 budget estimate.....	168,329,000
House allowance.....	178,108,000
Committee recommendation.....	198,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$198,000,000 an increase of \$31,195,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$29,671,000 over the budget estimate and \$19,892,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligation level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences supports research and research training in a wide spectrum of basic and clinical sciences to increase understanding of fundamental life processes essential for the development of new measures for disease prevention and control. In fact, this Institute is the principal supporter of NIH training grant programs.

Special programs are also conducted on national health problems that fall outside the scope and mandate of the disease-oriented Institutes. Programmed objectives are to elucidate the genetic, molecular, and cellular bases for disease; to provide new pharmacological and toxicological knowledge that will contribute to safer and more effective use of drugs; to discover better ways to treat and rehabilitate accident victims and other victims of trauma; to improve surgical anesthesia and the control of pain; and, through biomedical engineering approaches, to develop more efficient and automated laboratory procedures and systems facilitating health care delivery. The Committee recommendation provides for modest increases in each of these program areas.

Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease

The Committee is impressed by the medical potential of the new Institute research effort on the cellular and molecular basis of disease. This program seeks to consolidate, extend, and apply knowledge of the fine structure and function of cells to the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Since the cell is the basic unit of life, it follows that all forms and manifestations of disease stem ultimately from some alteration or disturbance of the cell's many functions, such as the metabolic and secretory processes. The Committee encourages new work and initiatives in this area.

Following the Committee's direction last year, the Institute has awarded support for the Nation's first full-scale molecular pathology research center. It is fully expected by the Committee that three to four additional research centers will be funded and operative in the coming year.

Research on basic lesions of the genes and chromosomes and their pathological expressions in human disease is stressed in the genetics program. The Committee notes with interest that recent discoveries include demonstrations of clear-cut genetic predispositions for both lung cancer and early-onset heart disease and feels that this is one of many areas where inter-institute cooperation can be useful. With regard to lung cancer, it was found that many individuals react to tobacco smoke by synthesizing high to moderately high levels of the enzyme aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase (AHH) which converts the hydrocarbon chemicals found in tobacco smoke into active cancer-causing forms within the lungs. It was also found that AHH levels are genetically determined. Individuals who produce high levels of this

enzyme are unusually prone to lung cancer. The Committee is pleased to learn that a simple blood test is now being developed so that individuals who run a greater risk of developing lung cancer from smoking can be identified and warned to limit their exposure. The Committee is anxious to see this program and information actively utilized.

The study on heart disease established the feasibility of screening for lipid disorders among families and close relatives of heart attack victims, permitting early identification of affected persons and opportunities for such preventive measures as low-fat diets, drugs, and changes in life style. The Committee further notes that support has been awarded to two new genetics research centers, for important studies on hereditary deafness and congenital heart defects, and for needed studies on the social, legal, and ethical issues attending the advance of genetic medicine. The Committee encourages further expansion of this effort.

Pharmacology and Toxicology

The program in pharmacology and toxicology has continued to yield substantive information enhancing the effective use of drugs and helping to avoid therapeutic drug mishaps which authorities say result in well over 30,000 patient deaths per year. The Committee encourages further investigation in this area as well as the effective dissemination of information. In addition, in clinical experiments the anti-metabolite drug azarine has shown outstanding potential for treatment of severe psoriasis, a disfiguring skin disease which plagues as many as six million Americans and for which current therapies are grossly inadequate, although costing patients on the order of \$100 million annually. The Committee recommends that a portion of the Congressional increase be allocated to this area.

The Committee is encouraged that the Institute foresees significant opportunities this year to increase the momentum of research on trauma and the care of the injured, emphasizing such neglected areas as burn research and wound healing and such fatal complications as massive infection, occult bleeding, pulmonary insufficiency, and depressed metabolic function. The urgency of furthering research on these consequences of injury is unarguable since well over 100,000 lives are lost annually from accidental injuries, and 50,000 victims are totally and permanently disabled.

Burn Research

The Institute is urged to continue its new program in the support of burn research. It is noted that the recently activated burn-trauma research center and a large project grant include studies of such important areas as new skin grafting techniques, monitoring and prevention of overwhelming infections, and the hematologic changes associated with burn injury. The Committee recommends that the NIGMS continue with an active program in this area and concentrate on the establishment of a limited number of Burn-Trauma Centers with the additional funds provided.

In line with the Institute's responsibilities for support of research in anesthesiology, the Committee is pleased that it has taken an active role in supporting research on acupuncture and in serving as an authoritative Federal source for public information on this subject. A

number of grant-supported studies on the mechanism of action of acupuncture are exploring the relative contributions of psychologic and physiologic factors in the control of pain, and the effects of acupuncture on the sensory and pain thresholds.

The Program in Biomedical Engineering supports the prototype development and testing of instrumentation for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Following the Committee's urging, the Institute initiated a Biomedical Engineering Research Centers Program during the past year. It is expected that these centers will be multidisciplinary and multidepartmental and will have a scientific focus with a cluster of objectives which can be defined and to which answers are being sought. The Committee encourages the expansion of this program within the funds provided by the Congress.

The Committee commends the Institute for the development of the innovative Medical Scientist Training Program, which combines medical and scientific training for 350 outstanding students in 12 of the Nation's leading medical schools. Much of the best scientific work and most original ideas are known to come from young investigators; and on graduation, most of the trainees have already published first-class scientific papers, and are ready to move quickly into productive careers in medical research. The Committee recognizes the possibilities for this program and encourages the Institute to expand the program to other schools.

Minority Access to Research Careers

The special Institute program of fellowships to strengthen biomedical research and teaching faculties in ethnic minority colleges and universities was recently broadened with the award of a small number of predoctoral and postdoctoral training grant awards in anatomy, cell and developmental biology, chemistry, pharmacology, and physiology.

Although severely neglected in terms of Federal science education and research training support, these schools nonetheless constitute a valuable resource for health manpower development. The purpose of the MARC Program (Minority Access to Research Careers) is to encourage and assist these eligible institutions in attracting and preparing minority students for a greater role in the Nation's biomedical programs. The Committee is extremely disappointed, however, that no grants thus far have been made by the Institute to strengthen biomedical science training for capable students at the prebaccalaureate level, prior to their candidacy for graduate studies. For until such steps are taken, the real impact which the MARC Program can have will be delayed.

The Committee is extremely distressed to note that the President's budget request for the MARC program has been slashed from a 1974 obligation level of \$4,019,000 to \$107,000 for FY-1975. Moreover, on August 12, 1974, the Department indicated that within the House allowance, no more than \$750,000 will be used for the MARC program—a decrease of \$3.2 million below last year's level. The Committee cannot agree with these priorities and recommends that within the amount provided by the Congress, the MARC program should be maintained at last year's level.

In addition, the Committee directs the NIGMS to continue its support of training at the pre-doctoral level. The Committee is very concerned over the issue of training in general and instructs the Institute that, as nearly as possible within the level of funds provided, all training programs should be re-instated and operate as they have in the past.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1974 appropriation.....	\$130,307,000
1974 operating level.....	125,508,000
1975 budget estimate.....	124,897,000
House allowance.....	120,232,000
Committee recommendation.....	145,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$145,000,000, an increase of \$19,492,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$20,103,000 over the budget estimate and \$24,768,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligational level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

Child Health

Life span research, a pattern of study concerned with the different periods of human development, is the mission of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Using this approach, scientists attempt to solve some of our country's most important biomedical problems in the areas of maternal and child health, population, and aging.

The child health program includes research activities in perinatal biology and infant mortality, mental retardation, and growth and development.

The Committee is appalled that the infant mortality rate of this nation is still high in comparison with other developed nations. Expanded efforts must be continued to reduce the infant mortality rate, and to improve the international standing of the United States in this area.

Sudden Infant Death

The Committee is pleased to learn that research on the sudden infant death syndrome received increased attention in 1974 as directed in last year's report. The Institute has reported a number of accomplishments in this area including the tremendous effect which publications resulting from NICHD-sponsored research conferences and workshops are having in the scientific community. However, the Committee is concerned that this information is not being broadly disseminated in general. The Committee understands that the Institute plans to follow up on these leads as well as others regarding low birth weight—the single most important infant morbidity and mortality factor. Emphasis will also be placed on prenatal diagnosis and treatment, maternal disease and complications such as diabetes, high blood pressure, poor nutritional status, drug use, and other health problems. The Committee stresses the need to get this information to the general populace for beneficial use.

Mental Retardation

Research progress in prenatal diagnosis and treatment was reported in the field of mental retardation. Down's syndrome (mongolism) activities are especially encouraging in terms not only of research but also of the lay and scientific information campaign about this serious disorder. The Committee wishes the Institute to pursue vigorously its program plans in 1975 which include research on: possible environmental influences affecting the mildly retarded; communicative disorders that frequently are associated with the mentally retarded and diagnostic intervention, infectious diseases, particularly the follow-up on bacterial meningitis; intrauterine diagnosis; genetic and inborn metabolic errors; and combining genetic and cellular factors with organism and behavioral factors to define the complex interrelationships involved in either preventing or reducing retardation.

The Committee is concerned that the decade of major investment in programs and construction in the mental retardation centers designed to meet the serious national problem of mental retardation become fully functional. Therefore, the Committee directs that, within the funds appropriated by Congress, NICHD allocate up to \$16 million for approved and meritorious program projects and research programs in these centers. Last year, less than \$13 million was allocated for this purpose. The Committee believes that this level of funding is clearly inadequate to properly protect the previous Federal investment in this area. The Committee will expect a report from the Institute on progress and proposed funding for these centers within 4 months subsequent to enactment of this bill.

The Committee is pleased that the growth and development program is expanding its research on adolescent development. The continuation of research in growth failure, immunology, nutrition, communication, and cognitive development is imperative. There have been many exciting accomplishments in these areas which must be followed up. The Committee particularly directs that those research areas (such as nutrition and prenatal diagnosis) which encompass all of the Institute's child health activities be given the highest priority because many interrelated factors at certain points in the life span predispose the health and productivity of individuals in their later years.

Population Research

The Institute reported many important developments in certain parts of its population research program. However, the Committee continues to recommend that the Institute feature and emphasize all aspects of population and reproduction problems including a much strengthened research effort in the area of reproductive biology.

The Committee was distressed to hear of some of the adverse medical effects (high blood pressure, alteration of certain vitamin requirements, and a fall in blood levels of certain essential food elements) associated with users of oral contraceptives, this nation's most popular method of family planning.

The Committee expects that a vigorous research program will be conducted in this area and that the population research program be greatly expanded.

Efforts in the basic reproductive biology program should be greatly expanded with a view toward the development of fundamental bio-

medical research leads and the exploitation of these leads to obtain increased knowledge of fertility regulation and infertility problems. The focus of this research should be located in the recently expanded population centers activity. The Committee notes that increased emphasis should be given to centers so that coordinated, multidisciplinary research programs can be expanded and that the Institute should make a special effort to stimulate more cooperation between biomedical researchers and social scientists in population research and planning as we move forward to the first United Nations World Population Conference next year.

Aging Research

As in the past, the Committee does not believe that enough emphasis is being given to aging research. This is evidenced by the recent passage of the Research on Aging Act of 1974, establishing a National Institute on Aging within the NIH. The aging program of the NICHD has been the Federal Government's biomedical research arm for the health and well-being of the aging and elderly. It is responsible for medical, biological, psychological, and social research in aging. Research regarding aging in women, particularly concerning the menopause, should continue in 1975 with modifications to include related hormonal changes in man.

The impact of improved health and increased longevity on society and on individuals will be emphasized. It is the Committee's intention that the National Institutes of Health will most earnestly support the new Institute and that every effort will be made between the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to coordinate their efforts so that the life span approach in biomedical research will not be disrupted.

Accomplishments in the Intramural, Laboratory and Clinical Research activity have been varied and important: in population research, Institute scientists have discovered virtually all the new precise methods for hormone measurement which have led to numerous recent clinical advances in endocrinology; in the field of child health, investigators have developed a vaccine to induce immunity against *H. influenzae* meningitis to the point of clinical trials for the prevention of this leading cause of acquired mental retardation; in aging, Gerontology Research Center scientists have developed techniques to identify, with the specific accuracy, frequency of data acquisition and the necessary number of subjects needed to define the rates of aging changes in selected human functions. In epidemiology and biometry, researchers have identified some of the interrelationships among the important variables of birth weight, gestational age, and infant mortality.

The Committee is pleased that the Institute's perinatal biology clinical and laboratory research facility in the NIH Clinical Center will soon be open and instructs that a portion of the Congressional increase as well as the necessary positions are made available to adequately support this facility. Focus will be on the last few months of pregnancy and the first week after delivery—the period when a baby is beginning to develop abilities to adapt to the outside world. The goal of this program is to improve the possibility for all women to bring healthy children into the world.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1974 appropriated level-----	\$41,682,000
1974 operating level-----	41,228,000
1975 budget estimate-----	39,947,000
House allowance-----	38,878,000
Committee recommendation-----	50,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000, an increase of \$8,772,000 over the 1974 operation level, \$10,053,000 over the budget estimate and \$11,122,000 over the House allowance. The level provided by the Senate is an increase of \$6 million over the 1974 obligation level including the release of impounded funds, and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The programs of the National Eye Institute encompass the major focus of research against visual disorders in the United States. However, upon completion of its fourth year of operation, the National Eye Institute is just beginning to emerge as a full fledged member of the NIH research institutes. Even though the NEI was established at a time when budgets were austere and total resources available to the NIH severely limited, the Committee was pleased to learn of the progress which has been made during the past few years against leading causes of blindness and visual disability. Of the major chronic disorders which restrict the ability of Americans to perform their daily tasks and lead productive lives, visual impairment ranks third after heart disease and arthritis.

Despite the great strides which have been made during the past 25 years in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of eye diseases, these conditions continue to take a great toll on our Nation in terms of disability and suffering. Therefore higher priority must now be given to all of the NEI programs in order to capitalize on the many opportunities for new research which has resulted from the strong research base developed by the Institute.

Cataract Research

In cataract research the Institute should continue to emphasize preventive studies, for although vision lost from cataract can now be restored through surgery in up to 95 percent of cases, this disease remains a leading cause of blindness and visual disability. Cataract affects over 3 million Americans, and an estimated 400,000 cataract operations are performed each year at an approximate cost of \$1 billion. A means to prevent or slow down the development of cataract would obviously reap enormous benefits to the American people in terms of reduced disability, financial burden, lost productivity, and human suffering. In addition, the Committee understands that there is research underway to dissolve cataracts through chemicals rather than resorting to surgery; this research should be strongly supported.

In this regard, the Committee was gratified to learn that NEI scientists have discovered a possible means of slowing down a form of cataract associated with diabetes. Other findings indicate the possibility of interfering with the development of the most common form of cataract, that associated with aging.

A Cataract Workshop, sponsored by the Institute, recently published its report which highlights the major opportunities now available in

cataract research and points the way toward studies which are aimed at the ultimate prevention of this disorder. The Committee intends that part of the additional resources being made available to the Institute be used to implement such studies and information dissemination to practitioners and the public:

Retinal Disorders

The need for intensified research into retinal disorders is underscored by the fact that these eye diseases are the most difficult to treat and account for the majority of cases of blindness and visual disability today. For macular degeneration, the most prevalent retinal disease and cause of blindness among the elderly, there is no means of cure or prevention. The Committee recommends that a portion of the Congressional increase be used to expand this program. Diabetic retinopathy, a major concomitant of systemic diabetes, has, in recent years become a leading cause of blindness. Means of prevention are not available, and present therapy for diabetic retinopathy leaves much to be desired.

The Committee was most interested in reports of a new surgical procedure, vitrectomy, developed with NEI support, which has demonstrated its usefulness in restoring sight to patients who have lost vision from diabetic retinopathy. However, the Committee is concerned that adequate clinical evaluation of the safety and efficacy of this new therapy be undertaken as soon as possible to assure maximum benefit and minimum risk to patients.

Glaucoma

The development of an animal model for chronic glaucoma at the National Eye Institute's own research facilities is an exciting accomplishment which holds promise for better understanding of this disorder as well as accelerating the development of new methods of diagnosis and treatment. The development of new agents which enhance the effectiveness of currently used glaucoma medications while reducing the incidence and severity of side effects is another important trend in this field of eye disease research.

Diseases of the Cornea

Although diseases of the cornea are the leading cause of blindness throughout the world, Americans are fortunate in the comparatively low rate of blindness from this group of visual disorders in this country. Yet corneal problems are among the most common eye disorders in the United States and account for the major cause of eye pain and considerable disability. The Committee was interested in the progress that has been made during the past year in treating donor corneas prior to transplantation, a development which promises to reduce the chance of corneal graft rejection.

In general, the Committee is pleased with the progress that has been made by the National Eye Institute during the first few years of its existence. During this period the number of research grant applications reviewed by the Institute has increased by 68 percent as the NEI emerged as the focal point for the national vision research effort. Yet, a backlog of at least \$15 million in approved unfunded grant applications is indicative of the job that lies ahead. It is interesting to note that this sum of unfunded applications approximates the total size of

the first NEI budget in FY 1970 of \$20 million. Therefore, this appropriation provides the resources necessary to accelerate this high priority research effort.

In order to capitalize on important research advances and opportunities, the Institute is in great need of additional positions, as well as increased funding. It is obvious that the present staff is functioning now at full capacity and if any significant further program development is to occur, additional positions should be made available. The intramural clinical research program is particularly understaffed and unique, important opportunities for potentially productive research will be lost unless there is adequate staffing. Accordingly, the Committee has added positions to the Institute appropriation to be used to round out the NEI intramural clinical research program, to develop ongoing activities and initiate research in such areas as corneal disease and cataract where none at present exist. These positions will make possible a pilot study of vitrectomy which could serve as the basis for a nationwide clinical trial of this procedure, the establishment of a clinic for congenital and developmental eye diseases affecting children, and the development of substances to be used in the improved diagnosis of ocular tumors, one of the few eye disorders that can actually threaten life.

The additional funds included for center grants should be awarded on a merit basis as determined by the peer review system. In order to insure the maximum quality of these centers, the core center grant mechanism should be utilized to the greatest extent possible. Thus with core support provided for resources such as equipment, space, support personnel, and supplies, these proposed centers will be in a more favorable position to compete for research grants to support the bulk of their research activity. The Eye Institute, and the National Advisory Eye Council are urged to give, based on their responsibility to determine program relevancy and balance, special consideration to research grant applications from these core center grantees.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1974 appropriation.....	\$28,820,000
1974 operating level.....	28,338,000
1975 budget estimate.....	28,684,000
House allowance.....	32,594,000
Committee recommendation.....	35,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,000,000 an increase of \$6,662,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$6,316,000 over the budget estimate and \$2,406,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the House allowance plus funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The mission of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is the determination of those factors in the environment which can adversely affect man's health. This mission seems to broaden in scope with each passing year as more and more compounds are determined to be hazardous.

The past year was particularly eventful in terms of the Institute's mission and potential for its activities. The year of the "energy crisis"

has the potential for greatly increasing the scope and range of the Institute's activities. As health is such an important factor in the determination of which energy choice should be made, it is vital that the NIEHS be prepared to render its best scientific advice in this area.

The Committee concurs in the views of the other Committee regarding the role of the NIEHS in the planning and conduct of health research in the energy area.

Sulphur Oxide Research

P.L. 93-319 which was just signed into law authorizes a slow-up of air cleanup efforts in order to conserve scarce fuels. As part of that effort it authorizes \$3,500,000 and directs the NIEHS in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency to determine the health effects of emissions of sulfur oxides to the air, resulting from any conversions to burning coal by conducting a study of chronic effects among exposed populations. Because of the importance of this project to the question of energy alternatives choice, the Committee directs that the study commence immediately within the funds provided by the Congress.

Marine Pharmacology

The area of marine bio-medicine and marine pharmacology is becoming increasingly important to all health fields. The Committee heard testimony attesting to the importance of this field for three major reasons:

(1) Pollutants which enter bodies of water frequently are taken up by marine species and enter the food chain at highly concentrated levels.

(2) A marine species is frequently sensitive to pollutants. Thus, when it is affected by a pollutant, it is frequently a precursor of a human environmental hazard. It follows that by studying the effect of the pollutant on the affected marine species, scientists are able to get "advance" information on possible human health effects.

(3) Marine organisms are potentially a rich source of food.

Because of the importance of this area, the Committee directs the Institute to begin the development of a major program in this area within the increase provided by the Congress.

The constantly increasing number of man-made chemicals coming into the marketplace represents a potential hazard to health of major proportions. In recent years many of these new compounds have come out of the enormously imaginative petrochemical industry. The compounds which have been developed by this industry have served many useful purposes. With them, however, have come compounds, such as vinyl chloride, which constitute significant health hazards for the occupationally exposed and perhaps for people living around the processing plants as well. When a hazard such as this is identified, a number of public health actions must be taken. In the case of vinyl chloride, most of these steps are being taken by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. But it is the responsibility of the NIEHS to determine why the compound is toxic. More important, however, is NIEHS's responsibility for determining if compounds which are similar in chemical structure are also toxic. It is only

through such essential research that we can hope to get "in front of" problems and predict that a compound will be hazardous. Only in this way will we prevent the disability and death resulting from exposure to such compounds. It is to that end that the NIEHS must work.

The Report of the Panel on Chemicals and Health of the President's Science Advisory Committee, September, 1973, states at General Recommendation 16, "The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences should be recognized as having lead-agency responsibility for (1) developing understanding of how chemical substances in foods and the environment reach and cause ill-health in human beings, (2) developing the knowledge and techniques required to make regulation effective beyond the near future, (3) supporting the programs that bring new threats to our attention, and (4) maintaining a general view of the broad field of chemical influences on health."

Vinyl Chloride

The Committee will expect that a portion of the Congressional increase be used to expand research currently being done on the effects of vinyl chloride in light of the apparent link between vinyl chloride and angiosarcoma (liver cancer). Although the basic polymerization industry is small, hundreds of thousands of workers are involved in secondary industries, and the committee has learned of the discovery of cases of angiosarcoma among workers in some of these secondary industries. In turn, concern extends to the broader area of exposure to related plastic components. The speed with which this problem and its potentially far-reaching implications have come to light highlights the need for extensive research.

It is clear that the last year has brought a strengthening of inter-agency liaison at both the staff and scientist level. The problem area conferences held by the Institute have done much to assist this process. In addition, the multi-agency nature of many of the problems addressed by the Institute make such liaison essential.

The Committee recommends that NIEHS vigorously continue these efforts as well as inform the public of the nature and results of studies. Moreover, the Committee recommends that environmental programs should not be replaced on the back-burner because of the current energy crisis. The Committee concurs with the House recommendation for a long term study on the effects of ingested asbestos and also directs the Institute to begin a study of the effects of the red tide on human health.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1974 appropriation.....	\$132, 088, 000
1974 operating level.....	128, 059, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	82, 700, 000
House allowance.....	124, 370, 000
Committee recommendation.....	130, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$130,000,000 an increase of \$1,941,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$47,300,000 over the budget estimate and \$5,630,000 over the House allowance.

The level provided by the Senate equals the 1974 obligational level, including the release of impounded funds and also includes funding for research contracts which were not considered by the House due to a lack of authorizing legislation.

The Division of Research Resources has the responsibility for development and support of resources needed on a national basis for highly sophisticated health-related research. Through the Division's six programs: Clinical Research, Biotechnology Research, Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research, General Research Support, Minority Biomedical Support and Chemical Biological Information Handling Research funds are awarded to the Nation's institutions of higher education, hospitals, and research organizations. These research resources help to insure that the research community has adequate tools, the necessary environment, and the continuity of support necessary to carry out the research missions of the categorical institutes of the NIH.

General Research Support

The Committee is concerned over the proposed drastic reduction of the Division's budget request for 1975 compared to 1974. The budget request for this program was over \$45 million below the 1974 operating level and over \$44 million of the proposed decrease was in the General Research Support (GRS) Program. The Committee was also informed of a \$1.94 million compilation error which is not reflected in the budget request. The Committee therefore had added \$1.94 million to the bill for the Division's special programs.

In the Committee's opinion the General Research Support program continues to be important in NIH's mission in biomedical research. Historically the Committee has demonstrated this by providing funding levels equal to or more frequently above the amounts requested. This program consists of two parts, i.e. General Research Support grants made to health professional schools, hospitals, state health departments and research organizations and Biomedical Science Support grants made to nonhealth professional component of institutions of higher education. Recipient institutions themselves determined the best utilization of these funds for a number of purposes related to the direct support of biomedical research and research training. Due to the flexible nature of these grants they are viewed as complementary to the categorical project grants.

The Committee still is of the opinion that these funds are indeed required by institutions engaged in biomedical research. Despite the affirmative action taken by the Congress in 1974 to restore reasonable funding levels for the GRS program in 1974, the program has been completely eliminated in the 1975 budget request. Although the Committee is in agreement that categorical research project grants are the main focus for support of biomedical research it is still of the opinion that the GRS grants continue to play an important role in the advancement of biomedical research. The institutions should have some flexible funds available to make it possible for young investigators to pursue pilot projects; support short-term projects; develop facilities for animal welfare improvement; and facilitate new research initiatives as well as supporting small institutions.

The Committee concurs in the House action and agrees with the House Committee on Appropriations that changed circumstances and the passage of time while not diminishing the need for these grants may have changed their function somewhat and that a more contemporary approach should be used as to eligibility requirements, allo-

cation and usage of these funds. It is directed that the DRR provide the Committee with a timely report on the new updated plans for this program.

Clinical Research Centers

The Clinical Research Program provides the resources through which the latest laboratory discoveries are extended to research studies using human subjects.

The Committee was interested to learn that a recent evaluation of the Clinical Research program reaffirmed that it is effectively meeting its objectives of increasing the total body of knowledge concerning the etiology, progression, prevention, control and cure of human disease through the direct study of physiology and patho-physiology in man. The Committee was informed that, in addition, the program is contributing to the maintenance of a pool of qualified investigators by providing to the medical school and university affiliated hospital setting, exposure of a large number of individuals to the clinical research process.

Through the Biotechnology Research program life scientists are provided access to highly specialized instruments, methodologies and staff expert in their use. The Committee, during the hearings, questioned the development of "shared" biotechnology resources and was informed that special efforts are being made to promote and continue this new program emphasis which is designed to link together resources in networks that offer institutions, which cannot justify these complex and expensive resources on their own, an opportunity to share those located at larger institutions.

The Committee concurs with the principle that the establishment of shared resources is a rational and fiscally realistic method economically funding these sophisticated tools required for biomedical research and strongly encourages efforts in this direction.

Primate Research

The requirements of the biomedical research community for animal resources and special research environments are provided by the Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research program. This program assists institutions by providing grants for research related to improving animal health and care, special animal colonies, disease diagnosis and control, studies directed to enhancing the usefulness of animal models for research, improvement of institutional facilities and resources to fulfill the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, and institutional primate centers. The quality of biomedical research utilizing animals is in a large measure dependent upon the health status of the animal. Unrecognized disease state in the animal can modify the results of the experiment being conducted. Diagnostic and disease investigative laboratories manned by specially trained personnel have been very instrumental in the control of laboratory animal disease.

Support for specialists in the fields of laboratory animal medicine are provided through training and fellowship grants at the post-doctoral level. The Committee was informed during the hearings of the critical shortage of trained professionals in the areas of laboratory animal medicine by the statement that open positions generally outnumber people available to fill them by a ratio of two to one.

The supply of subhuman primates for research has been decreasing and it appears to the Committee that the reduction in the supply of primates from abroad can only continue to escalate in the future. The major reasons for this scarcity are the greater demand for primates for research purposes and the destruction of the natural habitat, wildlife conservation, and export limitations. In view of this the Committee feels that a national program administered by the Division of Research Resources and the regional primate centers should be initiated in order to insure an adequate supply of these important animals for biomedical research. The Committee directs that a significant portion of the increase, other than funding for the GRS program, be utilized for the primate centers.

Minority Biomedical Support

The Minority Biomedical Support program, as begun in 1972, was initially designed to strengthen the institutional health related research capabilities of four-year colleges, university and health professional schools in which student enrollments are drawn mainly from ethnic minority groups.

The Committee was pleased to note and strongly concurs with the action of the Division of Research Resources to expand the scope of the program in order to reach more of the minority populations and expects that a portion of the additional funds provided by Congress be used for this purpose.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

1974 appropriation-----	\$4,762,000
1974 operating level-----	4,762,000
1975 budget estimate-----	4,784,000
House allowance-----	5,384,000
Committee recommendation-----	6,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 an increase of \$1,238,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$1,216,000 over the budget estimate and \$616,000 over the House allowance. The level provided by the Senate equals approximately the 1974 obligation level, including release of impounded funds.

The Committee recommendation includes \$600,000 for the initiation of a program designed to provide opportunities to faculty members of U.S. universities to enhance their educational and professional experience in universities, laboratories and institutions abroad. This program will be of mutual benefit to the individual and to the universities involved. The Committee believes that this program is not training per se but the sharing of expertise. In this way, further world wide cooperation will benefit the health of both the American people and citizens around the world.

During the past few years of controversy over the training of individuals, the International Research Fellowship Program has been enmeshed in the so-called phase out. Thus the Program has been alternately decreased and increased. The Committee recognizes that this Program involves over 40 countries and the elite of the research capabilities in those countries. The Committee is also aware that comparison is made to the training of Americans versus foreign nationals.

The fact is, however, that this Program provides a valuable manpower resource in addition to the mutual benefit to the foreign national. Many of these individuals bring experiences and knowledge which should be invaluable in America's bio-medical research efforts.

This Program, involved as it is internationally, cannot continue to operate effectively when its longevity or level of funding is so uncertain. The Committee feels that this program should continue at a level reflecting this Country's interest in developing new knowledge and concurs in the House increase of \$600,000 for this program.

Other programs of the Center include the Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence, and a series of study programs, concentrating most recently on Preventive Medicine and medicine and public health in the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

The Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence brings distinguished scholars, foreign and domestic, to the National Institutes of Health for advanced studies in the health sciences. Since the inception of the Program, resident scholars have been concerned with aspects of many diseases and health problems.

In the other areas of advanced study the Committee is aware that cooperation with the biomedical community, and U.S. and foreign universities and institutions is providing discussion and documentation on many current problems. Continued activities in these areas utilizing especially the strengths and talents of these non-federal resources are strongly encouraged.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1974 appropriation.....	\$26,254,000
1974 operating level.....	26,254,000
1975 budget estimate.....	27,738,000
House allowance.....	21,768,000
Committee recommendation.....	29,350,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,350,000 an increase of \$3,096,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$1,612,000 over the budget estimate and \$7,582,000 over the House allowance.

The National Library of Medicine applies advanced technology and human skills to solving the problems of biomedical communications. As the world's largest research library in a single scientific or professional field, it acquires, organizes, and disseminates biomedical literature and audiovisuals; provides assistance to medical libraries throughout the nation to encourage a coordinated approach to the information needs of local communities and regions; and conducts programs of research and development to find better ways of facilitating the flow of information for health research, education, and patient care.

For eight years, the NLM's Medical Library Assistance Programs have been making steady progress towards developing a national library network capable of providing health practitioners with rapid access to the information which they need. As a result, there has been a growing reliance by health practitioners on resources and services available through local and regional medical libraries. In order to meet these growing demands and maintain the viability of these programs, the Committee has increased this budget activity by \$1,407,000 to re-

store this program to the FY 1974 obligational level. The Committee would also like to note that it was both interested and pleased to learn of the successful implementation of the user charge for medline library services as suggested by the Senate in last years report.

Lister Hill Center

The NLM's Lister Hill Center serves as the focal point within DHEW for research and development in biomedical communications. The Center is presently coordinating a series of experiments using NASA's newly launched ATS-6 satellite. Covering a twelve-month period, the experiments will explore ways in which satellite communications may be utilized for patient care in remote regions by linking Alaskan village health aides with physicians at a major medical center. The experiments will also study the feasibility of providing instruction to medical students in Alaska via satellite. The Committee will expect that a portion of the Congressional increase will be used for expansion of the "interactive television network"—a closed circuit TV system that links physician' assistants and nurse practitioners in the outlying areas to University medical centers. The Committee believes that this program's full potential cannot be realized until proper resources are allocated both in terms of dollars, people and space. The Committee has provided a portion of the increase for this program to help it to undertake important new initiatives in biomedical communications.

The architectural and engineering drawings for the Lister Hill Center Building will soon be completed. The Committee is acutely aware of the growing space problem within the NLM's present facility and the vital need for a special-purpose communications facility. The Committee notes that funding for the very important Lister Hill Center while highly desirable, is just not possible at a time of such severe budgetary constraints. In fulfilling its role the NLM is daily confronted with a dual challenge of keeping pace with the rising output of medical literature and providing new and innovative library services to meet the needs of the biomedical community. Manpower resources have been strained as NLM attempts to sustain its high quality library services. The success of NLM's information systems, however, generates more demand for other library services and this requires additional manpower. Accordingly, the Committee has added 10 positions and \$200,000 to support the continuance of high quality basic services.

The Committee continues to be encouraged by the activities of the NLM's National Medical Audiovisual Center (NMAC), located in Atlanta, Georgia, and recommends that this program be expanded. This center conducts programs to improve the quality and facilitate the use of audiovisuals in support of health professional education.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1974 appropriation.....	\$8,000,000
1974 operating level.....	8,000,000
1975 budget estimate.....	3,000,000
House allowance.....	3,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 under the 1974 operating level, and equal to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

In its report on last year's appropriation, the Committee expressed its view (Senate Report No. 93-414, p. 36-37) that program funds could be used for necessary structural modifications in the NIH buildings provided that: (1) the funds are not already included in the buildings and facilities appropriation, (2) construction is principally for the benefit of the program from which the funds are drawn, and (3) the Congress is notified of such reprogramming on a timely basis. The Committee is pleased to note that \$2 million for such alterations are included under this appropriation in the budget request for 1975 and expects that this procedure will continue to be followed in future years. However, the Committee is aware that not all physical changes required to meet the needs of rapidly evolving research programs can be foreseen a year or more in advance, when the budget is prepared, and that it may therefore be necessary occasionally to undertake rearrangement or remodeling of laboratory or other working areas for which funds are not included in the buildings and facilities appropriation. If such occasions arise, the Committee will have no objection to the use of program funds for this purpose provided, of course, that the conditions laid down in last year's report (and restated above) are fully observed.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1974 appropriation-----	\$12,993,000
1974 operating level-----	12,993,000
1975 budget estimate-----	18,124,000
House allowance-----	17,894,000
Committee recommendation-----	17,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,000,000, an increase of \$4,007,000 over the 1974 operating level, and a decrease of \$1,124,000 under the budget estimate and \$894,000 below the House allowance.

The Committee concurs with the House allowance but has deleted the year-to-year increase in travel and has reduced administrative overhead costs.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1974 appropriated level-----	\$797,228,000
1974 operating level-----	778,567,000
1975 budget estimate-----	692,162,000
House allowance-----	761,601,000
Committee recommendation-----	811,114,000

The Committee has allowed \$811,114,000, an increase of \$22,607,000 over the 1974 operating level, \$118,952,000 over the budget estimate and \$49,513,000 over the House allowance. It is the Committee's opinion that the identified program increases represent necessary areas of expansion within an atmosphere of fiscal constraint, and, in other cases, restoration of program cuts which if imposed would reduce national programs to an unreasonable and unwarranted degree.

General Mental Health

The Committee has allowed \$418,595,000 for General Mental Health. The Committee notes that the problems of mental health are far from solved, and that there is still a need to maintain a national research program focusing on the development of knowledge and approaches to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of mental illness. Further, the Committee is of the view that limited expansion is a fundamental necessity for the pursuit of promising leads uncovered during the course of existing research.

In making restoration totaling an additional \$38,998,000 above the budget estimate for training, the Committee takes a dim view of the prospect of a phaseout policy for the core discipline programs of psychiatry, psychology, social work, and psychiatric nursing. The withdrawal of support to Universities and Medical Schools, which have depended heavily on the NIMH for their support, would mean that many of the Departments which train mental health professionals would have to close, and the Nation's capacity for responding to mental health manpower shortages would be seriously reduced. The Committee also recognizes the continuing need for training programs designed to produce other mental health workers of various kinds, in order to fill specific needs for paraprofessional personnel. At the same time, the Committee would urge the NIMH to continue to support new training programs of an experimental and developmental nature. While the Committee is enthusiastic about continued expansion of community mental health centers and children's services, it can take no action due to the lack of authorizing legislation at the time of this report. The amount provided will allow for the continuation requirement for projects currently in operation.

Finally, the Committee concurs with the House recommendation to restore 226 positions and has provided an additional \$2,487,000 above the budget estimate for General Mental Health Management and Information.

Drug Abuse

The Committee has provided \$15,571,000 for drug abuse training in order to prevent the phaseout of programs which produce qualified manpower in this field. In addition, the Committee has reduced the management and information funding by \$782,000.

Alcoholism

The Committee has allowed an additional \$23,529,000 over the House allowance for Alcoholism programs. An additional \$15,000,000 has been allowed for project grants; \$2,046,000 for training and \$5,000,000 for grants to States. In view of the great magnitude and prevalence of the problem of alcoholism, the Committee finds it difficult to conceive of a phaseout in the alcoholism training effort. The buildup of state prevention and treatment programs, as well as the direct federal program aimed at stimulating community capability to provide prevention and treatment, has intensified the need for specially trained manpower. The Committee recognizes the needs for training, services and prevention as coequal and interdependent. It is with this view that the Committee also approves the increase for alcoholism community programs. The

Committee notes with satisfaction that with the passage of the Uniform Alcoholism Act in 22 States, the conception of alcoholism as an illness has moved these States to treat alcoholic offenders in health facilities rather than to subject them to criminal prosecution. In addition, \$300,000 of the increase is for an additional 20 positions. The Committee notes that NIAAA has not had an increase in personnel since its inception. This program, because of its growing national importance is sorely in need of these additional slots.

Program Direction

The Committee has allowed \$9,555,000 for program direction. This is a reduction of \$503,000 below the House allowance.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL (INDEFINITE)

1974 appropriated level	\$39,910,000
1974 operating level	39,910,000
1975 budget estimate	42,340,000
House allowance	42,340,000
Committee recommendation	42,340,000

The Committee is in agreement with the House action to include funds in the bill in the usual form of an indefinite appropriation for the expenses of the Hospital not covered by patient care reimbursements since the Hospital has not been transferred to the District of Columbia.

The Committee remains extremely skeptical of plans for transfer of the hospital to the District of Columbia.

The Committee received a budget amendment to increase the level of funding because of a delay in plans to transfer the hospital to the District of Columbia. Since this amendment was received from HEW during the mark-up the Committee has deferred consideration of this request, without prejudice and will consider this increase in the upcoming supplemental, and after it has been more formally presented to both Houses of Congress.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES	
1974 appropriated level	\$1,142,006,000
1974 operating level	1,102,223,000
1975 budget estimate	455,920,000
House allowance	not considered
Committee recommendation	7,500,000

The Committee concurs with the House in taking no action on this appropriation because a major portion of the programs supported by it lacked authorizing legislation as of June 30, 1974, and were not considered by the House.

The Committee has made one exception and provided \$7,500,000 to carry out the provisions of the District of Columbia Medical and Dental Act of 1970 as amended.

The House did not consider appropriations for this program because extension legislation had not yet been enacted. Because extension

legislation has now cleared both Houses of Congress and has been signed by the President, the Committee has included the necessary funds so that the affected Universities may proceed to schedule fall classes unencumbered by the threat of financial disaster.

The Committee notes that many applications for health professions education construction assistance funds which were approved during FY-74 were not funded despite the fact that both FY-73 and 74 appropriations were available. Although the authorizing legislation was intended to cover all types of health professions educational buildings, including teaching hospitals, the Secretary of HEW did not fund any construction assistance applications for teaching hospital beds. Following systematic review, several of these hospital applications had received excellent priority ratings but were, nevertheless, denied funding. It is the intent of the Committee that teaching hospital construction be considered equally with other types of construction. Further, it is the intent of the Committee that the current backlog of approved but unfunded construction grants be maintained for consideration when and if supplemental appropriations become available. These supplemental funds should be used to fund immediately the health professions education construction assistance applications on hand, including teaching hospital beds, with the highest priority—within the framework of the laws and regulations guiding the program—being given to the 1974 application cycle, which was approved but not funded.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL DAY-CARE CENTER

As it did in its 1973 report accompanying a Second Supplemental Appropriations bill, the Committee strongly urges that the new Children's Hospital National Medical Center in the District of Columbia provide adequate space and facilities for a day care center to assist employees of the hospital and parents of hospitalized patients with the care of their pre-school children.

The Committee notes with some concern, however, that the Hospital, although it has an around-the-clock staff of 1,266 employees, has not yet included in its plans any provision for day care facilities for its personnel. Consequently, the Committee strongly urges that the Hospital Administration provide adequate space and facilities for a day care center to assist employees of the hospital and parents with the care of their pre-school children.

Specific plans have not been forthcoming from the Hospital Administration. Although the Committee recognizes that there is considerable flexibility in the design of the new facility, the Committee urges that the Hospital Administration appoint a staff member in its planning division to have the specific responsibility to supervise the day care center, to survey hospital employees as to their needs and to consult with other day care programs so that plans for the day care center can go forward in conjunction with construction of the new facility, currently scheduled for completion in 1976.

PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES AND INTEREST LOSSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$4,000,000
1974 operating level.....	4,000,000
1975 budget estimate.....	4,000,000
House allowance.....	4,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000, the same level as the 1974 operating level, the 1975 estimate, and the House allowance. This is a mandatory appropriation that admits of no administrative discretion.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

1974 appropriated level.....	\$36,268,000
1974 operating level.....	36,268,000
1975 budget estimate.....	52,299,000
House allowance.....	42,628,000
Committee recommendation.....	23,215,000

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$23,215,000, a reduction of \$29,084,000 from the budget request, and a decrease of \$19,413,000 from House allowance and a decrease of \$13,053,000 from the 1974 level.

The Senate Committee agrees with the House decrease of \$120,000, which represents a cut of 10 percent in rental payments to the General Services Administration. The Senate Committee has also applied the 5% reduction for overhead bureaucracy. The Committee has also included \$30,000,000 for professional standards review organizations (PSRO) which is a reduction of \$27,900,000 below the budgeted estimate, \$18,349,000 below the House allowance, \$3,670,000 below the 1974 level, but a \$25,225,000 increase over the 1973 level. The Committee feels that, at a time of fiscal austerity when Health and Education programs are being slashed, a 600% increase in two years for the PSRO program is sufficient.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$34,524,000
1974 operating level.....	34,524,000
1975 budget estimate.....	43,422,000
House allowance.....	43,422,000
Committee recommendation.....	43,422,000

The Committee concurs in the House allowance of \$43,442,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$9,319,000 over funds available in 1974.

This is an indefinite appropriation, comprising three activities: retirement payments, survivors' benefits, and dependents' medical care. The increase is due to the annualization costs for officers retiring in 1974, additional costs related to officers estimated to retire in 1975, and increased costs for health care provided to retirees and dependents of commissioned officers. All of the activities funded under this account are mandatory and are administratively uncontrollable.

EDUCATION DIVISION

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

1974 appropriated level.....	\$114,200,000
1974 operating level.....	112,975,000
1975 budget estimate.....	84,600,000
House allowance.....	105,600,000
Committee recommendation.....	113,100,000

The Committee recommends \$113,100,000 to carry out elementary and secondary education programs. The amount represents an increase of \$28,500,000 over the budget request and \$7,500,000 over the House allowance. The Committee concurs with the House in deferring consideration of programs contained in the recently enacted amendments of 1974. The Committee's expectations for early passage of education appropriations were again frustrated by the late and untimely enactment of authorizing legislation.

The Right to Read program is designed to stimulate efforts of educational institutions, government agencies, and private organizations to improve reading skills. The primary goal of the program is to eliminate functional illiteracy in this nation. Right to Read presently supports activities in 31 State education agencies, serving 1,227 local school districts. In addition, funds support reading improvement demonstration projects, teacher training and dissemination. The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for the Right to Read program, the same as the House allowance.

For educational broadcasting activities, the Committee recommends \$16,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the budget request and \$6,000,000 over the House bill. Of the amount provided, \$16,000,000 is for the construction of new educational broadcasting facilities as well as the expansion or improvement of existing facilities. Presently, it is estimated that 80 percent of the population will be served by educational television facilities. While this is commendable, the Committee strongly believes that the goal of this program, as set forth in the enacting legislation, should be the availability of noncommercial broadcast services to the entire population. The additional funds recommended are intended to help reach this objective. In addition, the Committee considers educational programming to be one of the most effective learning tools presently available. Within the \$8,500,000 recommended, \$7,000,000 is provided for the two most successful efforts in this area—Sesame Street and The Electric Company.

The Committee concurs with the House allowance of \$21,700,000 for civil rights advisory services as authorized by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act. On a voluntary basis, this program provides technical assistance and special services to public schools in the preparation and implementation of desegregation plans. The Committee has deferred without prejudice the consideration of a budget amendment of \$5,000,000 for this program.

The bill includes \$53,000,000 to continue Follow Through programs. Approximately \$11,500,000 will support the second year of the entering class funded under the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act,

1974, while \$6,500,000 will go toward support of a new entering class for school-year 1975-76.

The Committee has also approved the budget request of \$1,900,000 for environmental education activities. Approximately 60 State and local projects will be supported with the funds provided.

OCCUPATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

1974 appropriated level.....	\$641,862,000
1974 operating level.....	622,084,000
1975 budget estimate.....	592,276,000
House allowance.....	622,892,000
Committee recommendation.....	634,851,000

The Committee recommends \$634,851,000, an increase of \$11,959,000 over the House bill and \$42,575,000 over the request.

The bill includes \$427,012,000 for basic State vocational education grants, an increase of \$11,034,000 over the budget and House allowance. The Committee believes the amount recommended to be more in line with recent enrollment trends in vocational and technical training. Funds channeled through this program assist States in maintaining, extending, and improving existing programs, while helping develop new programs aimed at providing the education and training necessary to acquire gainful employment. An estimated 10.3 million students will enroll in vocational education programs this year, compared with 9.5 million students enrolled last year. The funds provided will be used for a variety of activities, including institutional support, guidance and counseling, teacher training, facilities construction, and State and local administration. By law, forty percent of the funds provided must be set aside by the States for the disadvantaged, handicapped, and postsecondary education programs.

The Committee strongly believes that additional emphasis should be directed toward consumer and homemaking education. At a time when inflation is placing tremendous strains on every citizen, greater attention must be paid to aiding families in their dealings with the marketplace. The Committee has provided \$46,000,000 for this purpose. These funds will assist approximately 3.6 million youth and adults enrolled in consumer and homemaking programs across the country.

The bill includes \$50,024,000 for other State grant programs including programs for students with special needs, work-study, and cooperative education. This is an increase for work-study programs of \$2,675,000 over the House bill and the 1974 level. Funding support for the other two programs would continue at the 1974 level. For State advisory councils, the Committee recommends \$4,316,000 and directs that each State receive at least \$50,000, the minimum entitlement under the formula prescribed by law.

The Committee concurs with the House allowance of \$35,000,000 for vocational research. The amount provided includes \$16,000,000 for innovative programs designed to bridge the gap between the school and work situation, \$1,000,000 for curriculum development, and \$18,000,000 for research grants to States. The Committee has also recommended \$10,000,000 to initiate a small number of career education demonstration projects, the same as the House allowance.

For education professions development programs, the bill includes \$62,499,000. The amount recommended includes \$37,500,000 for the

Teacher Corps program, \$8,139,000 for elementary and secondary teacher training, and \$11,860,000, an increase of \$4,860,000 over the House bill, to restore vocational education training to last year's level. The Committee has also included \$5,000,000, an increase of \$2,900,000 over the House, to support higher education teacher development. The Committee agrees with the House in directing that funds for personnel development focus on the shortage of specialized teachers for the bilingual, handicapped, Native Americans and junior and community colleges.

The Committee has deferred consideration of programs for adult education, dropout prevention, and ethnic heritage studies, and intends to consider these in an upcoming supplemental.

HIGHER EDUCATION

1974 appropriated level.....	\$1,889,664,000
1974 operating level.....	1,860,497,000
1975 budget estimate.....	2,110,023,000
House allowance.....	2,145,271,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,117,591,000

The bill includes \$2,117,591,000 for higher education programs. This amount represents a decrease of \$27,680,000 below the House bill and \$7,568,000 over the budget request.

Student Assistance

For student assistance programs, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$16,000,000 below the House allowance.

The Committee remains firm in its belief that the well developed balance of student aid programs must be maintained. The budget request again proposes to destroy this equilibrium by terminating supplemental education opportunity grants as well as the direct loan program, and by phasing down the very successful college work-study program. At the same time, the budget proposes full funding for basic educational opportunity grants at the \$1,300,000,000 level. Based on last year's experience in the basic grant program, the Committee feels this to be an unwise course of action. For basic grants the Committee recommends \$685,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over the House and \$615,000,000 below the request. The amount recommended is restricted to full-time students and would continue the gradual phase-in of the program, limiting grants to the first three classes. The increase provided over the House amount would support average grant awards of \$635 per student. Approximately 1.1 million students are expected to receive basic grants in academic year 1975-76. The Committee is aware that some applicants are submitting erroneous financial need data. The Committee expects the Office of Education to take steps to remedy the situation. In addition, the Committee would urge both HEW and the respective authorizing committees to reexamine current student aid programs with a view to streamlining the existing administrative process for acquiring financial aid. As it stands now, both the prospective student and the family must wade through a series of complicated, if not unnecessary bureaucratic channels. A system should be established whereby student needs can be more readily matched with the appropriate student aid program.

The Committee concurs with the House amount of \$240,300,000 for supplemental opportunity grants. Under this program, Federal funds

are directed toward students considered to be exceptionally needy. Grants are provided only to those students who would otherwise be financially unable to attend higher education institutions. The amount recommended would provide approximately 347,000 grants to needy students during academic year 1975-76, an increase of 43,000 students over this year's level. The Committee also concurs with the House amount for college work-study (\$300,200,000) and subsidized insured loans (\$315,000,000). Under work-study, funds awarded to institutions may be used to pay up to 80 percent of wages paid to participating students. Approximately 624,000 students would take part in this program, compared with 560,000 supported by the 1974 appropriation. The Committee has also included bill language to clarify the period of availability of work-study funds. For cooperative education, the Committee recommends \$11,250,000. The Committee is aware that for more than fifteen years no comprehensive evaluation has been undertaken on this program. Next year, the Congress will be considering renewal legislation for all student aid programs. The Committee has included \$500,000 to finance a study of all aspects of cooperative education, to be submitted prior to enactment of new legislation.

For direct student loans, the Committee has included \$286,000,000, a decrease of \$52,500,000 below the House allowance. The Committee clearly does not intend this decrease to be considered a downgrading of the loan program. Rather, the Committee recognizes the fact that this is a revolving student loan fund; each year, loan repayments are made into the fund and subsequently lent out to other eligible students. This year, the Office of Education anticipates collections of \$165 million, enough to generate 239,000 loans in academic year 1975-76. The Committee recommendation, together with anticipated collections, would support loans to more than 682,000 students, the amount supported by the 1974 appropriation. In recognition of the importance of the revolving student loan fund, the Committee requests HEW to reconsider the present loan cancellation provisions for teachers prior to enactment of new legislation.

The Committee has also included \$20,000,000 for State student incentive grants. Under this program, Federal funds are provided on a 50 percent matching basis with State scholarship monies. It is estimated that \$15,000,000 will fund renewal grants to 60,000 students, while the remaining \$5,000,000 will support initial year grants to 20,000 students.

The bill includes \$70,331,000 to carry out special programs for students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Approximately 268,000 students will be served through the upward bound, talent search, special services, and opportunity centers programs. The Committee agrees with the House in rejecting the proposed consolidation of program operations.

Institutional Assistance

The Committee recommends \$169,820,000 for institutional assistance, a decrease of \$12,680,000 below the House bill and \$17,568,000 over the budget request.

The bill includes \$100,000,000 for strengthening developing institutions, a decrease of \$20,000,000 below the House and budget request and the same as was available for fiscal year 1974. The Committee recommendation includes \$52,000,000 for the basic developmental program,

enough to support new grants to 30 institutions and continuation grants to approximately 160 institutions. The funds remaining will support grants under the advanced institutional development program. The Committee is concerned about the effective use of these funds and their equitable distribution among minority groups. It is the Committee's hope that future budgets will include a better plan in this regard. The Committee has also provided \$15,360,000 for foreign language training and area studies, an increase of \$3,360,000 over the House allowance and \$5,360,000 over the request. The increase over the House would provide an additional \$2,520,000 to strengthen and expand the number of language training centers, programs at the graduate and undergraduate level, and \$840,000 for the Fulbright-Hays program.

The Committee has also included \$12,460,000 for aid to land grant colleges. The amount recommended represents an increase of \$2,960,000 over the House allowance. The budget again proposed to terminate funding for this program. Under authority contained in the Bankhead-Jones Act, funds would be distributed to 72 institutions in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

An amount of \$4,000,000 is included for postsecondary education commissions. Of the amount provided, \$3,000,000 is for State planning commissions, while \$1,000,000 is earmarked for support to higher education facilities commissions. The Committee concurs with the House allowance of \$23,750,000 for veterans cost of instruction payments and \$14,250,000 for university community services.

Personnel Development

The Committee concurs with the House amounts of \$4,000,000 for college teacher fellowships, \$4,000,000 for the new public service education program, and \$750,000 for Allen J. Ellender fellowships for secondary school students and teachers. The Committee is pleased to note that in a relatively short period of time, and with a modest amount of Federal money, the Ellender fellowship program has helped encourage participation by nearly 9,000 students and teachers in the successful Close Up program. The Committee has also recommended \$2,000,000 for graduate fellowships supporting advanced study in domestic mining and mineral conservation, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the House bill.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

1964 appropriated level.....	\$76, 709, 000
1974 operating level.....	72, 874, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	25, 000, 000
House allowance.....	63, 724, 000
Committee recommendation.....	99, 857, 000

The Committee has included \$99,857,000 to restore Library and equipment programs to the 1973 operating level. The amount recommended represents an increase of \$36,133,000 over the House bill and \$74,857,000 over the budget request.

The Committee was again disappointed by the wholly inadequate budget request for library programs. The Committee considers passage of new library partnership legislation much too uncertain at this time to delay funding of these important activities. The bill includes \$69,500,000 for public library services. Under this program, grants

are made to States to promote the extension of public library services to areas which are presently underserved or without any library services. Special emphasis is placed on State library programs focusing on the needs of the disadvantaged, handicapped and institutionalized.

The Committee has also included funds for college library resources (\$12,500,000), undergraduate instructional equipment (\$12,500,000), and library training and demonstration activities (\$5,357,000). The budget proposes to terminate each of these programs.

The Committee notes with interest, recently enacted Older Americans legislation. In the months ahead, the Committee will be reviewing new directions recommended in this legislation. In addition, the Committee would encourage the expansion of library services to the elderly. Recent trends would indicate that libraries could make better use of existing space by providing more services to our senior citizens.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1975 appropriated level.....	\$1,000,000
1974 operating level.....	1,000,000
1975 budget estimate.....	2,000,000
House allowance.....	1,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,000,000

The Committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$1,000,000 for education activities overseas. Use of United States-owned foreign currencies generated by the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad, loan repayments, and other sources for educational research and training in foreign countries is authorized under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480) and under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$ 98,373,000
1974 operating level.....	98,373,000
1975 budget estimate.....	127,284,000
House allowance.....	120,808,000
Committee recommendation.....	114,400,000

The Committee recommends \$114,400,000, a decrease of \$6,408,000 below the House bill and \$12,884,000 below the budget request. Consistent with the policy followed throughout this bill, the Committee has reduced the amount for administrative overhead and has deleted increases requested for travel of persons employed by the Office of Education.

STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE FUND

1974 appropriated level.....	\$ 88,668,000
1974 operating level.....	88,668,000
1975 budget estimate.....	115,000,000
House allowance.....	115,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	115,000,000

The bill includes \$115,000,000, the amount requested to pay for defaults on student loans insured or reinsured by the Federal government. This represents an increase of \$26,332,000 over the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

This fund was established in fiscal year 1966 under the authority of the Higher Education Act for the purpose of depositing receipts and paying expenses on student loans insured by the Federal government. Expenses of the Fund consist primarily of payments to lenders for claims on defaulted loans. The Education Amendments of 1972 included changes in the basic law which increased the liability of the Federal government by requiring payment for the unpaid balance of interest, as well as principal, in the case of defaults on loans insured under the program.

As of June 30, 1975 total loans are expected to reach an estimated \$8.1 billion, of which \$4.6 billion will be in repayment status; cumulative default payments to lenders will amount to an estimated \$395 million. The default rate is expected to increase from 4.3 percent in fiscal year 1972 to an estimated 8.6 percent at the end of fiscal year 1975. Payment of default claims from lenders is a mandatory expense of the Fund. The Committee again urges improvements in estimating cost requirements and expects significant results from the additional staff provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974.

The Committee continues to be concerned over the alarming increase in loan defaults. The Office of Education is urged to continue its efforts to reduce the volume of defaults through administrative action. The Committee would hope that consideration of higher education legislation in the months ahead will include action to remedy the current default problem.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOAN AND INSURANCE FUND

1974 appropriated level.....	\$2,948,000
1974 operating level.....	2,948,000
1975 budget estimate.....	2,701,000
House allowance.....	2,701,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,701,000

The Committee agrees with the House allowance in authorizing new construction loans to be made during the current fiscal year from funds withdrawn from earlier commitments. During 1967 and 1968, participation certificates were sold through the Government National Mortgage Association to obtain a part of the capital lent for construction of higher education facilities. The differences between interest paid to holders of the certificates and interest received from borrowing institutions on bonds used as collateral for the certificates are called insufficiencies. The \$2,701,000 appropriation is for insufficiencies on participation certificates authorized in 1968. Insufficiencies on certificates authorized in 1967 are funded by a permanent indefinite appropriation.

The Committee recommends that a minimum amount of direct loan funds should be available to the Office of Education to be utilized for meritorious cases. Presently, loans from the fund are restricted to

amounts recovered from cancellations of previous commitments. The Committee believes that very meritorious cases for particular loans can be made and that the Office of Education should not be helpless to respond to such requests while money appropriated in prior years remain available in the Fund.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

1974 appropriated level.....	\$75,589,000
1974 operating level.....	75,589,000
1975 budget estimate.....	130,000,000
House allowance.....	80,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	

The Committee has not allowed any funds for the National Institute of Education (NIE), but recognizes that conferees of the House and Senate may agree to restore some funds for NIE. The Committee observes that the NIE has shown little progress in reaching goals set forth in its enabling legislation.

The Institute's success in nearly all endeavors it undertook can be considered minimal, at best. Many favor the dismantling of NIE and a return of research activities to their appropriate bureaus in the Office of Education. This may well be the wisest possible course of action. The Committee believes NIE should have taken whatever steps were required to eliminate marginal, less-productive educational research and development projects. Efforts should have been concentrated on more goal oriented activities, rather than on a proliferation of research projects covering a much too broad spectrum. A proposed study of school finance reform is the sort of effort the Committee has in mind.

Others include the more successful educational laboratories and centers, the mountain-plains project, the D.C. school project, and the newly established University of Mid-America. In addition, the Committee directs that \$155,000 be provided to continue operation of the Child Study Center now operating at HEW out of whatever funds may become available. The Committee is also aware of the availability of certain funds appropriated in fiscal year 1973. The Committee expects that an appropriate portion of these funds be allotted as final payment to the Western Institute of Science and Technology.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$2,321,000
1974 operating level.....	2,321,000
1975 budget estimate.....	3,671,000
House allowance.....	2,437,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,307,000

The Committee recommends \$2,307,000, a decrease of \$130,000 below the House bill and \$1,364,000 below the budget.

In keeping with the policy followed throughout this bill, the Committee has reduced funds for administrative overhead, as well as any

increased funds requested for travel costs of Federal employees. Also, the Committee concurs with the House in deleting funds for the Bicentennial internship program and the requested increase for policy research centers.

IMPROVEMENT OF POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

1974 appropriated level.....	\$10,000,000
1974 operating level.....	10,000,000
1975 budget estimate.....	15,000,000
House allowance.....	11,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	11,500,000

The bill includes \$11,500,000, the same as the House allowance and \$1,500,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. The amount recommended will cover continuation costs of existing projects and will provide \$3,500,000 for new awards. This program, which was authorized by the Education Amendments of 1972, provides grants and contracts to postsecondary education institutions and agencies for projects demonstrating new and exemplary approaches to postsecondary education. During its first year of operation, in fiscal year 1973, a total of 90 projects were supported. About 100 projects will be supported in fiscal year 1974. The amount recommended in the bill would support approximately 135 projects during the next fiscal year.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1974 appropriated level.....	\$11,666,471,000
1974 operating level.....	11,663,521,000
1975 budget estimate.....	13,280,770,000
House allowance.....	12,402,864,000
Committee recommendation.....	12,111,731,000

The Committee recommends \$12,111,731,000, a decrease of \$291,133,000 below the level provided by the House, a decrease of \$1,169,039,000 from the budget estimate, and an increase of \$445,260,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974 after the rescission of \$1.2 billion in surplus welfare costs.

The following table shows a distribution by program of the 1974 level, the 1975 budget estimate, and a distribution of the House and Senate allowances:

BUDGET AUTHORITY

(In thousands of dollars)

	1974 appropriation	1975		
		Original estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
Maintenance assistance.....	5,200,252	4,600,858	4,313,000	4,313,000
Medical assistance.....	5,000,000	6,592,134	6,293,932	6,293,932
Social services.....	1,362,253	2,000,000	1,700,000	1,400,000
State and local training.....	36,699	32,578	32,578	36,699
Child welfare services.....	50,000	46,000	47,500	50,000
Research.....	8,367	9,200	9,200	9,200
Training.....	8,900		6,654	8,900
Total.....	11,666,471	13,280,770	12,402,864	12,111,731

The Committee has accepted the House recommendations for Maintenance Assistance and Medical Assistance. However, the Committee believes the House recommendation for Social Services can be reduced further, and has reduced that category by an additional \$300 million. The Senate recommendation would still provide an increase of \$32 million over the FY 1974 actual level of obligations for a program whose spending level has been declining over the past two years. More specifically, the amount requested by the President and appropriated by Congress for Public Assistance in fiscal year 1973 exceeded requirements for that year by \$641 million. All of this excess occurred in the amount appropriated for social services.

Last March, when this Committee began to examine obligations for Public Assistance for fiscal year 1974, it soon became apparent that the Department was estimating another large surplus. Since HEW found it difficult to provide complete and accurate data, the Committee held oversight hearings to determine the scope, nature, and causes of the surplus. The end result of that inquiry was a Congressional rescission of \$1,188,000,000 included in the second supplemental appropriation. Over half of this surplus (\$632 million) resulted from HEW overestimates of social service funding requirements. Specifically, the Department requested and received \$2,000,000,000 for social services. The HEW report submitted to this committee on July 15, 1974 shows that total obligations for this activity during fiscal year 1974 only amounted to \$1,368,000,000.

Over the past two years, the Congress—following the Administration's budget requests—has appropriated \$1.2 billion in excess of the funds actually required for Public Assistance. The Committee's main concern is that this needless funding has deprived other health, education, rehabilitation, and manpower programs of \$1.2 billion of badly-needed funding.

Consequently, the Committee has examined closely the Administration's request for Public Assistance in fiscal year 1975. The Committee agrees with the House reductions in the amounts requested for welfare payments and Medicaid. However, the Committee is convinced that the House bill still provides excess appropriations for social services. Once again the Administration has requested \$2 billion—\$632 million more than was needed for fiscal year 1974. This would amount to a 46% increase in one year. The House provided \$1.7 billion, a reduction of \$300 million but still an increase of \$332 million (24%) in one year. Given the fact that funds required for this activity have actually decreased during the past two years and that during that period, the Congress has appropriated a total of \$1.2 billion in excess of requirements, the Committee is recommending a further reduction of \$300 million for this activity. This would still allow \$1.4 billion—an increase of \$32 million above the FY 1974 obligation level.

The Committee would like to emphasize two points: First, this action will not in any way reduce services to the needy. The Labor-HEW Appropriation Bill provides authority to draw against the subsequent year appropriation in order to meet unanticipated program costs. In fact, the Department is proposing that the draw-down date be set back from June 15 to May 31. The Committee agrees with the Department's proposal, and recommends that it be taken a step further. The Committee-recommended bill sets the draw-down date at March 31 in order to give the States further assurances that whatever

funds may be required will be available on a timely basis and that no needy person will be denied necessary social services. In other words, if State service programs require more funds than the Committee now anticipates, those funds will be available. Moreover, the Department will have another opportunity to revise and perfect their figures and make another case for additional welfare funds at the time of the House-Senate conference.

Secondly, the Committee and the Congress cannot afford—for the third straight year—to appropriate unneeded funds for this activity. Given tight fiscal constraints, such an action takes money—dollar for dollar—away from badly-needed improvements in our nation's health, education, rehabilitation, and manpower programs.

The Committee has also increased the funding for State and local training and training projects to the 1974 level, which is consistent with the treatment of training programs elsewhere in the bill.

The Committee intends the funds to support long-term degree-granting programs in graduate and undergraduate schools of social work as they had prior to FY 1974. The Committee is very concerned at the diversion of funds in FY 1974 to short-term programs, which, it believes, was inconsistent with Congressional intent. The scope of the training programs shall be broad and relate to general training of personnel for work in public and private programs of services to families and children. Such programs may include specific programs in areas such as child abuse and foster care, but shall also include more generic training. The Committee generally intends the continuation of the social work training program as it was prior to FY 1974.

The Committee is also concerned by the low priority assigned to Child Welfare Services as reflected in the President's budget estimate, which proposes to reduce this program to \$46 million—a \$1.5 million reduction below the 1974 operating level. The House, in its action, restored this program to last year's operating level of \$47.5 million.

These funds are used for grants to child welfare agencies which provide services to promote the welfare of children primarily through supplementation or substitution for parental care. Among the more important services provided under the Child Welfare Services program are foster care in foster homes or institutions; adoption placement services; services to prevent the abuse, neglect or exploitation of children; homemaker service services; and day care services.

The Committee has included \$50 million for this purpose, an increase of \$4 million over the budget estimate and \$2.5 million over the House allowance.

The Committee continues to be greatly concerned with the growing disparity between the health status of urban and rural America. Of particular alarm is the net decrease of rural primary-care physicians at a rate of about 2 percent per year. If something is not done to reverse this flow, there will be no provider capacity in rural America to deliver the care that a National Health Insurance Act—if and when enacted—would finance. While such programs as the National Health Service Corps and the Area Health Education Centers program will help to stem this tide, the Committee believes there is a need to find additional methods that utilize the basic medical funding programs and new methods of delivery.

To carry out that idea, the Committee directs the SRS to make available up to an additional \$10 million from existing medicaid re-

sources to allow the Medical Services Administration to conduct research and demonstration projects for attracting physicians' assistants and nurse practitioners to rural scarcity areas to supplement and attract additional physicians manpower.

In addition, such experiments should emphasize programs of preventive health care and health education to gain full utility from the minimum medical resources available to a rural area. The experiments should be conducted in States that license physician assistants or have medical practice acts specific to nurse practitioners.

To insure national application of the findings, the Committee recommends that at least six research sites be initiated—one in the Pacific Northwest, one in New England, one in the Midwest, one in the South, one in the Southwest and one in the Mountain Plains area. The results of these experiment and demonstration projects in terms of improved health service delivery capacity are to be reported to this committee annually prior to appropriations hearings for a period of five years.

WORK INCENTIVES

1974 appropriated level-----	\$340, 443, 000
1974 operating level-----	340, 443, 000
1975 budget estimate-----	280, 000, 000
House allowance-----	280, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	210, 000, 000

The Committee recommends \$210,000,000, which is \$70 million below the House and the budget request and a decrease of \$110,443,000 below the comparable 1974 appropriation. Of the \$70,000,000 reduction from the budget request and House allowance, \$50,000,000 is from the training component and \$20,000,000 from the child care component. With funds available from prior-year appropriations, the Committee recommendation will provide a program level of about \$320,000,000, or slightly higher than the 1974 program and the same level provided by the House. The budget request and House allowance had included \$126 million for program costs to be funded in 1976 and subsequent years. The Committee recommendation reduces the amount carried forward into subsequent years by \$70 million. This still leaves over \$56 million available for carry forward into 1976 and subsequent years. Additional funding for 1976 and subsequent years should be included in the 1976 budget request.

The Work Incentives program is State-administered and is designed to encourage and assist recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to achieve self-support through a program of training, work experience, subsidized employment, child care, and other supportive services.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

1974 appropriated level-----	\$746, 768, 000
1974 operating level-----	746, 768, 000
1974 budget estimate-----	737, 900, 000
House allowance-----	768, 600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	784, 120, 000

The Committee recommends \$784,120,000, an increase of \$15,520,000 over the amount provided by the House for programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, an increase of \$46,220,000 over the budget and \$37,352,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The

Committee deferred action, as did the House, on funds requested for programs authorized by the Developmental Disabilities and Facilities Construction Act due to the lack of extension legislation for fiscal year 1975.

The bill includes \$680,000,000, the same as the House and the budget estimate (including a recent budget amendment), for grants to States for basic vocational rehabilitation services, an increase of \$30,000,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. Allotments are made to States based upon a formula that takes into account State population and per capita income with each State allotted a minimum of \$2,000,000 (except for Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands). The matching rate is 80 percent Federal and 20 percent State, up to a State's allotment. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 made provision for reallocation of Federal funds from States unable to utilize their full allotment to States that have funds available to earn additional Federal funds. States also receive Federal funds from the Supplemental Security Income program and the Disability Insurance Trust Fund for rehabilitation services. From all funds available for rehabilitation services, States will be able to serve an estimated 1,500,000 individuals and rehabilitate approximately 375,000 individuals.

The Committee recommends an amount of \$29,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the House allowance for innovation and expansion grants for which the budget proposed no funding. This is a formula grant program made to States on the basis of population. States may use their allotment to fund projects generally in annual increments for a maximum of three years, with the Federal share not to exceed 90 percent of the cost. Innovation and expansion grants are for two general types of projects: (1) the planning, preparing for, and initiating of special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services; and (2) the establishment of special programs to initiate or expand services to handicapped individuals who have unusual or difficult problems in connection with their rehabilitation, and responsibility for whose treatment is shared by the State vocational rehabilitation agency with other agencies. The Committee has also provided a small increase for the Deaf-Blind Center and special studies and evaluation to extend these programs to the western half of the Nation.

The Committee has included \$23,000,000 for the rehabilitation research program, an increase of \$3 million over the budget request and the House allowance. The funds are for the purpose of planning and conducting research, demonstrations, and related activities which bear directly on the development of methods, procedures, and devices to assist in the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals, especially those with the most severe handicaps. The Committee recommends that studies be made to place emphasis on end-stage renal disease research and spinal cord injury research.

For training activities the Committee recommends \$22,200,000, the same as the House allowance and an increase of \$10,700,000 over the budget request. When combined with amounts available from previous appropriations, the program level will be \$27,700,000. For fiscal year 1974 the intent of Congress was very clear, i.e., both the House and

Senate agreed that the academic year program level was to be \$27,700,000. The Committee intends to closely monitor HEW's spending plan for training funds and, if the need arises, it will consider providing supplemental appropriations for this purpose.

The Committee concurs with the House action which directed that this program be restored to the annual level of \$27,700,000 and that long-term graduate and undergraduate degree-granting programs, student stipends, and institutional support projects be continued as they were in previous years, including programs in schools of social work. The Committee believes that the scope of training programs shall be broad and relate to general training of personnel for work in public and private programs providing services to families and children as it was prior to FY 1974.

The Committee is dismayed by the apparent breakdown of communications between groups representing our blind and visually handicapped citizens. The best interests of all would be better served if the parties involved ironed out their differences. The Committee concurs with the House in directing the Secretary to review the present situation and clear up any misunderstandings.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$62,004,000
1974 operating level.....	62,004,000
1975 budget estimate.....	73,503,000
House allowance.....	72,020,000
Committee recommendation.....	63,819,000

The Committee recommends \$63,819,000, which is \$8,201,000 below the House allowance, a decrease of \$9,684,000 from the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,815,000 over the comparable appropriation for 1974.

The House bill included funds for 150 new positions. This was a reduction of 54 positions from the 204 positions requested in the budget. Included in the House increase were 50 new positions to implement the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which places greater emphasis on rehabilitation of the severely disabled. Also included in the House increase were 100 positions for administering the Medicaid program. The Committee agrees with the House that a greater effort must be made to control costs: because Medicaid costs have continued to increase at a substantial rate. In fact, Medicaid cost increases continue as the largest single area of cost growth in the Social and Rehabilitation Service budget.

In addition, the Committee directs that a portion of the new Medicaid positions be used to implement and strengthen the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment program, which has been too long neglected and which holds such promise, especially in rural areas. This effort should be coordinated with the Maternal and Child Health program, the National Cancer program, and the National Library of Medicine, with a view to establishing a coordinated effort to improve the health care of mothers and infants in rural areas, including the provision of PAP smear tests and breast cancer detection activities for mothers in outlying areas.

The Committee concurs in the House action which reduced the increase requested for rental of office space. The Committee has also

reduced the year-to-year increase in travel funds and has applied a 5 percent reduction against the House allowance, consistent with the Committee action regarding overhead bureaucracy elsewhere in the bill.

In addition, the Committee has applied an additional 5 percent reduction across the board against the House allowance in response to increasing criticism of SRS from the Civil Service Commission as a result of this agency's improper and illegal employment practices. Lest there be any misunderstanding of the Senate committee recommendation, the specific intent is to preserve 90 percent of the House allowance, including 135 of the 150 new positions allowed by the House for increased efforts in vocational rehabilitation and EPSDT activities and an effort to improve the management capability of the Medicaid program to work with the State directly from the Central Medical Services Administration office.

The Committee would have no objection if a greater-than-10-percent reduction were taken against the central information systems, planning, research, evaluation, and policy control offices which the Committee believes are vastly overstuffed at this time.

Personnel Policies and Procedures

The Committee was shocked to learn of illegal and improper personnel employment practices within the Social and Rehabilitation Service, namely, the abuse of consultant appointment authority and the proliferation of pre-selections in the Agency's hiring. These actions, which were explored during this Committee's hearings and in subsequent studies on the subject, are contrary to the rules and ethics governing all public employees.

Cronyism and the "buddy system" have no place in the operation of any Federal programs. The Committee condemns these actions and would expect the Secretary to report to it by September 30 on steps taken to remedy the situation and to prevent its recurrence.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$3,110,181,000
1974 operating level.....	3,110,181,000
1975 budget estimate.....	3,345,323,000
House allowance.....	3,345,323,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,345,323,000

The bill includes \$3,345,323,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$235,142,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. This appropriation provides for payments from Federal funds to the social security trust funds for certain benefits and related administrative costs not financed by contributions from workers and employers.

The largest activity under this appropriation relates to Federal payments for supplementary medical insurance under Part B of the Medicare program. The bill includes \$2,327,000,000 for this purpose, an increase of \$319,000,000 over the 1974 funding level. Effective July 1, 1974 the standard premium rate will increase from \$6.30 per month to

\$6.70 per month. The Federal government must match the increased premium out of general fund appropriations and this is estimated to cost \$101,000,000 in fiscal year 1975. Premium payments related to disabled beneficiaries, which by law are set at higher rates than those for the aged, will also increase and will require additional Federal payments aggregating \$141,000,000 next year. Further, the average number of aged and disabled enrollees in the Part B program is expected to increase by close to 500,000 persons which will require an additional \$58,000,000 in Federal payments.

Payments are also made to the Federal hospital insurance trust fund to cover the costs of hospital and related care for certain aged individuals not insured under the social security or railroad retirement systems. Costs of providing hospital insurance benefits for uninsured individuals are estimated to be \$471,000,000, an increase of \$20,200,000 over the amount provided in fiscal year 1974.

The bill includes \$240,000,000 for reimbursement to the trust funds for benefits paid on the basis of military service credits of veterans of World War II and certain other veterans. For retirement benefits paid to persons who retired before the enactment of social security legislation or before their occupations were covered by social security, the bill includes \$307,323,000. This is an increase of \$4,535,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974 and relates primarily to increased benefit payments authorized by recent amendments to the Social Security Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$1, 013, 925, 000
1974 operating level.....	1, 013, 925, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	876, 089, 000
House allowance.....	876, 089, 000
Committee recommendation.....	876, 089, 000

The Committee recommends \$876,089,000 for this program, consisting of \$866,000,000 for benefit payments and \$10,089,000 for administrative costs. This amount represents a decrease of \$137,836,000 from the amount appropriated for 1974. The amount recommended for benefit payments is a reduction of \$106,000,000 below the \$972,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1974; the reduction is composed of a decrease of \$154,000,000 in retroactive payments and an increase of \$48,000,000 to meet the costs of additional persons receiving benefits, as well as annualization of last year's benefit payment increases.

For administrative costs, the amount included is a reduction of \$31,836,000 from the \$41,925,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1974. Most of this reduction results from the transfer of responsibility for the receipt and processing of new claims to the Department of Labor effective January 1, 1974, as provided for in the authorizing legislation. Since that date, the Social Security Administration has handled new claims for the Department of Labor on a reimbursable basis.

The budget estimates for the Social Security Administration for this appropriation are for benefit payments and related administrative expenses authorized by Title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. This appropriation provides for cash benefits to

miners who are disabled because of black lung disease, and to widows and children of miners who were entitled to these benefits or whose deaths were caused by black lung disease.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

1974 appropriated level.....	\$2, 211, 636, 000
1974 operating level.....	2, 211, 636, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	4, 774, 000, 000
House allowance.....	4, 774, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 774, 000, 000

The Committee recommends \$4,774,000,000, the same amount as the House allowance and the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,562,364,000 over the amount appropriated for 1974. The large increase is due to the fact that the program was operational for only a half-year in 1974. Title XVI of the Social Security Act authorizes a new Federally administered and financed "Supplemental Security Income" program for persons aged 65 and over, and for the blind and totally disabled. This program became effective January 1, 1974 and replaces the State and locally administered program of aid to the aged, blind and disabled.

The amount included in the bill provides \$3,871,407,000 for benefit payments to the aged, blind, and disabled; \$452,000,000 for Federal contributions toward State supplementary payments designed to protect beneficiaries against reductions in income; \$53,839,000 for vocational rehabilitation services provided by State agencies to blind and disabled recipients; and \$396,754,000 for repayments to the social security trust funds for the cost of administering the program. The number of individuals receiving Federal benefits is expected to increase from 4.3 million in the budget estimate for fiscal year 1974 to 5.0 million beneficiaries in fiscal year 1975.

The Social Security Amendments of 1973 provided a benefit increase effective July 1, 1974 as well as an increase effective January 1, 1974. The benefit increase effective June 1974, raising the minimum monthly payment from \$140 to \$146 for an individual and \$210 to \$219 for a couple, causes an increase of \$110 million in benefit payments over the 1974 level. Beneficiaries were provided an increase from \$65 to \$70 in January, and \$70 to \$73 in July for so-called essential persons.

The Committee can appreciate the difficulties associated with any new program of this size. However, it is becoming increasingly evident that many of the problems that have arisen could have been avoided. The committee is deeply concerned that thousands of our needy citizens are undergoing undue hardships simply because of bureaucratic foul-ups. The Committee expects that the agency will take whatever steps are required to correct the situation.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	(\$1, 887, 898, 000)
1974 operating level.....	(1, 887, 898, 000)
1975 budget estimate.....	(2, 035, 571, 000)
House allowance.....	(1, 992, 107, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(2, 004, 729, 000)

The Committee recommends \$2,004,729,000, an increase of \$12,622,000 over the House allowance and a reduction of \$30,842,000 below the budget estimate.

The House deleted funds requested for user charge payments on the grounds that this would result in trust funds financing the construction of facilities having no relationship to social security programs. The Committee agrees that this is an improper use of trust fund contributions and has included bill language to specifically prohibit the payment of any new costs relating to standard level user charges out of this limitation account. However, the Committee has restored \$12,622,000 to the House allowance for proper costs associated with commercial space occupied by the Administration.

The Committee is aware of recent developments involving individuals' claims for assistance under various Social Security programs. Earlier this year, it was ruled that Federal courts did not have jurisdiction to hear claims against a State for recovery of financial assistance. The Committee directs the Secretary to undertake a careful review of the current situation and explore possible alternatives which might help prevent the recurrence of this problem.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

1974 appropriated level.....	
1974 operating level.....	
1975 budget estimate.....	(\$8,232,000)
House allowance.....	(8,232,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(8,232,000)

The bill provides authority to spend \$8,232,000 from the social security trust funds for purchase contract payments on four district offices and three program centers as well as for site acquisition and design work for 30 additional district offices. The Committee approves the use of \$5,796,000 of previously authorized program center funds for the construction phase of 18 district offices.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1974 appropriated level.....	\$1,817,000
1974 operating level.....	1,817,000
1975 budget estimate.....	1,967,000
House allowance.....	1,967,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,967,000

The Committee concurs with the House in allowing \$1,967,000, the amount of the budget request and an increase of \$150,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. The Printing House, chartered in 1858, manufactures books and materials for the education of all blind children of less than college grade including those attending private non-profit educational institutions. The amount recommended would provide educational materials for 24,962 blind students, an increase of 766 over the number of children served in 1974.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

1974 appropriated level.....	\$6,487,000
1974 operating level.....	6,487,000
1975 budget estimate.....	9,819,000
House allowance.....	9,819,000
Committee recommendation.....	9,819,000

The Committee recommends \$9,819,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget request. The increase of \$3,332,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974 provides additional funds for operating the academic program and for furnishings and movable equipment for the new facilities. Enrollment is expected to total 700 full-time equivalent students this year.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1974 appropriated level.....	\$15,012,000
1974 operating level.....	15,012,000
1975 budget estimate.....	27,543,000
House allowance.....	27,476,000
Committee recommendation.....	27,543,000

The Committee recommends \$27,543,000, an increase of \$67,000 over the House allowance. Included under this appropriation heading are the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. Although the House approved the full amount of the budget request, the Department subsequently submitted a request for \$67,000 to cover increased pay costs at the College. The Committee has provided the amount requested for pay costs. For the College, the fiscal year 1975 appropriation will provide funds for increases in the implementation of experimental projects, construction projects, upgrading of the physical plant, increased faculty salaries, and improvements in instructional departments and management services. The increased funds for the Model Secondary School will provide support for developing, evaluating, and validating research projects, pupil personnel services; educational services; and expanded curriculum models. Also, funds have been included for the construction of residence units and equipment for the new Model Secondary School for the Deaf. For Kendall School, the increase is for improving the in-service training program, expanded media services, library resource center, and research activities.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1974 appropriated level.....	\$62,146,000
1974 operating level.....	62,146,000
1975 budget estimate.....	79,650,000
House allowance.....	79,194,000
Committee recommendation.....	79,650,000

The Committee recommends \$79,650,000, an increase of \$456,000 over the House allowance. The recommended increase is provided in order to cover increased pay costs at the University which were not anticipated when the budget was developed and the House acted.

The increase of \$17,504,000 over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1974 will provide funds for faculty salary increases, new positions and maintenance of the physical plant. In addition, the increase

will provide funds for the construction of the university library extension, medical-dental library extension, land acquisition, and equipment for the new teaching hospital. The new teaching hospital to replace Freedmen's Hospital is scheduled to open in January 1975.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
1974 appropriated level.....	\$158,092,000
1974 operating level.....	157,592,000
1975 budget estimate.....	162,700,000
House allowance.....	170,530,000
Committee recommendation.....	179,950,000

The Committee recommends \$179,950,000, an increase of \$9,420,000 over the House bill and \$17,250,000 over the budget request. Funds provided under this account support activities of the Office of Child Development and the Administration on Aging. The Committee has deferred consideration of funds requested under Title VII of the Older Americans Act, the Juvenile Delinquency Act, and the Economic Opportunity Act.

The Committee has approved the request of \$30,700,000 for child development programs. Of the amount provided, \$15,700,000 is for research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare and development which are of regional or national significance. Specific areas of concern include education for parenthood, day care, child abuse, and children with special needs. An amount of \$15 million is provided for activities authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. In this, the second year of operation, efforts will be undertaken to continue and expand child abuse activities including research, demonstrations, training, and technical assistance.

The bill includes \$122 million for special programs for the aging, an increase of \$11 million over the House amount and \$19 million over the budget request. The amount recommended includes \$105 million for State and community services, authorized by Title III of the Older Americans Act. Funds are provided for partial support of designated State agencies on aging, assistance to approximately 500 areawide planning and social services agencies, and model projects. The Committee has also restored personnel training programs to last year's level of \$10 million.

For salaries and expenses, the Committee has allowed \$27,250,000. The Committee concurs with the House in deleting a portion of the funds requested for payment of standard-level user charges, and, in keeping with policy followed throughout this bill, has restricted travel costs to last year's level.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$18,794,000
1974 operating level.....	18,794,000
1975 budget estimate.....	22,861,000
House allowance.....	22,321,000
Committee recommendation.....	22,207,000

The Committee recommends \$22,207,000, a decrease of \$114,000 below the House allowance. This represents a decrease of \$654,000 from the FY 1975 budget request and an increase of \$3,413,000 over the FY 1974 operating level. Authorization is also included to transfer \$1,466,000 from Social Security Trust Funds, an increase of \$213,000 over the FY 1974 amount.

The increase over last year's level will provide for 14 new positions to handle increased work loads resulting from the enforcement of Title IX (Health and Social Services) and implementation of the anti-sex discrimination provisions.

The level recommended by the Committee will provide funds for payment of space and building services to GSA. \$237,000 is also for special projects in the Office of Civil Rights. The Committee notes that the travel for OCR will remain at the fiscal 1974 level which is consistent with Committee policy in this bill for all HEW programs.

It is the intent of the Senate Appropriations Committee to hold a series of oversight hearings to monitor compliance by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the equal enforcement funds expenditure limitation on the Office for Civil Rights. The Office for Civil Rights should prepare a report by region of its activities to date, and submit it to the Committee no later than January 1, 1975.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1974 appropriated level.....	\$74,729,000
1974 operating level.....	74,729,000
1975 budget estimate.....	97,930,000
House allowance.....	93,970,000
Committee recommendation.....	78,754,000

The Committee recommends \$78,754,000, a decrease of \$15,216,000 below House allowance. This represents a decrease of \$19,176,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$4,025,000 over the 1974 operating level. Authorization is also included to transfer \$8,255,000 from Social Security Trust Funds, an increase of \$365,000 over the FY 1974 amount. The allowance defers action on the request of \$20,810,000 for Policy Research pending enactment of legislation to replace Section 232 of the expired Economic Opportunity Act.

Committee recommendation will allow the full House allowance for increased audit staff, but no funds shall be used to expand the HEW "internal security" unit. Funds to finance the additional 17 auditors shall be derived from other programs under the Office of the Secretary.

The FY 1975 amount will provide for mandatory cost increases including \$13,022,000 to pay GSA for office space and building services. This represents a decrease of 10 percent from the budget request of \$14,472,000 and represents the estimated charges to be made by GSA.

The Committee has reduced the year-to-year increase proposed for travel as well as taken a reduction against overhead costs.

The Committee has also reduced a new category called "special projects" by \$1.9 million. Upon closer inspection, the Committee found that "special projects" was, in part, merely a new name for furniture, which the Committee and the Congress denied last year.

The Committee reaffirms its belief that restoration of budget cuts in vital health and education programs is a much better use of scarce

resources. If the Department believes additional furniture is necessary, Governmental surplus property should be used, or the costs of new furniture should be absorbed.

The Committee notes the increasing requirement for the use of electronic data processing and medical systems in the administration and operation of HEW programs. Over the past several years, the Federal Government has implemented more effective procurement policies and practices that assure the taxpayer of increased performance for price.

However, non-Federal organizations which are awarded grants and contracts to carry out HEW programs have not always followed the same procurement procedures in obtaining the best buy through the competitive process. The Federal Government often has had to pay an unnecessarily higher price as a result of less efficient procurement policies followed by HEW contractors and grantees.

Consequently, the Committee urges that data processing and medical systems required to fulfill contracts let by HEW and financed with Federal Government funds should be obtained by the competitive process or, if necessary, the sole source must be fully justified.

The Committee is distressed by the lack of effort on the part of the recipients of HEW funds to employ handicapped individuals. In order to stimulate activity in the recruitment of handicapped individuals, at both the professional and non-professional levels, the Committee feels that the Department itself could become a model for demonstration of such an effort.

TITLE III RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES, DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$91,760,000
1975 budget estimate.....	102,344,000
House allowance.....	96,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	100,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the House allowance. This amount is \$2,344,000 less than the Agency request for 1975 but \$8,240,000 more than the appropriation for 1974.

The Committee is adamant that none of the recommended decrease from the budget request come from any of the Older American Volunteer Programs. The proven success of these programs, including the Service Corps of Retired Executives/Active Corps of Executives, Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, has created a great demand for their services.

Action was established in 1971 under the reorganization authority granted to the President. Legislative authority for the Agency and its domestic programs is found in the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973. (P.L. 93-113), signed by the President on October 1, 1973. The Agency's activities include the Peace Corps and among its domestic programs, VISTA, University Year for ACTION, Foster Grandparents, Retired Senior Volunteers, Senior Companions, the Service Corps of Retired Executives/Active Corps of Executives, the Program for Local Service and other Special Volunteer Programs.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

PAYMENT TO THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

1974 appropriated level.....	\$50,000,000
1974 operating level.....	47,750,000
1975 budget estimate.....	60,000,000
House allowance.....	60,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	65,000,000

The Committee recommends \$65,000,000, the full amount authorized in PL 93-84, and an increase of \$5,000,000 over the amount of the President's budget request and House allowance. Some 84% of this increase will be granted directly to more than 400 local public television and radio stations throughout the country. Of the total, \$60,000,000 represents a definite appropriation, and \$5,000,000 is contingent upon matching contributions from non-Federal sources.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is a nonprofit private corporation to develop and improve noncommercial radio and television broadcasting and assist in establishing a public broadcasting service more widely available throughout the Nation.

The Corporation makes community service grants to licensees operating public television stations and public radio stations, and also supports production of quality public television and radio programs. The Corporation also makes grants to radio and television stations throughout the Country for the production of programs for national, regional, or local use, and provides financial support for national inter-connection systems serving television and radio stations.

The Committee notes that a revolutionary new system called the Station Program Cooperative has been installed this year for selecting public television programming. It was designed to permit the purchase of national programs by local public television stations with the aim toward furthering station independence and reducing centralized staff decision-making. The Committee has reservations, however, about the possibly adverse impact of the cooperative system on the diversity of programming, including programming for specialized tastes and minority groups. The Committee is concerned that there may be a tendency for stations to drop potentially controversial programs such as those on political subjects, in favor of mundane, less controversial shows appealing to as many people as possible. During the coming year, the Committee therefore expects to make a careful review of the impact of the station cooperative plan.

The Committee is encouraged that long range financing legislation for public broadcasting is making progress in Congress. Such legislation will not only assure public broadcasting of greater stability in funding, but will help protect public broadcasting from unwarranted influence.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$11,900,000
1975 budget estimate.....	15,970,000
House allowance.....	15,521,000
Committee recommendation.....	15,521,000

The Committee recommends \$15,521,000, the same as the House allowance, and an increase of \$3,621,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Committee strongly recommends approval of the request for 29 new permanent positions for 1975 to enable the Service to cope with the mounting work load.

The Committee agrees with the House in the reduction of the requested increase of \$1,485,000 for payments to the General Services Administration for office space by \$149,000, and has also reduced research and training contracts from \$400,000 to \$100,000.

The increase over the 1974 appropriation is primarily for the annualization costs of the 52 new positions approved in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1974 and for the costs of the additional 29 positions included in the FY 1975 budget request and for increases made necessary by the Government-wide change in the present system for paying for office space.

The Committee has noted the report of the President's Commission for Industrial Peace, which recommended that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service be given the financial and other support necessary to enlarge, and elevate the standing of, its professional mediation staff. The Committee, therefore, believes that approval of the recommended amount is justified in order to promote labor-management peace at a time of serious economic difficulty and potential industrial disruption.

The Committee also concurs with the House action eliminating the portion of the appropriation language for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$406,000
1975 budget estimate.....	502,000
House allowance.....	409,000
Committee recommendation.....	409,000

The Committee recommends \$409,000, the same as the House allowance, and a reduction of \$93,000 from the budget request. This amount will continue to support the existing staff of the Commission. The Committee concurs with the House in not being convinced that it is necessary at this time to add four new positions to the Commission's staff.

The Commission began operating in fiscal year 1972. As stated in the enabling legislation (Public Law 91-345), the functions include: (1) Advising the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy for libraries and information science; (2) conducting studies, surveys, and analyses of national library and informational needs; (3) evaluating current library and information resources and services; (4) developing overall needs; (5) advising Federal, State, local and private agencies; (6) promoting library and information science research, and (7) preparing an annual report to the President and the Congress.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	\$56,057,000
1975 budget estimate.....	61,400,000
House allowance.....	60,980,000
Committee recommendation.....	60,980,000

The Committee recommends \$60,980,000, the full amount of the House allowance, and a decrease of \$420,000 from the budget request. This represents an increase of \$4,923,000 over the 1974 appropriation, primarily for mandatory increases.

The Committee concurred with the House reduction of \$420,000 from the request for rental payments to the General Services Administration, consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

The \$60,980,000 recommended provides for an increase of 2.5 man-years of employment, for a total of 2,452 man-years, to process the an-

ticipated workload during 1975, including 48,000 unfair labor practices cases.

Under the National Labor Relations Act, the Board is responsible for resolving representation disputes and for remedying and preventing unfair labor practices by employers or labor organizations.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES	
1974 appropriated level.....	\$2, 930, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	3, 206, 000
House allowance.....	3, 186, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 186, 000

The Committee recommends \$3,186,000, the full amount of the House allowance and a decrease of \$20,000 from the budget request. This represents an increase of \$256,000 over the 1974 appropriation, primarily for higher salary costs to support 74 positions, the same level as in 1974.

The Committee concurs with the House reduction of \$20,000 from the \$202,000 requested for rent, communications, and utilities. This is consistent with the policy followed by the Committee throughout the bill.

This independent, related agency, first established by Congress in 1926 and composed in its present form in 1934, administers the Railway Labor Act. This statute is designed to provide orderly procedures for the settlement of labor disputes in the railroad and airline industries and interpret agreements made in mediation. The National Railroad Adjustment Board was established in 1934 under the Railway Labor Act for the purpose of disposing of grievances arising under the terms of collective bargaining agreements in the railroad industry. Approximately one million employees are under the Board's jurisdiction.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES	
1974 appropriated level.....	\$4, 890, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	5, 720, 000
House allowance.....	5, 512, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 700, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,700,000, a decrease of \$20,000 from the budget request, but an increase of \$188,000 over the House allowance.

This quasi-judicial Commission was established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Its function is the adjudication of occupational safety and health enforcement actions initiated by the Department of Labor which are contested by employers, employees, or by representatives of employees. The Commission holds factfinding hearings and issues orders affirming, modifying, or vacating enforcement actions.

The Committee concurs with the House reduction of \$20,000 from the budget request for payment of rental charges, consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

The Committee strongly recommends restoration of the remaining \$188,000 cut by the House, and instructs the Commission to immediately fill all authorized positions that are as yet unfilled. With a workload expected to nearly triple in 1975, it is vitally important that the Commission maintain its staffing at the full authorized level. The Committee is advised that the situation has become so serious that some cases have been held for review for about two years as a result of the backlogging.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE CREDITS

1974 appropriated level.....	\$22, 478, 000
1975 budget estimate.....	3, 516, 000
House allowance.....	3, 516, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 516, 000

The Committee recommends \$3,516,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance, and a decrease of \$18,962,000 from the 1974 appropriation. The last of ten yearly installments on the amount due the Railroad Retirement Account for creditable military service by railroad workers through June 30, 1963 was appropriated in 1974. Interest on each installment was due the railroad retirement account up to the date the ten appropriations were made. The amount in the bill covers the additional interest due the Railroad Retirement Account arising from the fact that the ten appropriations for this purpose were not enacted by July 1 of each year.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1974 appropriated level.....	(\$22, 717, 000)
1975 budget estimate.....	(26, 061, 000)
House allowance.....	(24, 336, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(24, 336, 000)

The Committee recommends \$24,336,000, the amount of the House allowance, a reduction of \$1,725,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$1,619,000 over last year's appropriation.

The Railroad Retirement Board administers a retirement system for railroad employees who have retired because of age or disability, and to eligible wives and survivors of such employees. The system is financed by taxes paid by railroad employees and employers into a trust fund. The amounts needed for benefit payments and administrative expenses are derived from this fund.

The Committee concurs with the action taken by the House to decrease the budget request by \$1,725,000 from the amount included for payment of rental charges to the General Services Administration. The Committee agrees that trust funds should not be assessed charges used to pay the cost of constructing Federal office buildings used for purposes unrelated to the program financed by the trust fund and agrees that payments to the General Services Administration should be reduced by \$1,725,000 from the amount proposed for 1975. The Committee has included bill language to specifically prohibit utilization of these trust funds for payments of these standard-level user charges.

The increase over the 1974 appropriation is accounted for by such mandatory items as the annualization of the 1974 increase in postage rates, the annualization of the October, 1973 pay increase, the cost of within-grade salary advancements, and by the purchase of a computer acquired earlier on a rental basis and additional workloads created by changes in the law in 1973. No new positions were requested for 1975.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1974 appropriated level.....	\$13,842,000
1975 budget estimate.....	14,505,000
House allowance.....	14,505,000
Committee recommendation.....	14,505,000

The Committee recommends \$14,505,000, the full amount of the budget request and House allowance. This represents an increase of \$663,000 over the 1974 appropriation, primarily for annualization of pay increases, and higher costs of supplies, materials, and equipment. No new positions are provided. The existing 1,102 positions are expected to be sufficient to handle the estimated increase in membership of the Home from 2,764 to 2,811.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 208, 209, and 219.

The Committee has deleted the House bill language for sections 208, 209, and 210. The Committee has restored bill language which appeared in the fiscal year 1974 appropriation public law.

Section 210.

The Advisory Committee on Medicare Administration, Contracting and Subcontracting issued its formal report to the Secretary of HEW and the Commissioner of Social Security Administration on June 21, 1974. That report contains numerous recommendations concerning Medicare administration which if implemented would result in more effective administration at a more reasonable cost. Consequently, the committee directs that HEW report to the Committee in detail its actions to implement this report or its reasons for no doing so. The Committee expects that the competitive process will be utilized to the fullest extent possible in the administration of Medicare or similar programs, particularly in the procurement of equipment, goods, and services or changes in providers of equipment, goods, and services. The Committee's "cost limitation" language will assure that no federal monies will be expended for reimbursement for administration costs incurred following a change of sources where the costs are in excess of the amount said services could have been procured for through the competitive process.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following amendments recommended by the Committee in this bill, not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, are brought to the attention of the Senate in accordance with Senate Rule XVI.

On Page 19, in connection with "Higher Education":

Provided that none of the funds in this act shall be used to pay any amount for basic opportunity grants for full-time students who were enrolled at institutions of higher education prior to April 1, 1973 or for part-time students enrolled at such institutions after April 1, 1973 Provided further, That funds appropriated in fiscal year 1974 for work-study shall remain available until June 30, 1975.

On Page 21, in connection with "Higher Education Facilities Loan and Insurance Fund":

Not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be made during the current fiscal year from funds previously appropriated.

On Page 27, in connection with "Limitation on salaries and expenses":

Provided further, that notwithstanding any other provision in law, no portion of this limitation shall be available for payments of standard-level user charges pursuant to Section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, (40 U.S.C. 490(j)).

On page 34, in connection with "General Provisions, Section 210":

SEC. 210. (a) No funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to pay any agency or organization, which is a party to an agreement entered into under section 1816 of the Social Security Act, or to any carrier, which is a party to an agreement entered into under section 1842 of such Act, with respect to any service described in subsection (b), (whether provided directly by such agency or organization or such carrier or by another party under contract with such agency, organization or carrier), any amount in excess of the amount which such service is determined to have cost if such service had been furnished under contract, between such agency or organization or such carrier and another party engaged in the business of furnishing such service, entered into for at least a one-year period on the basis of fixed-price competitive bidding judged on the basis of total administrative costs. In applying the limitation imposed by the preceding sentence with respect to any such service (which is to be provided directly to themselves by such an agency, organization or a carrier), any startup costs incurred in connection with the provision of such service shall not be excluded in determining the amount of the cost of providing such service over the one-year period commencing with the date such agency, organization, or carrier first commences to provide such service directly, in lieu of the contract service referenced above.

(b) A service referred to in subsection (a) is a service—

(1) which an agency or organization or carrier (which is a party to an agreement referred to in subsection (a)) is obligated to provide under such agreement,

(2) which, for a period ending on or after June 30, 1974, was furnished by another party pursuant to a contract entered into prior to such date between such other party and such agency or organization or such carrier, and

(3) which is furnished after the expiration of the contract referred to in clause (2) either directly by such agency, organization or carrier, or by another party under a contract entered into

between such other party and such agency or organization or such carrier.

On Page 37, in connection with "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board":

Provided further, that notwithstanding any other provision in law, no portion of this limitation shall be available for payments of standard-level user charges pursuant to Section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, (40 U.S.C. 490(j)).

On Page 41, in connection with "General Provisions, Section 411":

Sec. 411. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are each authorized to make available not to exceed \$7,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under Titles I and II, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1975

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item.	New budget (obligational) authority, 1974	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1975	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1970)	\$2,700,000	-----	-\$2,700,000
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)	7,161,000	-----	-7,161,000
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies, indefinite (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967)	1,549,000	\$1,500,000	-49,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds	11,410,000	1,500,000	-9,910,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1975**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1974	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1975	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Manpower Administration: Unemployment trust funds.....	\$6, 887, 584, 000	\$6, 755, 823, 000	-\$131, 761, 000
Special workmen's compensation expenses.....	3, 997, 000	4, 347, 000	+350, 000
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	253, 000		-253, 000
Total, Department of Labor.....	6, 891, 834, 000	6, 760, 170, 000	-131, 664, 000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Assistant Secretary for Health: Public Health Service trust funds.....	1, 583, 000	1, 621, 000	+38, 000

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Office of Education: Special statistical compilations and surveys.....	13, 000	25, 000	+12, 000
Social Security Administration:			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	52, 322, 394, 000	58, 369, 347, 000	+6, 046, 953, 000
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	6, 998, 665, 000	7, 886, 004, 000	+887, 339, 000
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	11, 732, 514, 000	12, 472, 003, 000	+739, 489, 000
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund.....	3, 744, 162, 000	4, 242, 006, 000	+497, 844, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	74, 799, 331, 000	82, 971, 006, 000	+8, 171, 675, 000
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	2, 611, 528, 000	2, 781, 416, 000	+169, 888, 000
SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME			
Payment of claims.....	5, 000	5, 000	
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, trust funds.....	84, 302, 698, 000	92, 512, 597, 000	+8, 209, 899, 000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975

Title I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION								
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION								
Planning, evaluation, and research.....	\$10,075,000	\$10,075,000	\$5,325,000	\$5,275,000	\$5,275,000	-\$4,800,000	-\$50,000	-----
Manpower program administration.....	84,682,000	84,682,000	34,683,000	34,404,000	34,404,000	+372,000	-278,000	-----
Apprenticeship services.....	8,575,000	8,575,000	9,261,000	9,711,000	10,211,000	+1,636,000	+950,000	+500,000
U.S. employment service.....	581,000	581,000	609,000	609,000	609,000	+28,000	-----	-----
Unemployment insurance service.....	342,000	342,000	239,000	239,000	239,000	-103,000	-----	-----
Investigation and compliance.....	761,000	761,000	823,000	773,000	773,000	+12,000	-50,000	-----
Executive direction and management.....	16,523,000	16,523,000	16,823,000	16,748,000	16,748,000	+225,000	-75,000	-----
Total.....	70,889,000	70,889,000	67,763,000	67,759,000	68,259,000	-2,630,000	+496,000	+500,000
<i>Trust fund transfer.....</i>	<i>26,766,000</i>	<i>26,766,000</i>	<i>28,165,000</i>	<i>28,165,000</i>	<i>28,165,000</i>	<i>+1,599,000</i>	-----	-----

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COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER ASSISTANCE								
State and local programs.....	1,967,000,000	1,967,000,000	1,669,000,000	2,030,000,000	1,750,000,000	-217,000,000	+81,000,000	-280,000,000
Title I.....	(1,597,000,000)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,319,000,000)	(1,680,000,000)	1,350,000,000	-247,000,000	+81,000,000	(-380,000,000)
Title II.....	(370,000,000)	(370,000,000)	(350,000,000)	(350,000,000)	(400,000,000)	(+30,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
National programs.....	422,083,000	422,083,000	381,000,000	420,000,000	400,000,000	-22,083,000	+19,000,000	-20,000,000
National training programs.....	(379,216,000)	(379,216,000)	(338,525,000)	(371,960,000)	351,960,000	(-27,256,000)	(+13,435,000)	(-20,000,000)
Program support.....	(42,867,000)	(42,867,000)	(42,475,000)	(48,040,000)	(48,040,000)	(+5,173,000)	(+5,565,000)	-----
Total.....	2,389,083,000	2,389,083,000	2,050,000,000	2,450,000,000	2,150,000,000	-239,083,000	+100,000,000	-300,000,000
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----	10,000,000	20,000,000	+10,000,000	+20,000,000	+10,000,000
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES								
Payments to Federal employees.....	113,500,000	113,500,000	121,200,000	121,200,000	121,200,000	+7,700,000	-----	-----
Payments to ex-servicemen.....	208,200,000	208,200,000	209,700,000	209,700,000	209,700,000	+1,500,000	-----	-----
Trade adjustment assistance.....	43,300,000	43,300,000	34,100,000	34,100,000	34,100,000	-9,200,000	-----	-----
Total.....	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	-----	-----	-----
GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	64,400,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	-----	-----	-----
<i>Trust fund transfer.....</i>	<i>898,400,000</i>	<i>898,400,000</i>	<i>845,400,000</i>	<i>845,400,000</i>	<i>875,400,000</i>	<i>+77,000,000</i>	<i>+130,000,000</i>	<i>+130,000,000</i>
Unemployment Insurance Service.....	(463,600,000)	(463,600,000)	(450,600,000)	(450,600,000)	(543,600,000)	(+80,000,000)	(+93,000,000)	(+93,000,000)
Employment Service.....	(471,200,000)	(471,200,000)	(430,200,000)	(430,200,000)	(467,200,000)	(-4,000,000)	(+37,000,000)	(+37,000,000)
Contingency Fund.....	(28,000,000)	(28,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	-----	-----
Total, Manpower Administration	2,899,372,000	2,899,372,000	2,547,163,000	2,957,159,000	\$2,667,659,000	-231,713,000	+120,496,000	-289,500,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued								
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Labor-management relations services.....	972,000	972,000	1,137,000	1,118,000	1,118,000	+146,000	-19,000	-----
Labor-management policy development.....	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,178,000	2,159,000	2,159,000	+189,000	-19,000	-----
Administration of reporting and disclosure laws.....	13,833,000	13,833,000	17,586,000	16,099,000	16,099,000	+2,266,000	-1,487,000	-----
Veterans reemployment rights.....	2,210,000	2,210,000	2,399,000	2,355,000	2,355,000	+145,000	-44,000	-----
Federal labor-management relations.....	3,758,000	3,758,000	4,234,000	4,150,000	4,150,000	+392,000	-81,000	-----
Executive direction and administrative services.....	1,605,000	1,605,000	2,066,000	2,009,000	1,864,000	+259,000	-202,000	-145,000
Total.....	24,398,000	24,398,000	29,600,000	27,890,000	27,745,000	+3,347,000	-1,855,000	-145,000

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EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Improving and protecting wages.....	27,690,000	27,690,000	32,361,000	32,180,000	32,180,000	+4,470,000	-201,000	-----
Elimination of discrimination in employment.....	8,950,000	8,950,000	10,567,000	10,511,000	10,511,000	+1,561,000	-56,000	-----
Worker's compensation.....	15,759,000	15,759,000	21,528,000	21,408,000	21,408,000	+5,644,000	-125,000	-----
Program development and administration.....	4,701,000	4,701,000	5,319,000	5,288,000	5,076,000	+375,000	-243,000	-212,000
Total.....	57,100,000	57,100,000	69,775,000	69,386,000	69,150,000	+12,050,000	-623,000	-212,000
SPECIAL BENEFITS								
Federal civilian employees benefits.....	100,110,000	100,110,000	116,917,000	116,917,000	118,917,000	+16,867,000	-----	-----
Black lung compensation benefits.....	25,040,000	25,040,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	+10,960,000	-----	-----
Longshoremen and harbor workers' benefits.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,948,000	1,948,000	1,948,000	+146,000	-----	-----
Other benefits.....	11,437,000	11,437,000	10,137,000	10,137,000	10,137,000	-1,300,000	-----	-----
Total.....	138,387,000	138,387,000	165,000,000	165,000,000	168,000,000	+26,613,000	-----	-----
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
Safety and health standards.....	4,355,000	4,355,000	4,939,000	4,802,000	4,802,000	+447,000	-137,000	-----
Enforcement:								
Federal inspections.....	29,891,000	29,891,000	37,171,000	35,666,000	45,966,000	+15,775,000	+8,495,000	+10,000,000
State programs.....	28,000,000	28,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	41,000,000	+18,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Training, education, and information.....	4,491,000	4,491,000	4,802,000	4,874,000	4,874,000	+333,000	-18,000	-----
Safety and health statistics.....	5,141,000	5,141,000	5,531,000	5,526,000	5,526,000	+385,000	-5,000	-----
Executive direction and administration.....	3,530,000	3,530,000	3,967,000	3,048,000	3,336,000	-192,000	-629,000	-610,000
Total.....	70,408,000	70,408,000	102,560,000	100,816,000	105,200,000	+34,792,000	+2,706,000	+4,300,000

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See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued								
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS								
Manpower and employment.....	14,876,000	14,876,000	17,033,000	16,900,000	16,900,000	+2,114,000	-43,000	-----
Prices and cost of living.....	6,780,000	6,780,000	9,125,000	9,063,000	9,063,000	+2,283,000	-62,000	-----
Wages and industrial relations.....	5,606,000	5,606,000	7,766,000	7,719,000	7,719,000	+2,113,000	-47,000	-----
Productivity and technology.....	1,808,000	1,803,000	2,125,000	2,106,000	2,106,000	+303,000	-19,000	-----
Economic research.....	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,313,000	1,307,000	1,307,000	+111,000	-6,000	-----
Executive direction and staff services.....	8,439,000	8,439,000	9,714,000	9,676,000	9,548,000	+1,103,000	-166,000	-128,000
Revision of the consumer price index.....	10,543,000	10,543,000	6,174,000	6,139,000	6,139,000	-4,404,000	-35,000	-----
Total.....	49,243,000	49,243,000	53,250,000	53,000,000	52,872,000	+3,629,000	-378,000	-128,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Executive direction.....	6,248,000	6,248,000	7,900,000	7,096,000	7,096,000	+848,000	-804,000	-----
Legal services.....	7,802,000	7,802,000	9,012,000	8,732,000	7,802,000	-----	-1,210,000	-930,000
International labor affairs.....	2,279,000	2,279,000	3,067,000	2,879,000	2,279,000	-----	-778,000	-600,000
Administration and management.....	8,333,000	8,333,000	10,201,000	10,067,000	9,672,000	+1,339,000	-529,000	-385,000
Appeals from determination of Federal employee claims.....	189,000	189,000	260,000	256,000	256,000	+67,000	-4,000	-----
Promoting employment of the handicapped.....	943,000	943,000	1,270,000	1,270,000	1,270,000	+327,000	-----	-----
Total.....	25,794,000	25,794,000	31,700,000	30,290,000	28,375,000	+2,581,000	-3,325,000	-1,915,000
Trust Fund transfer.....	797,000	797,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	+83,000	-----	-----
Special Foreign Currency.....	181,000	181,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	+19,000	-----	-----
Total, Department of Labor: New budget (obligational) authority.....	3,264,883,000	3,264,883,000	2,990,188,000	3,408,717,000	3,116,207,000	-148,676,000	+117,019,000	-287,510,000
Trust fund limitations.....	898,400,000	898,400,000	846,400,000	846,400,000	972,400,000	+77,000,000	+130,000,000	+130,000,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
HEALTH SERVICES								
1. Community health services:								
(a) Comprehensive health grants to States.....	(\$90,000,000)	(\$90,000,000)	(\$90,000,000)	(?)				
(b) Community health centers.....	(205,500,000)	(205,500,000)	(200,400,000)	(?)				
(c) Maternal and child health:								
(1) Grants to States.....	182,678,000	182,678,000	243,951,000	\$261,951,000	\$281,951,000	+\$38,000,000	+\$38,000,000	+\$20,000,000
(2) Project grants.....	111,273,000	111,273,000						
(3) Research and training.....	21,917,000	21,917,000	21,917,000	21,917,000	25,917,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000
(4) Sudden infant death information dissemination.....				1,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal.....	265,868,000	265,868,000	265,868,000	284,868,000	309,868,000	+44,000,000	+44,000,000	+25,000,000
(d) Family planning.....	(100,615,000)	(100,615,000)	(100,615,000)	(?)	(?)			
(e) Migrant health.....	(25,000,000)	(28,750,000)	(24,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(f) Health maintenance organizations.....	60,200,000 (500,000)	60,200,000 (500,000)	58,000,000 (2,000,000)	18,000,000 (?)	18,000,000 (?)	-42,200,000	-40,000,000	
(g) National health service corps.....	(10,499,000)	(9,849,000)	(9,255,000)	(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	326,068,000	326,068,000	323,868,000	302,868,000	327,868,000	+1,800,000	+4,000,000	+25,000,000
2. Quality assurance.....	5,613,000	5,613,000	5,774,000	5,774,000	5,774,000	+161,000		
3. Patient care and special health services.....	104,668,000	104,668,000	109,184,000	109,184,000	112,684,000	+8,016,000	+3,500,000	3,500,000
(PHS hospitals).....	[86,460,000]	[86,460,000]	[89,015,000]	[89,015,000]	[92,515,000]	[+3,055,000]	[+3,500,000]	[+3,500,000]
4. Buildings and facilities.....	22,300,000	21,550,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	-21,000,000		
5. Program direction.....	27,298,000 (5,879,000)	27,298,000 (5,879,000)	32,061,000 (4,682,000)	31,508,000 (?)	29,803,000	+2,305,000	-2,458,000	-1,905,000
6. Emergency medical services.....	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000	
Total.....	512,947,000	512,197,000	499,187,000	487,634,000	514,229,000	+1,282,000	+15,042,000	+26,595,000
Less: Trust fund transfer.....	-5,613,000	-5,613,000	-5,774,000	-5,774,000	-5,774,000	-161,000		
Total.....	507,334,000	506,584,000	493,413,000	481,860,000	508,455,000	+1,121,000	+15,042,000	+26,595,000
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL								
PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES								
1. Disease control:								
(a) Research grants.....								
(b) Project grants:								
(1) Venereal disease.....	24,800,000	24,800,000	24,800,000	26,000,000	30,000,000	+5,200,000	+5,200,000	+4,000,000
(2) Immunization.....	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000			
(3) Rat control.....	(13,100,000)	(13,100,000)	(13,100,000)	(?)				
(4) Lead-based paint poison prevention.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	6,500,000	9,000,000	11,000,000	+2,000,000	+4,500,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	37,500,000	41,200,000	47,200,000	+7,200,000	+9,700,000	+6,000,000
(c) Laboratory improvement.....	8,527,000	8,527,000	8,668,000	9,368,000	9,368,000	+809,000	+700,000	
(d) Health education.....	1,736,000	1,736,000	3,030,000	3,030,000	3,030,000	+1,294,000		
(e) Disease surveillance.....	40,657,000	40,657,000	40,049,000	40,049,000	40,049,000	-608,000		
Subtotal.....	90,920,000	90,920,000	89,247,000	93,647,000	99,647,000	+8,727,000	+10,400,000	+6,000,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

(1) Appropriation/activity	(2) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date	(3) 1974 operating level ¹	(4) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975	(5) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill	(6) New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						(7) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date	(8) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975	(9) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL—Con.								
PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES—Continued								
2. Occupational health.....	29,129,000	29,129,000	25,848,000	31,986,000	31,988,000	+2,857,000	+6,138,000	-----
3. Program direction.....	6,544,000	6,544,000	9,619,000	9,277,000	8,810,000	+2,286,000	-809,000	-467,000
4. Buildings and facilities.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-2,000,000	-----	-----
Total.....	128,593,000	128,593,000	124,714,000	134,910,000	140,443,000	+11,850,000	+15,729,000	+5,533,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH²								
National Cancer Institute	551,105,000	527,399,000	600,000,000	479,506,000	720,000,000	+168,895,000	+120,000,000	+240,494,000
National Heart and Lung Institute.....	300,114,000	286,749,000	309,299,000	321,196,000	330,000,000	+29,886,000	+20,701,000	+8,804,000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	45,561,000	43,955,000	43,959,000	44,388,000	51,000,000	+5,439,000	+7,041,000	+6,612,000
National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.....	159,622,000	153,736,000	152,961,000	162,207,000	178,000,000	+18,378,000	+25,039,000	+15,793,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.....	125,035,000	121,393,000	119,958,000	131,960,000	144,000,000	+18,965,000	+24,042,000	+12,640,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....	114,057,000	111,146,000	110,404,000	105,843,000	122,000,000	+7,943,000	+11,596,000	+16,157,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	175,254,000	166,865,000	168,329,000	178,106,000	198,000,000	+22,746,000	+29,671,000	+19,892,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	130,307,000	125,508,000	124,897,000	120,232,000	145,000,000	+14,693,000	+20,103,000	+24,768,000
National Eye Institute.....	41,682,000	41,228,000	39,947,000	38,878,000	50,000,000	+8,318,000	+10,053,000	+11,122,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.....	28,820,000	28,338,000	28,654,000	32,594,000	35,000,000	+6,180,000	+6,316,000	+2,406,000
Research resources.....	132,088,000	128,059,000	82,700,000	124,370,000	130,000,000	-2,088,000	+47,300,000	+5,630,000
John E. Fogarty International Center.....	4,762,000	4,762,000	4,784,000	5,384,000	6,000,000	+1,238,000	+1,216,000	+616,000
Total, Research Institutes.....	1,808,407,000	1,739,078,000	1,785,922,000	1,744,666,000	2,109,000,000	+300,593,000	+323,078,000	+364,334,000
National Library of Medicine.....	28,254,000	26,254,000	27,738,000	21,768,000	29,350,000	+3,096,000	+1,612,000	+7,582,000
Buildings and facilities.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-5,000,000	-----	-----
Office of the Director.....	12,993,000	12,993,000	18,124,000	17,894,000	17,000,000	+4,007,000	-1,124,000	-894,000
Total, National Institutes of Health.....	1,856,654,000	1,786,325,000	1,831,784,000	1,787,328,000	2,158,350,000	+302,696,000	+323,566,000	+371,022,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH								
1. General mental health:								
(a) Research.....	94,611,000	90,146,000	84,468,000	90,146,000	96,359,000	+1,748,000	+11,891,000	+6,213,000
(b) Training.....	101,618,000	100,084,000	65,101,000	85,101,000	104,099,000	+2,481,000	+38,998,000	+18,998,000
(c) Community programs:								
(1) Construction of centers.....	(15,000,000)	(14,250,000)	-----	(²)	-----	-----	-----	-----
(2) Staffing of centers.....	159,914,000	155,513,000	172,053,000	172,053,000	172,053,000	+12,139,000	-----	-----
(3) Mental health of children.....	20,000,000	19,000,000	26,844,000	26,844,000	26,844,000	+6,844,000	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	179,914,000	174,513,000	198,897,000	198,897,000	198,897,000	+18,983,000	-----	-----
(d) Management and information.....	23,163,000	23,163,000	16,753,000	20,253,000	19,240,000	-3,923,000	+2,487,000	-1,013,000
Subtotal.....	399,306,000	387,856,000	385,219,000	394,397,000	418,595,000	+19,289,000	+53,376,000	+24,198,000
2. Drug abuse:								
(a) Research.....	36,977,000	36,977,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	-2,977,000	-----	-----
(b) Training.....	15,571,000	15,138,000	9,969,000	12,500,000	15,571,000	-----	+5,602,000	+3,071,000
(c) Community programs:								
(1) Project grants and contracts.....	160,770,000	160,770,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	-38,770,000	-----	-----
(2) Grants to States.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	+20,000,000	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	175,770,000	175,770,000	157,000,000	157,000,000	157,000,000	-18,770,000	-----	-----
(d) Management and information.....	15,571,000	15,571,000	15,646,000	15,646,000	14,864,000	-707,000	-782,000	-782,000
Subtotal.....	243,889,000	243,456,000	216,615,000	219,146,000	221,435,000	-22,454,000	+4,820,000	+2,289,000
3. Alcoholism:								
(a) Research.....	8,934,000	8,489,000	10,405,000	10,405,000	11,588,000	+2,654,000	+1,183,000	+1,183,000
(b) Training.....	7,187,000	6,824,000	1,947,000	6,824,000	8,870,000	+1,683,000	+6,923,000	+2,046,000
(c) Community programs:								
(1) Project grants and contracts.....	70,526,000	66,956,000	32,051,000	58,908,000	73,908,000	+3,382,000	+41,857,000	+15,000,000
(2) Grants to States.....	48,000,000	45,600,000	45,600,000	52,000,000	57,000,000	+9,000,000	+11,400,000	+5,000,000
Subtotal.....	118,526,000	112,556,000	77,651,000	110,908,000	130,908,000	+12,382,000	+53,257,000	+20,000,000
(d) Management and information.....	10,040,000	10,040,000	9,863,000	9,863,000	10,163,000	+123,000	+300,000	+300,000
Subtotal.....	144,687,000	137,909,000	99,866,000	138,000,000	161,529,000	+16,842,000	+61,663,000	+23,529,000
4. Buildings and facilities.....	200,000	200,000	-----	-----	-----	-200,000	-----	-----
5. Program direction.....	9,146,000	9,146,000	10,462,000	10,058,000	9,555,000	+409,000	-907,000	-503,000
Total.....	797,228,000	778,507,000	692,162,000	761,601,000	811,114,000	+13,886,000	+118,952,000	+49,813,000
SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL (INDEFINITE)								
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.....	39,910,000	39,910,000	42,340,000	42,340,000	42,340,000	+2,430,000	-----	-----
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.....	837,138,000	818,477,000	734,502,000	803,941,000	853,454,000	+16,316,000	+118,952,000	+49,813,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION								
HEALTH RESOURCES								
1. National health statistics	(6, 675, 000)	(6, 675, 000)	(4, 200, 000)	-----				
2. Comprehensive health planning.....	(41, 883, 000)	(41, 883, 000)	-----	-----				
3. Regional medical programs	(78, 512, 000)	(74, 589, 000)	-----	-----				
4. Health services research and evaluation.....	(16, 600, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	-----				
	(37, 743, 000)	(35, 105, 000)	(26, 000, 000)	-----				
5. Health manpower:								
(a) Health professions:								
(i) Institutional assistance:								
(i) Capitation grants.....	(187, 277, 000)	(185, 538, 000)	(150, 000, 000)	-----				
(ii) Start-up and conversion assistance.....	(6, 000, 000)	(6, 000, 000)	(4, 700, 000)	-----				
(iii) Financial distress grants.....	(15, 000, 000)	(15, 000, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	-----				
(iv) Special projects.....	(53, 500, 000)	(50, 826, 000)	(37, 583, 000)	-----				
(Subtotal.....)	(261, 777, 000)	(257, 364, 000)	(197, 283, 000)	(?)				
(2) Student assistance:								
(i) Loans.....	(36, 000, 000)	(36, 000, 000)	(30, 000, 000)	-----				
(ii) General scholarships.....	(15, 500, 000)	(14, 626, 000)	(6, 900, 000)	-----				
(iii) National Health Service scholarships.....	(5, 000, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----				
(iv) Loan payments.....	(400, 000)	(400, 000)	(600, 000)	-----				
Subtotal.....	(51, 900, 000)	(51, 026, 000)	(37, 500, 000)	(?)				
(Subtotal.....)	(56, 900, 000)	(56, 026, 000)	(40, 500, 000)	-----				
(3) Dental health activities.....	(9, 279, 000)	(8, 581, 000)	(7, 842, 000)	-----				
Subtotal.....	(61, 179, 000)	(59, 557, 000)	(45, 342, 000)	(?)				
(Subtotal.....)	(327, 956, 000)	(321, 921, 000)	(245, 625, 000)	-----				

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

(1) Appropriation/activity	(2) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date	(3) 1974 operating level	(4) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975	(5) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill	(6) New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						(7) New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date	(8) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975	(9) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION—Continued								
HEALTH RESOURCES—Continued								
(b) Nursing:								
(1) Institutional assistance:								
(i) Capitation grants.....	(36,150,000)	(34,343,000)						
(ii) Start-up and conversion assistance.....								
(iii) Financial distress grants.....	(5,000,000)	(4,750,000)						
(iv) Special projects.....	(20,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(20,000,000)					
(Subtotal).....	(61,150,000)	(58,093,000)	(20,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(2) Student assistance:								
(i) Loans.....	(24,000,000)	(22,800,000)	(18,000,000)					
(ii) General scholarships.....	(20,500,000)	(19,476,000)	(6,000,000)					
(iii) Traineeships.....	(13,700,000)	(13,016,000)						
(iv) Loan repayments.....	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)					
Subtotal.....	(46,100,000)	(43,876,000)	(25,600,000)	(?)	(?)			
(3) Educational research grants and contracts.....								
Subtotal.....	(7,589,000)	(7,191,000)						
(Subtotal).....	(128,519,000)	(122,176,000)	(45,600,000)	(?)	(?)			
(c) Public health.....	(21,600,000)	(20,520,000)						
(d) Allied health.....	(36,854,000)	(35,013,000)						
(e) Initiative awards and computer technology.....	(50,100,000)	(49,950,000)	(39,575,000)					
(f) Family medicine and primary care.....	(10,000,000)	(9,500,000)	(15,000,000)					
Subtotal.....	(107,279,000)	(103,433,000)	(70,942,000)	(?)	(?)			
(Subtotal).....	(575,029,000)	(559,080,000)	(345,800,000)	(?)	(?)			

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION—Continued								
HEALTH RESOURCES—Continued								
8. Health facilities construction:								
(a) Medical facilities:								
(1) Hospitals and public health centers.....	(41,400,000)	(39,330,000)						
(2) Long-term care facilities.....	(20,800,000)	(19,780,000)						
(3) Outpatient facilities.....	(70,000,000)	(66,500,000)						
(4) Rehabilitation facilities.....	(15,000,000)	(14,250,000)						
(5) Modernization.....	(50,000,000)	(47,500,000)						
(6) Special projects.....	(9,500,000)	(9,500,000)						
(Subtotal).....	(206,700,000)	(196,840,000)						
(b) Health teaching facilities.....	(120,000,000)	(114,000,000)						
(c) Interest subsidies.....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)					
(Subtotal, health facilities construction).....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)					
(Subtotal.....)	(328,700,000)	(312,840,000)	(2,000,000)					
9. Program management.....	(50,597,000)	(49,784,000)	(42,240,000)					
Total.....	(183,151,000)	(177,892,000)	(143,882,000)	(?)	(?)			
Less: Trust fund transfer.....	(-8,133,000)	(-8,133,000)	(-8,620,000)					
(Total).....	(1,142,006,000)	(1,102,223,000)	(455,920,000)					
Medical and Dental Manpower Act of the District of Columbia.....					7,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000
Payments of sales insufficiencies.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000			
Total, Health Resources Administration.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	11,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH								
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH								
1. Program direction.....	19,373,000	19,373,000	21,399,000	21,279,000	20,215,000	+842,000	-1,184,000	-1,064,000
2. Professional standards review organizations (PSRO).....	33,670,000	33,670,000	57,900,000	48,349,000	30,000,000	-3,670,000	-27,900,000	-18,349,000
Total.....	53,043,000	53,043,000	79,299,000	69,628,000	50,215,000	-2,828,000	29,034,000	-19,413,000
Less: Trust fund transfer.....	-16,775,000	-16,775,000	-27,000,000	-27,000,000	-27,000,000	+10,225,000		
Total.....	36,268,000	36,268,000	52,299,000	42,628,000	23,215,000	-13,053,000	-29,084,000	-19,413,000
Retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers (indefinite).....	34,103,000	34,103,000	43,422,000	43,422,000	43,422,000	+9,319,000		
Scientific activities overseas (Special foreign currency program).....	1,912,000	1,912,000				-1,912,000		
Total, Assistant Secretary for Health.....	72,283,000	72,283,000	95,721,000	86,050,000	66,637,000	-5,646,000	-29,084,000	-19,413,000
Total, Health Agencies.....	3,159,881,000	3,087,897,000	3,287,134,000	3,296,089,000	3,738,839,000	+579,458,000	+451,705,000	+440,750,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
OFFICE OF EDUCATION								
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION								
1. Educationally deprived children (title I).....	(1,810,000,000)	(1,719,315,000)	(1,885,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
2. Supplementary services.....	(146,393,000)	(146,393,000)	(146,393,000)	(?)	(?)			
3. Strengthening State departments of education:								
(a) General support.....	(36,500,000)	(34,675,000)	(34,675,000)	(?)	(?)			
(b) Comprehensive planning and evaluation.....	(5,000,000)	(4,750,000)	(4,750,000)	(?)	(?)			
(Subtotal).....	(41,500,000)	(39,425,000)	(39,425,000)	(?)	(?)			
4. Bilingual education:								
(a) Local education agency grants.....	(50,608,000)	(48,477,000)	(38,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(b) Training grants.....	(5,320,000)	(5,055,000)	(25,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(c) Curriculum development.....	(5,072,000)	(4,818,000)	(7,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(Subtotal).....	(61,000,000)	(58,350,000)	(70,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
5. Right-to-read.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000			
6. Educational broadcasting projects:								
(a) Educational broadcasting facilities.....	16,500,000	15,675,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	16,000,000	-500,000	+9,000,000	+6,000,000
(b) Educational programming.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,500,000	-5,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Subtotal.....	19,500,000	18,675,000	14,000,000	17,000,000	24,500,000	+5,000,000	+10,500,000	+7,500,000
7. Civil rights advisory services.....	21,700,000	21,700,000	21,700,000	21,700,000	21,700,000			
8. Follow through.....	53,000,000	53,000,000	35,000,000	53,000,000	53,000,000		18,000,000	
9. Equipment and minor remodeling.....	(30,000,000)	(28,500,000)	(28,500,000)	(?)	(?)			
10. Drug abuse education.....	6,000,000	5,700,000						
11. Environmental education.....	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	-100,000		
12. Nutrition and health.....	(2,000,000)	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)	(?)	(?)			
Total.....	114,200,000	112,975,000	84,600,000	105,600,000	113,100,000	-1,100,000	+28,500,000	+7,500,000
School assistance in Federally affected areas:								
1. Maintenance and operations:								
(a) Payments for "A" children.....	(217,820,000)	(217,820,000)	(229,300,000)	(?)	(?)			
(b) Payments for "B" children.....	(331,680,000)	(307,096,000)	(40,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(c) Special provisions.....	(.....)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(d) Payments to other Federal agencies.....	(41,500,000)	(41,500,000)	(43,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	(591,000,000)	(574,416,000)	(320,300,000)	(?)	(?)			
2. Construction.....	(19,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
Total.....	(610,000,000)	(593,416,000)	(340,300,000)	(?)	(?)			

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued								
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—Continued								
Emergency school aid:								
1. Special projects:								
(a) Metropolitan area projects.....				(?)	(?)			
(b) Bilingual education projects.....	(9,958,000)	(9,958,000)		(?)	(?)			
(c) Educational television.....	(7,468,000)	(7,468,000)		(?)	(?)			
(d) Special programs and projects.....	(12,447,000)	(12,447,000)		(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	(29,873,000)	(29,873,000)		(?)	(?)			
2. State apportionment:								
(a) Pilot programs.....	(37,341,000)	(37,341,000)		(?)	(?)			
(b) Special programs and projects.....	(19,915,000)	(19,915,000)		(?)	(?)			
(c) General grants to Local education agencies.....	(146,875,000)	(146,875,000)		(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	(204,131,000)	(204,131,000)		(?)	(?)			
3. Emergency school assistance activities.....								
Total.....	(234,004,000)	(234,004,000)	(75,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
Education for the Handicapped:								
1. State grant program.....								
(50,000,000)	(47,500,000)	(47,500,000)		(?)	(?)			
2. Special target programs:								
(a) Deaf-blind centers:								
(14,795,000)	(14,055,000)	(12,000,000)		(?)	(?)			
(b) Early childhood projects:								
(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(14,000,000)		(?)	(?)			
(c) Specific learning disabilities:								
(3,250,000)	(3,250,000)	(3,250,000)		(?)	(?)			
(d) Regional resource centers:								
(7,243,000)	(7,243,000)	(9,243,000)		(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	(37,288,000)	(36,548,000)	(38,493,000)	(?)	(?)			
3. Innovation and development.....								
(9,916,000)	(9,916,000)	(9,916,000)		(?)	(?)			
4. Technology and communications:								
(a) Media services and captioned films.....								
(13,000,000)	(13,000,000)	(13,000,000)		(?)	(?)			
(b) Recruitment and information.....								
(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)		(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	(13,500,000)	(13,500,000)	(13,500,000)	(?)	(?)			
5. Special education and manpower development.....								
(41,700,000)	(39,615,000)	(37,700,000)		(?)	(?)			
Total.....	(152,404,000)	(147,079,000)	(147,109,000)	(?)	(?)			

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Con.								
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—Continued								
Occupational, vocational and adult education:								
1. Grants to States for vocational education:								
(a) Basic vocational education programs.....	410,851,000	405,314,000	415,978,000	415,978,000	427,012,000	+7,161,000	+11,034,000	+11,034,000
(b) Programs for students with special needs.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000			
(c) Consumer and home-making education.....	32,625,000	30,994,000	30,994,000	30,994,000	46,000,000	+13,375,000	+15,006,000	+15,006,000
(d) Work-study.....	8,262,000	7,849,000	7,849,000	7,849,000	10,524,000	+2,262,000	+2,675,000	+2,675,000
(e) Cooperative education.....	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000			
(f) State advisory councils.....	3,204,000	3,044,000	4,316,000	4,316,000	4,316,000	+1,112,000		
Subtotal.....	503,442,000	486,701,000	498,637,000	498,637,000	527,352,000	+23,910,000	+28,715,000	+28,715,000
2. Vocational research:								
(a) Innovation.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000			
(b) Curriculum development.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	
(c) Research—grants to States.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000			
Subtotal.....	38,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	
3. Career education.....			10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000		
4. Education personnel:								
(a) Teacher corps.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000			
(b) Other education professions development:								
(1) Long-term training.....								
(2) Elementary and secondary.....	48,660,000	46,229,000	8,139,000	32,655,000	8,139,000	-40,521,000		-24,516,000
(3) Vocational education.....	11,860,000	11,268,000		7,000,000	11,860,000		+11,860,000	+4,860,000
(4) New careers in education.....	300,000	286,000						
(5) Higher education.....	2,100,000	2,100,000		2,100,000	5,000,000	+2,900,000	+5,000,000	+2,900,000
Subtotal.....	62,920,000	59,883,000	8,139,000	41,755,000	24,999,000	-37,921,000	+16,860,000	-16,756,000
Subtotal.....	100,420,000	97,383,000	45,639,000	79,255,000	62,499,000	-37,921,000	+16,860,000	-16,756,000
5. Adult education:								
(a) Grants to States.....	(56,300,000)	(53,319,000)	(53,319,000)	(?)	(?)			
(b) Special projects.....	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(c) Teacher training.....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
Subtotal.....	(66,300,000)	(63,319,000)	(63,319,000)	(?)	(?)			
6. Dropout prevention.....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
7. Ethnic heritage studies.....	(2,500,000)	(2,375,000)	(.....)	(?)	(?)			
Total.....	641,862,000	622,084,000	592,276,000	622,892,000	634,851,000	-7,011,000	+42,575,000	+11,959,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Con.								
HIGHER EDUCATION								
1. Student assistance:								
(a) Basic opportunity grants (BOG's).....	500,000,000	475,000,000	1,300,000,000	650,000,000	685,000,000	+185,000,000	-615,000,000	+35,000,000
(b) Supplemental opportunity grants.....	210,300,000	210,300,000	-----	240,300,000	240,300,000	+30,000,000	+240,300,000	-----
(c) Work-study.....	270,200,000	270,200,000	250,000,000	300,200,000	300,200,000	+50,000,000	+50,200,000	-----
(d) Cooperative education.....	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	11,250,000	+500,000	+500,000	+500,000
(e) Insured loan subsidies.....	310,000,000	310,000,000	315,000,000	315,000,000	315,000,000	+5,000,000	-----	-----
(f) Direct loans:								
(1) Federal capital contributions.....	286,000,000	286,000,000	-----	338,500,000	286,000,000	-----	+286,000,000	-52,500,000
(2) Loans to institutions.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----	+2,000,000	-----
(3) Teacher cancellations.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,440,000	6,440,000	6,440,000	+1,440,000	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	293,000,000	293,000,000	6,440,000	346,940,000	294,440,000	-2,560,000	+284,000,000	-56,500,000
(g) Incentive grants for State scholarships.....	20,000,000	19,000,000	-----	19,000,000	20,000,000	-----	+20,000,000	-1,000,000
Subtotal.....	1,614,250,000	1,588,250,000	1,882,190,000	1,882,190,000	1,942,680,000	+329,440,000	+61,500,000	+61,500,000
2. Special programs for the disadvantaged.....	70,331,000	70,331,000	70,331,000	70,331,000	70,331,000	-----	-----	-----
3. Institutional assistance:								
(a) Strengthening developing institutions.....	99,992,000	99,992,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	100,000,000	+8,000	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
(b) Construction loan subsidies.....	31,425,000	31,425,000	22,252,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(c) Language training and area studies.....	13,360,000	12,693,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	15,360,000	+2,000,000	+5,360,000	+3,360,000
(d) University community services.....	15,000,000	14,250,000	-----	14,250,000	14,250,000	-750,000	+14,250,000	-----
(e) Aid to land-grant colleges.....	10,000,000	9,500,000	-----	9,500,000	12,460,000	+2,460,000	+12,460,000	+2,960,000
(f) State post secondary education commissions.....	3,001,000	3,000,000	-----	3,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000	+4,000,000	+1,000,000
(g) Veterans cost of instruction.....	25,000,000	23,750,000	-----	23,750,000	23,750,000	-1,250,000	+23,750,000	-----
(h) Continuing education projects.....	250,000	250,000	-----	-----	-----	-250,000	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	198,027,000	194,860,000	152,252,000	182,500,000	169,820,000	-28,207,000	+17,568,000	-12,680,000
4. Personnel development:								
(a) College teacher fellowships.....	5,806,000	5,806,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-1,806,000	-----	-----
(b) Public service fellowships.....	-----	-----	-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	-----
(c) Fellowships for disadvantaged.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	-----	-----	-----
(d) Mining fellowships.....	-----	-----	-----	1,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	1,000,000
(e) Ellender fellowships.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	7,056,000	7,056,000	5,250,000	10,250,000	11,250,000	+4,194,000	+6,000,000	+1,000,000
Total.....	1,889,664,000	1,860,497,000	2,110,023,000	2,145,271,000	2,117,591,000	+227,927,000	+7,568,000	-27,680,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Con.								
HIGHER EDUCATION—Continued								
Library resources:								
1. Public libraries:								
(a) Services.....	49,209,000	46,749,000	25,000,000	46,749,000	60,500,000	+20,291,000	+44,500,000	+22,751,000
(b) Construction.....								
Subtotal.....	49,209,000	46,749,000	25,000,000	46,749,000	69,500,000	+20,291,000	+44,500,000	+22,751,000
2. School library resources.....	(95,000,000)	(90,250,000)	(90,250,000)	(?)				
3. College library resources.....	10,500,000	9,975,000		9,975,000	12,500,000	+2,000,000	+12,500,000	+2,525,000
4. Undergraduate instructional equipment.....	12,500,000	11,875,000		5,000,000	12,500,000		+12,500,000	+7,500,000
5. Training and demonstrations.....	4,500,000	4,275,000		2,000,000	5,357,000	+857,000	+5,357,000	+3,357,000
Total.....	76,709,000	72,874,000	25,000,000	63,724,000	99,857,000	+23,148,000	+74,857,000	+36,133,000

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Educational activities overseas (Special foreign currency program).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			-1,000,000
Salaries and expenses:								
1. Program administration.....	81,199,000	81,199,000	101,484,000	101,089,000	95,442,000	+14,243,000	-6,042,000	-5,647,000
2. Planning and evaluation.....	7,219,000	7,219,000	9,000,000	7,219,000	6,858,000	-361,000	-2,142,000	-361,000
3. General program dissemination.....			4,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	+1,900,000	-2,100,000	-100,000
4. Advisory committees.....	1,205,000	1,205,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,140,000	-65,000	-60,000	-60,000
5. National Center for Education Statistics:								
(a) Surveys and special studies.....	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,085,000	-165,000	-215,000	-215,000
(b) Common core-of-data.....			1,300,000	500,000	475,000	+475,000	-825,000	-25,000
(c) National achievement study.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000		-1,500,000	
Subtotal.....	8,750,000	8,750,000	11,600,000	9,300,000	9,060,000	+310,000	-2,540,000	-240,000
Total.....	98,373,000	98,373,000	127,284,000	120,808,000	114,400,000	+16,027,000	-12,884,000	-6,408,000
Student loan insurance fund.....	88,668,000	88,668,000	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000	+26,332,000		
Higher education facilities loan and insurance fund: Participation sales insufficiencies.....	2,948,000	2,948,000	2,701,000	2,701,000	2,701,000	-247,000		
Total, Office of Education.....	2,913,424,000	2,850,419,000	3,058,884,000	3,176,996,000	3,276,000,000	+362,576,000	+217,116,000	+99,004,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION								
1. Development.....	37,528,000	37,528,000	66,732,000	39,800,000		-37,528,000	-66,732,000	-39,800,000
2. Research.....	21,324,000	21,324,000	37,518,000	23,350,000		-21,324,000	-37,518,000	-23,350,000
3. Dissemination.....	6,178,000	6,178,000	12,850,000	4,850,000		-6,178,000	-12,850,000	-4,850,000
4. Program direction.....	10,559,000	10,559,000	12,900,000	12,000,000		-10,559,000	-12,900,000	-12,000,000
Total.....	75,589,000	75,589,000	130,000,000	80,000,000	-75,589,000	-75,587,000	-130,000,000	-80,000,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION								
Improvement of post-secondary education.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	11,500,000	11,500,000	+1,500,000	-3,500,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	2,321,000	2,321,000	3,671,000	2,437,000	2,307,000	-14,000	-1,361,000	-130,000
Total, Assistant Secretary for Education.....	12,321,000	12,321,000	18,671,000	13,937,000	13,807,000	+1,486,000	-4,864,000	-130,000
Total, Education Division.....	3,001,334,000	2,947,329,000	3,207,555,000	3,270,933,000	3,289,807,000	+288,473,000	+82,252,000	+18,874,000
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE								
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE								
1. Maintenance assistance.....	5,200,252,000	5,200,252,000	4,600,858,000	4,313,000,000	4,313,000,000	-887,252,000	-287,858,000	-----
2. Medical assistance.....	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	6,592,134,000	6,293,932,000	6,293,932,000	+1,293,932,000	-298,202,000	-----
3. Social services.....	1,362,253,000	1,362,253,000	2,000,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,400,000,000	+37,747,000	-600,000,000	-300,000,000
4. State and local training.....	36,699,000	36,699,000	32,578,000	32,578,000	36,699,000	-----	+4,121,000	+4,121,000
5. Child welfare services.....	50,000,000	47,500,000	46,000,000	47,500,000	50,000,000	-----	+4,000,000	+2,500,000
6. Research.....	8,367,000	8,367,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	+833,000,000	-----	-----
7. Training projects.....	8,900,000	8,450,000	-----	6,654,000	8,900,000	-----	+8,900,000	+2,246,000
Total.....	11,666,471,000	11,663,521,000	13,280,770,000	12,402,864,000	12,111,731,000	+445,260,000	-1,169,039,000	-291,133,000
WORK INCENTIVES								
1. Training.....	250,443,000	250,443,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	140,000,000	-110,443,000	-50,000,000	-50,000,000
2. Child care.....	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	70,000,000	-20,000,000	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
Total.....	340,443,000	340,443,000	280,000,000	280,000,000	210,000,000	-110,443,000	-50,000,000	-50,000,000
REHABILITATION SERVICES								
1. Vocational rehabilitation:								
(a) Basic State grants.....	650,000,000	650,000,000	680,000,000	680,000,000	680,000,000	+30,000,000	-----	-----
(b) Service projects:								
(1) Innovation and expansion.....	29,000,000	29,000,000	-----	20,000,000	29,000,000	-----	+29,000,000	+9,000,000
(2) Deaf-blind center.....	600,000	600,000	1,780,000	1,780,000	2,000,000	+1,400,000	+220,000	+220,000
(3) Special studies and evaluation.....	9,700,000	9,700,000	4,120,000	4,120,000	5,120,000	-4,580,000	+1,060,000	+1,000,000
(4) Training and facilities grants.....	9,300,000	9,300,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	10,300,000	+1,000,000	+2,300,000	+2,300,000
Subtotal.....	48,600,000	48,600,000	13,900,000	33,900,000	46,420,000	-2,180,000	+32,520,000	+12,520,000
(c) Research.....	20,096,000	20,096,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	23,000,000	+2,904,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
(d) Training.....	15,572,000	15,572,000	11,500,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	+6,628,000	+10,700,000	-----
Subtotal.....	734,268,000	734,268,000	725,400,000	756,100,000	771,620,000	+37,352,000	+46,220,000	+15,520,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES—Continued								
REHABILITATION SERVICES—Continued								
2. Grants for the developmentally disabled:								
(a) State grants.....	(32,500,000)	(30,875,000)	(30,875,000)	(?)				
(b) Service projects.....	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000			
(c) University affiliated facilities.....	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(?)				
	(4,250,000)	(4,250,000)	(4,250,000)	(?)				
Subtotal.....	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000			
Total, Rehabilitation services.....	746,768,000	746,768,000	737,900,000	768,600,000	784,120,000	+37,352,000	+46,220	+15,520,000
Salaries and expenses.....	62,604,000	62,604,000	74,103,000	72,620,000	64,419,000	+1,815,000	-9,684,000	-8,201,000
Less: Trust fund transfer.....	-600,000	-600,000	-600,000	-600,000	-600,000			
Total.....	62,004,000	62,004,000	73,503,000	72,020,000	63,819,000	-1,815,000	+9,684,000	-8,201,000
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	12,815,686,000	12,812,736,000	14,372,173,000	13,523,484,000	13,169,670,000	+353,984,000	-1,202,503,000	-353,814,000

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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION								
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds.....	3,110,181,000	3,110,181,000	3,345,323,000	3,345,323,000	3,345,323,000	+235,142,000		
Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....	1,013,925,000	1,013,925,000	876,089,000	876,089,000	876,089,000	-137,836,000		
Supplemental security income program.....	2,211,636,000	2,211,636,000	4,774,000,000	4,774,000,000	4,774,000,000	+2,562,364,000		
Limitation on construction.....			(8,232,000)	(8,232,000)	(8,232,000)	(+8,232,000)		
Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(1,887,898,000)	(1,887,898,000)	(2,035,571,000)	(1,992,107,000)	(2,004,729,000)	(+116,831,000)	(-36,842,000)	(+12,622,000)
Total, Social Security Administration.....	6,335,742,000	6,335,742,000	8,995,412,000	8,995,412,000	8,995,412,000	+2,659,070		
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS								
American Printing House for the Blind.....	1,817,000	1,817,000	1,967,000	1,967,000	1,967,000	+150,000		
National Technical Institute for the Deaf:								
1. Academic program.....	5,087,000	5,087,000	7,838,000	7,838,000	7,838,000	+2,751,000		
2. Construction.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,981,000	1,981,000	1,981,000	+581,000		
Total.....	6,487,000	6,487,000	9,819,000	9,819,000	9,819,000	+3,332,000		
Gallaudet College:								
1. Academic program.....	9,027,000	9,027,000	10,349,000	10,291,000	10,349,000	+1,322,000		+58,000
2. Model secondary school.....	3,975,000	3,975,000	4,415,000	4,408,000	4,415,000	+440,000		+7,000
3. Kendall School.....	2,010,000	2,010,000	2,314,000	2,312,000	2,314,000	304,000		+2,000
4. Construction.....			10,465,000	10,465,000	10,465,000	+10,465,000		
Total.....	15,012,000	15,012,000	27,543,000	27,476,000	27,543,000	+12,531,000		+67,000
Howard University:								
1. Academic program.....	45,360,000	45,360,000	48,705,000	48,477,000	48,705,000	+3,345,000		+228,000
2. Construction.....			12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	+12,500,000		
3. Freedmen's Hospital.....	16,786,000	16,786,000	18,445,000	18,217,000	18,445,000	+1,659,000		+228,000
Total.....	62,146,000	62,146,000	79,650,000	79,194,000	79,650,000	+17,504,000		+456,000
Total, Special Institutions.....	85,462,000	85,462,000	118,979,000	118,456,000	118,979,000	+33,517,000		+523,000

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See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

Title II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1. Child development:								
(a) Head Start.....	(407,600,000)	(392,100,000)	(430,000,000)	(?)	(?)			
(b) Research, demonstration and evaluation.....	15,200,000	15,200,000	15,700,000	15,700,000	15,700,000	+500,000		
(c) Child abuse.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	14,428,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+10,500,000	+572,000	
Subtotal.....	19,700,000	19,700,000	30,128,000	30,700,000	30,700,000	+11,000,000	+572,000	
2. Youth development.....	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(?)				
3. Aging programs:								
(a) Community services.....	96,000,000	96,000,000	96,000,000	96,000,000	105,000,000	+9,000,000	+9,000,000	+9,000,000
(b) Nutrition.....	(104,800,000)	(99,600,000)	(99,600,000)	(?)				
(c) Research and demonstrations.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000			
(d) Training.....	10,000,000	9,500,000		8,000,000	10,000,000		+10,000,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal.....	113,000,000	112,500,000	103,000,000	111,000,000	122,000,000	+9,000,000	+19,000,000	+11,000,000
4. Special programs for native Americans.....	(30,900,000)	(30,900,000)	(32,000,000)	(?)				
5. Salaries and expenses.....	25,392,000	25,392,000	29,572,000	28,830,000	27,250,000	+1,853,000	-2,322,000	-1,580,000
Total.....	158,092,000	157,592,000	162,700,000	170,530,000	179,950,000	+21,858,000	-17,250,000	+9,420,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
Office for Civil Rights.....	20,047,000	20,047,000	24,327,000	23,787,000	23,673,000	+3,626,000	-654,000	-114,000
Less: Trust fund transfer.....	-1,253,000	-1,253,000	-1,466,000	-1,466,000	-1,466,000	+213,000		
Total.....	18,794,000	18,794,000	22,861,000	22,321,000	22,207,000	+3,413,000	-654,000	-114,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
1. Executive direction.....	7,849,000	7,849,000	8,648,000	8,386,000	6,500,000	-1,349,000	-2,148,000	-1,866,000
2. Public information.....	1,482,000	1,482,000	1,613,000	1,527,000	1,400,000	-82,000	-213,000	-127,000
3. Field management.....	8,389,000	8,389,000	9,281,000	9,023,000	6,296,000	-2,063,000	-2,985,000	-2,727,000
4. Legal services.....	7,976,000	7,976,000	9,104,000	9,104,000	7,000,000	-978,000	-2,104,000	-2,104,000
5. Financial management:								
(a) Audit.....	21,331,000	21,331,000	22,684,000	22,684,000	22,684,000	+1,353,000		
(b) Other.....	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,722,000	4,722,000	4,550,000		-172,000	-172,000
Subtotal.....	25,881,000	25,881,000	27,406,000	27,406,000	27,234,000	+1,353,000	-172,000	-172,000
6. Administrative management.....	20,042,000	20,042,000	39,133,000	35,779,000	28,129,000	+8,807,000	-11,004,000	-7,650,000
7. Policy research:								
(a) Section 232 of OEO Act.....	(18,810,000)	(18,810,000)	(20,810,000)	(?)				
(b) Section 1110 of Social Security Act.....	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,450,000	-550,000	-550,000	-550,000
Subtotal.....	82,619,000	82,619,000	106,185,000	102,225,000	94,009,000	+11,390,000	-12,176,000	-8,216,000
Less: Trust fund transfer.....	-7,890,000	-7,890,000	-8,255,000	-8,255,000	-8,255,000			
Total.....	74,729,000	74,729,000	97,930,000	93,970,000	85,754,000	+11,025,000	-12,176,000	-8,216,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	93,523,000	93,523,000	120,791,000	116,291,000	100,961,000	+7,438,000	-19,830,000	-15,330,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:								
New budget (obligational) authority.....	25,649,220,000	25,519,781,000	30,264,744,000	29,493,195,000	29,516,120	+3,866,900,000	-748,624,000	+22,925,000
Trust fund limitations.....	1,887,898,000	1,887,898,000	2,043,803,000	2,000,339,000	2,012,961,000	+125,063,000	-30,842,000	+12,622,000

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

Appropriation/activity (1)	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (2)	1974 operating level ¹ (3)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (4)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (5)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by Senate committee (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1974, enacted to date (7)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1975 (8)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the House bill (9)
RELATED AGENCIES								
ACTION (domestic programs)	91,760,000	91,760,000	102,344,000	96,000,000	100,000,000	+8,240,000	-2,344,000	+4,000,000
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,048,000)	(?)	(?)			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	50,000,000	47,750,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	+15,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	11,900,000	11,900,000	15,970,000	15,521,000	15,521,000	+3,621,000	-449,000	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.....	406,000	406,000	502,000	409,000	409,000	+3,000	-93,000	
National Labor Relations Board.....	56,057,000	56,057,000	61,400,000	60,980,000	60,980,000	+4,923,000	-420,000	
National Mediation Board.....	2,930,000	2,930,000	3,206,000	3,186,000	3,186,000	+256,000	-20,000	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	4,890,000	4,890,000	5,720,000	5,512,000	5,700,000	+810,000	-20,000	+188,000
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	(358,800,000)	(349,000,000)		(?)	(?)			
Railroad Retirement Board:								
Payments for Military Service Credits.....	22,478,000	22,478,000	3,516,000	3,516,000	3,516,000	-18,962,000		
Limitation on Salaries and Expenses.....	(22,717,000)	(22,717,000)	(26,061,000)	(24,336,000)	(24,336,000)	(+1,619,000)	(-1,725,000)	
Soldiers, and Airmen's Home:								
Operation and Maintenance.....	13,842,000	13,842,000	14,505,000	14,505,000	14,505,000	+663,000		
Capital Outlay.....	(456,000)	456,000						
Total, related agencies:								
New budget (obligational) authority.....	254,719,000	252,469,000	267,163,000	259,629,000	268,817,000	+14,098,000	+1,654,000	+9,188,000
Trust fund limitations.....	(22,717,000)	(22,717,000)	(26,061,000)	(24,336,000)	(24,336,000)	(+1,619,000)	(-1,725,000)	
Grand total:								
New budget (obligational) authority.....	29,165,822,000	29,037,133,000	33,531,095,000	33,150,511,000	32,901,142,000	+3,735,320,000	-629,953,000	-255,399,000
Trust fund limitations.....	2,809,015,000	2,809,015,000	2,915,264,000	2,870,075,000	2,882,697,000	+73,832,000	+32,567,000	+12,622,000

¹ The enacting clause of the Labor-HEW Appropriation Act, 1974 (Public Law 93-192) permitted, but did not require, the President to withhold not to exceed \$400,000,000 from appropriations contained in that act. Further, the enacting clause specifically prohibited the reduction of any activity, program, or project by more than 5 percent.

² Not considered due to lack of authorizing legislation.

³ The House deferred consideration of NIH research contract programs due to lack of authorizing legislation. Subsequent to House action, new legislation was enacted (Public Law 93-352) and is reflected in the Senate subcommittee recommendation.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

93RD CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } } No. 93-

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-
PRIATION BILL, 1975

JUNE 24, 1974.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare (except the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Consumer Affairs, Indian health activities, construction of Indian health facilities, Indian education, emergency health, and assistance to refugees in the United States), Action (domestic programs), the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1974, the estimates for 1975, and the amounts carried in the bill.

	1974 adjusted appropriation	1975 estimates	1975 bill	1975 bill compared with—	
				1974 adjusted appropriation	1975 estimates
Department of Labor	\$3,140,636,000	\$2,999,188,000	\$3,103,717,000	-\$36,919,000	+\$104,529,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:					
Health Services Administration.....	495,356,000	493,413,000	481,860,000	-13,496,000	-11,553,000
Center for Disease Control.....	125,854,000	124,714,000	134,910,000	+9,056,000	+10,196,000
National Institutes of Health.....	1,556,858,000	1,582,209,000	1,732,822,000	+175,964,000	+150,613,000
(NIH Research Institutes).....	(1,516,682,000)	(1,539,629,000)	(1,690,160,000)	(+173,478,000)	(+150,531,000)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.....	779,933,000	794,502,000	803,941,000	+24,008,000	+69,439,000
Health Resources Administration.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----	-----
Assistant Secretary for Health.....	48,960,000	95,721,000	86,050,000	+37,090,000	-9,671,000
Education Division.....	2,927,126,000	3,207,555,000	3,290,933,000	+363,807,000	+83,378,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	12,962,507,000	14,372,173,000	13,523,484,000	+560,977,000	-848,689,000
Social Security Administration.....	6,335,742,000	8,995,412,000	8,995,412,000	+2,659,670,000	-----
Special Institutions.....	85,462,000	118,456,000	118,456,000	+32,994,000	-----
Assistant Secretary for Human Development.....	25,020,000	147,700,000	170,530,000	+145,510,000	+22,830,000
Office of the Secretary.....	80,379,000	120,791,000	116,291,000	+35,912,000	-4,500,000
Total, HEW	25,427,197,000	29,996,646,000	29,458,689,000	+4,031,492,000	-537,957,000
Related Agencies	252,469,000	267,163,000	259,629,000	+7,160,000	-7,534,000
Grand total	28,820,302,000	33,262,997,000	32,822,035,000	+4,001,733,000	-440,962,000

FISCAL YEAR 1974 APPROPRIATIONS

The Labor-HEW Appropriation Act for 1974 (P.L. 93-192) contained a provision in the enacting clause which permitted, but did not require, the President to withhold from obligation and expenditure not to exceed \$400 million of the amount contained in the Act. The reduction was to be distributed on a prorata basis among the controllable appropriations, activities, programs, and projects for which the amounts in the bill exceeded the budget request, with the restriction that none of the appropriations, activities, programs, and projects could be reduced by more than 5 percent. The table beginning on page 82 of this report reflects both the actual appropriation for 1974 and the appropriation after application of the reduction. Throughout the report, the amounts recommended in the bill are compared with amounts actually available in fiscal year 1974 after application of the reduction authorized in the 1974 Appropriation Act.

**TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE PROGRAMS**

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, very large sums are automatically appropriated each year for labor, health, education, and welfare programs without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. The principal items in this category are the unemployment compensation, social security, and railroad retirement trust funds. The details of the budget authority estimated for 1974 and 1975 for the trust funds, as well as certain other permanent appropriations, are reflected in a table appearing on pages 79-81 of this report. In fiscal year 1974, the new budget (obligational) authority for the trust funds and the other permanent appropriations is estimated to total \$84,314,108,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is \$92,514,097,000, a net increase of \$8,199,989,000.

The amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, together with trust funds and other permanent appropriations, provide total budget authority for fiscal year 1975 for labor, health, education, and welfare programs of \$121,590,539,000, an increase of \$11,833,034,500 over the comparable 1974 amounts as shown in the following table:

LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE BUDGET AUTHORITY, 1974 AND 1975

	1974	1975	Increase
Labor—HEW appropriations bill.....	\$28,944,519,500	\$32,822,035,000	+\$3,877,515,500
Trust funds and other permanent appropriations.....	84,314,108,000	92,514,097,000	+8,199,989,000
Deduct: Federal fund payments to trust funds.....	-3,501,123,000	-3,745,593,000	-244,470,000
Total.....	109,757,504,500	121,590,539,000	+11,833,034,500

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Comprehensive manpower assistance.—The bill includes \$2,150,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the budget request to carry out the new Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, including \$350,000,000 for public service employment, bringing total funds appropriated since June 8 for public service employment to \$970,000,000.

Community service employment for older Americans.—The Committee has added \$10,000,000 to continue the program authorized by title IX of the Older Americans Act which was initially funded in fiscal year 1974.

Occupational safety and health.—The bill provides support for 150 additional positions for the enforcement activities of the Department of Labor, an increase of \$23,000,000 for grants to States, and an increase of \$6,138,000 over the budget request for the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, to more effectively carry out the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Maternal and child health.—The Committee has added \$18,000,000 over the budget to provide expanded health services for mothers and children.

Emergency medical services.—The bill includes \$37,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget, to accelerate the development of emergency medical services systems.

Venereal disease.—An increase of \$1,200,000 over the budget request provides a total of \$26,000,000 to intensify the campaign against the V.D. epidemic.

Lead-based paint poisoning prevention.—An increase of \$2,500,000 over the budget provides a total of \$9,000,000 for screening of children to detect lead poisoning.

National Institutes of Health.—An increase of \$150,531,000 will restore proposed budget cuts in new research grants, training grants, and staffing.

Mental health.—The Committee has added funds to restore proposed budget cuts in research and training grants and staffing of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Drug abuse.—The bill includes \$219,146,000, an increase of \$2,531,000 over the budget request, for programs aimed at prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction.

Alcoholism.—The Committee has added \$38,000,000 over the budget to maintain the current level of effort to deal with the Nation's No. 1 drug abuse problem.

Vocational education.—The bill includes \$533,637,000, an increase of \$8,903,000 over fiscal year 1974, under the existing authorities of the Vocational Education Act. The budget was based on proposed legislation for education grants consolidation; however, this proposal is not expected to be enacted for fiscal year 1975.

Career education.—The bill includes \$10,000,000, the full amount of the budget request to support career education projects.

Educational personnel training.—The budget proposed to phase out most education training programs. The bill includes \$41,755,000 to continue training personnel in bilingual, Indian, and other shortage categories.

Higher education, student aid.—The Committee has approved the total budget request of \$1,882,190,000, but the distribution was changed to include supplementary opportunity grants (\$240,300,000), direct loans (\$340,500,000) and State student incentive grants (\$19,000,000) which the budget did not propose to fund. The budget for college work study was increased by \$50,000,000 for a total of \$300,200,000. Basic educational opportunity grants were reduced from \$1,300,000,000 to \$650,000,000.

Higher education, institutional aid.—The bill includes \$182,500,000, an increase of \$30,248,000 primarily to restore funding for university community services, land grant college aid and veterans cost-of-instruction payments—all of which the budget proposed to phase out. The Committee also added funds for mining fellowships and public service training.

Follow Through.—The budget proposed to continue a phaseout of this program. The bill includes \$53,000,000 to continue all existing projects.

Public assistance.—The Committee included \$12,402,864,000, a reduction of \$877,906,000 from the budget request. After adjustments to reflect the transfer of the adult assistance categories to the new Supplemental Security Income Program and the rescission of excess appropriations, the Committee recommendation provides an increase of approximately \$1,700,000,000 over fiscal year 1974.

Vocational rehabilitation.—The bill includes \$768,600,000, an increase of \$30,700,000 over the budget, to expand rehabilitation services to the handicapped.

Supplemental security income.—The bill includes \$4,774,000,000, an increase of \$2,562,364,000 over the 1974 appropriation. This is the largest increase of any single item in the bill, and is largely due to the fact that fiscal year 1975 will be the first full year of operation. The program began January 1, 1974 as a replacement for State programs of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled.

Child abuse.—The Committee has added \$15,000,000 to continue and expand activities under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

BUDGET REQUESTS NOT CONSIDERED

The Committee has deferred consideration of budget requests for several appropriations, as well as portions of requests for other appropriations, because authorizing legislation for them for fiscal year 1975 had not been enacted before the Committee reported the bill. The appropriation items deferred, together with the amounts requested for each, are shown in the following table:

Item	Amount
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Health services (portion of request).....	\$429,992,000
Preventive health services (portion of request).....	13,100,000
National Institutes of Health (research contracts).....	252,575,000
Health resources.....	456,880,000
Subtotal, health.....	(1,152,547,000)
Elementary and secondary education (portion of request).....	2,136,218,000
School assistance in federally affected areas.....	340,300,000
Emergency school aid.....	75,000,000
Education for the handicapped.....	147,109,000
Occupational, vocational, and adult education (portion of request).....	67,286,000
Library resources (portion of request).....	90,250,000
Subtotal, education.....	(2,856,163,000)
Rehabilitation services (portion of request).....	41,125,000
Human development (portion of request).....	576,600,000
Departmental management (portion of request).....	20,810,000
Related agencies: Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.....	1,048,000
Total, budget requests not considered.....	4,648,293,000

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1975

The Committee estimates that the recommended decrease of \$440,962,000 in new budget (obligational) authority from the amount requested will decrease expenditures projected in the budget for fiscal year 1975 by approximately \$450 million.

PAYMENTS TO THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Public Buildings Act Amendments of 1972 gave the General Services Administration authority to impose a system of charges on the various departments and agencies for space and building services, the receipts from which are to be deposited in a fund operated by GSA. The Committee carefully reviewed the standard level user charge included in the 1975 budget during the appropriations hearings and has questioned the validity of the amounts requested. Accordingly, the

Committee has reduced the amounts requested in the various budgets for this item by 10 percent. In no case is GSA to collect more than 90 percent of the amount requested in the 1975 budget.

With respect to the standard level user charge assessed the social security and railroad retirement trust funds, the Committee has not provided funds in this bill for payment of the user charge to GSA. If the Committee were to approve the payment of the user charge from the trust funds, the effect of such action would be to increase the cost to the trust funds for the purpose of augmenting GSA's public building fund for general governmental construction. This could result in the trust funds financing the construction of facilities having no relationship to the social security or railroad retirement programs.

The Committee views the trust funds as the depository of the contributions of workers and employers, and thus, there is a special responsibility on the part of this Committee to exercise every precaution in the conservation of these funds. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Social Security Administration and the Railroad Retirement Board not to pay any part of the standard level user charge, which is over and above the normal charge for rental space, to the General Services Administration.

There should be no curtailment of GSA service to the agencies included in this bill as a result of the Committee's action.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Program administration.—The bill includes \$67,759,000 from general funds, a decrease of \$4,000 from the budget request, and a decrease of \$3,130,000 from the 1974 appropriation. In addition, \$28,165,000, the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$1,399,000 over the amount so authorized for fiscal year 1974, is authorized to be expended from the Unemployment Trust Fund. The total amount recommended is \$95,924,000, compared with the budget request of \$95,928,000, and the 1974 appropriation of \$97,655,000.

The budget proposed a net decrease of 103 positions and \$1,727,000, the result of near-mandatory increases totalling \$7,355,000 (including \$5,038,000 for Standard Level User Charge payments to the General Services Administration); the transfer of certain research, development, and evaluation activities to the appropriation for "Comprehensive manpower assistance" (—\$4,444,000); savings of \$4,638,000 made possible by the decentralization of manpower training programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and a program increase of \$333,000 for regional management information offices.

Under the new Act, as the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower described it to the Committee, "the Federal government will no longer approve each individual work and training project, but will instead allot funds to State and local governments to design and operate manpower programs to meet local needs. Rather than dealing with almost 10,000 grants and contracts with public and private organizations, the Federal staff will work with grants to some 500 State and local government units. The Federal staff will review plans submitted

by prime sponsors and make recommendations for changes, if necessary, and for approval. They will provide for the evaluation of the prime sponsor's performance against the plans through a system of reports and onsite visits. In addition, they will provide any needed technical assistance and training to help sponsors carry out their programs in the most effective way. Federal staff will also be involved in carrying out the national programs covered in titles III and IV of the act."

The Committee recognizes that staffing in the Labor Department is being reduced to reflect the changed role of the Federal government under the new Act. They also recognize that there may well be increases in staffing at the State and local level which will more than offset Federal staffing reductions. Wishing to provide the resources necessary to assure that the new program gets off to a good start, the Committee has approved the full 1975 budget request for administration of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, including the program increase of \$333,000 requested for the regional management information system, which is designed to support the regional councils in tracking the progress and status of Federal funds. Nevertheless, the Committee expects the Department of Labor to continue to review carefully its own staffing requirements under the new Act, as well as to monitor staffing patterns at the State and local level to make certain that decentralization does not produce layering and duplication. The Federal government is now spending between \$2 and \$3 billion a year on employment and training programs, and the taxpayers have a right to expect that these funds will be expended as effectively as possible, and not frittered away in administrative overhead.

The amount included in the bill provides for a reduction of 10% (\$504,000) in funds requested for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for office space, consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

The Committee has added \$500,000 over the budget request to provide support for 50 additional positions for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. This Bureau has the responsibility for encouraging the development of apprenticeship programs for the training of craftsmen under the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937. The staffing of the Bureau has declined from a peak of 702 in 1967 to a new low of 388 in the current fiscal year. The Committee believes that the apprenticeship concept is still a viable one, as shown by experience in other industrialized nations. Apprenticeship programs can and should play a valuable role in the armamentarium of manpower training programs whose goal is to reduce unemployment and to provide the skilled workers who are needed to make our economy operate effectively. In spite of massive public expenditures at all levels of government for education and training programs, the Nation is faced with continued unacceptable levels of unemployment, continued shortages of skilled craftsmen in many trades and industries, and what appears to be a steady decline in the quality of workmanship. The Committee was distressed to learn that the number of apprenticeship programs and the number of apprentices registered in them have also declined. The Committee believes that apprenticeship training

should have a greater voice in the councils of the Manpower Administration and the Department of Labor than now appears to be the case. The Committee expects the additional positions provided to be used to reinvigorate apprenticeship programs which are moribund, and to extend the scope of apprenticeship training programs to new trades and industries. The Committee also believes that there should be a close working relationship at all levels between the apprenticeship training programs and the vocational education programs for which Federal support is provided through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Comprehensive manpower assistance.—The bill includes \$2,150,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the budget request, and a decrease of \$115,584,000 from the 1974 appropriation. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which replaced the employment and training authorities formerly contained in the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and the Emergency Employment Act, became law on December 28, 1973, after the sine die adjournment of the 1st Session of the 93d Congress. As a result, the manpower training programs, lacking legislative authorization, were funded throughout fiscal year 1974 by continuing resolutions. The fiscal year 1974 appropriation for "Comprehensive manpower assistance", which replaced the Continuing Resolution, was included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1974, which did not become law until June 8, with only 22 days remaining in the fiscal year. The 1974 appropriation is available until June 30, 1975, with the result that a very large portion of it actually represents an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1975. Thus, the amount included in the bill, together with the carryover from the 1974 appropriation, will provide a program level of \$2,750,000,000, an increase of \$960,000,000 over the 1974 level of \$1,790,000,000.

A brief summary of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act appears on pages 57 to 59 of part 1 of the Committee's hearings on the Labor-HEW appropriations for 1975. For carrying out Title I of the Act, which establishes a program of financial assistance to State and local governments for comprehensive manpower services, the bill provides \$1,419,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the budget request, and \$12,000,000 over the comparable amount available for 1974. Under the law, 80% of the funds are distributed to "prime sponsors" (units of State and local government) on the basis of a formula. Of the 20% remaining, 5% is available to develop combinations, or consortia, of local government units to serve as program sponsors, 5% is set aside for vocational education, 4% is to help States make comprehensive plans and coordinate manpower services, and the remaining 6% is to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. The increase over the budget which the Committee recommends is intended to prevent the various programs funded under Title I from falling below the 1974 level. The Committee understands that the increase over the budget would also be available to meet the requirements of sections 302 and 303 of the Act with respect to Indians and migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

The bill includes \$350,000,000, the amount of the budget request, for carrying out Title II of the Act, which provides for programs of transitional public service employment in areas with an unemploy-

ment rate of 6½% or more for 3 consecutive months. Together with funds appropriated earlier this month in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1974, the amount in the bill provides a total of \$970,000,000 for public service employment. According to Department of Labor estimates, this will support public service employment programs through December of 1975, with a peak enrollment of 104,000 persons in March and April of 1975. In the event of a sharp rise in unemployment, the expenditure of these funds could and should be accelerated to bring more unemployed people into public service jobs. Under the law, sponsors may also use funds which they receive under Title I to provide public service jobs, if this seems desirable in the light of local circumstances.

The bill includes \$381,000,000, the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$18,309,000 over the 1974 obligation level, for programs funded at the national level, and authorized under Titles III and IV of the Act, of which \$171,000,000 is for the Job Corps, in accordance with the budget request. The Committee is fundamentally in sympathy with the philosophy of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which is that local needs and priorities can best be determined at the local level, and not in Washington. Nevertheless, they are concerned that manpower training programs of proven effectiveness in dealing with special groups, such as those sponsored by the OIC, SER, and Mainstream, may not receive adequate support if their future is left entirely to the discretion of local sponsors. While the Committee has refrained from earmarking specific amounts in either the bill or in this report for programs such as OIC, Mainstream, and SER, the Committee expects the Labor Department to take steps to insure that the funding of these programs is maintained at least at current levels through a combination of national contracts and support by State and local sponsors.

The Committee calls particular attention to the need for specialized manpower training programs for persons of limited English-speaking ability, and to the special responsibility placed on the Secretary of Labor by section 301(b) of the Act. The Committee expects the Secretary to give this responsibility immediate and serious attention and to allocate sufficient funds to carry it out effectively, giving due consideration to those community-based organizations which are experienced in dealing with the problems of Americans with limited English-speaking ability.

Community service employment for older Americans.—The bill includes \$10,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1974. This program, authorized by Title IX of the Older Americans Act, is designed "to foster and promote useful part-time work opportunities in community service activities for unemployed low-income persons who are fifty-five years old or older, and who have poor employment prospects." The program will build upon the successful experience of ongoing employment and training programs for older persons, such as "Green Thumb" and "Senior Aides". An initial appropriation of \$10,000,000 was included in the 1974 Supplemental Appropriation Act (P.L. 93-245), which was enacted on January 3, 1974. For reasons which are not entirely clear, there has been an inordinate delay in allocating the funds and getting the program started. The Committee urges

the Department of Labor to get on with the program, and has included \$10,000,000 in the bill to provide an additional year of support for it. The Committee reiterates its view that this program should be administered primarily through national contracts.

Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.—The bill includes \$365,000,000, the amount of the budget request, and the same as the 1974 appropriation. This appropriation finances unemployment compensation payments to former Federal employees, ex-Postal Service employees, and ex-servicemen, and the payment of trade adjustment benefits to workers who become unemployed or underemployed as a result of international trade agreements.

At the time the budget estimate was prepared, the estimated cost of benefits for former Federal employees and ex-servicemen was \$330,900,000, an increase of \$9,200,000 over the estimated 1974 obligations. The current 1975 estimate for these benefits is \$372,500,000, an increase of \$37,700,000 over 1974 obligations. Trade adjustment payments for 1975 continue to be estimated at \$34,100,000, although these payments are now expected to amount to only \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 1974, compared with \$43,300,000 estimated in the 1974 column of the 1975 budget. Payments to ex-Postal Service employees in 1975 are now estimated at \$19,000,000. This appropriation receives full reimbursement for these payments from the U.S. Postal Service. The Committee has approved the full budget request with the expectation that a supplemental appropriation will probably be necessary later in the fiscal year, when requirements can be more precisely determined.

Grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services.—The bill includes \$909,800,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$53,000,000 from the 1974 appropriation. The total budget authority includes an appropriation from Federal funds of \$64,400,000, together with authorization to expend \$845,400,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

These funds are used to pay the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance and employment service activities in State employment security offices. For employment services, the bill provides \$444,400,000, including \$64,400,000 from general funds and \$380,000,000 from trust funds. General revenue financing is required to comply with a provision of the Employment Security Amendments of 1970, Public Law 91-373, limiting the use of Federal Unemployment Tax Act revenues to services for those individuals covered by State unemployment insurance laws. The amount in the bill, together with the unobligated balance of \$41,000,000 appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1974, will provide an estimated total of \$485,400,000 for employment services in fiscal year 1975, an increase of \$41,600,000 over the amount obligated in fiscal year 1974. The budget estimate proposed level funding for employment services in 1974 and 1975, with mandatory increases in salaries and rents to be totally offset by "increased productivity and operational efficiencies." The Committee encourages all efforts to improve productivity and efficiency, but cannot agree to a reduction in the level of services provided. The Committee is aware of the evaluation of the role of the Employment Service which is being undertaken by the Department of Labor, and will look forward to reviewing the results of the study.

In the meantime, the Committee wishes to make sure that the Employment Service has adequate staff and funds to carry out its mission.

For unemployment insurance services, the amount in the bill, together with the unobligated balance brought forward, provides a total of \$480,400,000, an increase of \$17,400,000 over the amount available in 1974. The budget was based upon a lower rate of unemployment in fiscal 1975 than now appears likely, and a supplemental appropriation will probably be required.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$27,890,000, a reduction of \$1,710,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$3,492,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Labor-Management Services Administration carries out statutory responsibilities of the Department of Labor under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as well as programs for veterans reemployment rights, and for Federal labor-management relations. The budget proposed an increase totaling \$4,225,000 for "mandatory" cost increases including \$2,105,000 for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for office space and \$1,114,000 for "centralized services," and a program increase of \$900,000 to provide a total of \$1,000,000 for a special fund to be used when necessary for unanticipated costs associated with the supervision of union elections. The Committee has reduced the amount requested for reimbursement to the General Services Administration by 10 percent (\$210,000), consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill. The Committee was unable to ascertain the reasons for the large increase requested for "centralized services," and has therefore approved \$114,000 of the \$1,114,000 requested for this purpose. There seemed to be no firm basis for the estimate for the special election fund, since the occurrence of such elections cannot be predicted with any certainty. The Committee has approved a total of \$500,000 for the fund, and expects to be notified if and when these funds are used.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$69,362,000, a reduction of \$413,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$11,934,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Employment Standards Administration is charged with the administration of a series of laws aimed primarily at the protection of workers. The budget request proposed increases totalling \$12,375,000 for cost increases which are generally considered mandatory, the largest of which are an increase of \$4,126,000 for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for the cost of office space, and \$4,327,000 to provide full year costs for new positions supported for part of the year in 1974. Consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill, the Committee has reduced the amount requested for reimbursement to the General Services Administration by 10 percent (\$413,000). The budget also proposed an increase of \$300,000 to support 15 additional positions for enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act, which the Committee has approved. This increase will provide a total of 40 positions for this

activity and will restore the level of enforcement to that which prevailed in 1971.

Special benefits.—The bill includes \$165,000,000, the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$26,550,000 over the 1974 appropriation. This appropriation provides benefits under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act.

Due to an increase in anticipated reimbursements from Federal agencies, the total amount estimated to be available in fiscal year 1975 is \$333,000,000, an increase of \$48,763,000 above the total amount estimated to be obligated in 1974. The estimate reflects increases of \$38,957,000 in Federal civilian employees benefits, \$10,960,000 in black lung compensation benefits, and \$146,000 in longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation benefits, partially offset by a decrease of \$1,300,000 in other benefits. Payments are prescribed by law, and the most recent information provided by the Department of Labor indicates that the full amount of the budget request will be required.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$100,816,000, a reduction of \$1,684,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$30,408,000 above the 1974 appropriation.

The budget proposed net mandatory increases of \$6,837,000; and program increases of \$255,000 to support 11 positions for a laboratory accreditation program, \$23,000,000 for grants to States, and \$3,000,000 to support an additional 150 positions in the Federal compliance program.

The Committee's recommendation reflects a reduction of 10% (\$257,000) in the amount requested for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for office space, and a reduction of \$1,427,000 in the amount requested for new positions. The Committee has approved the 161 additional positions but believes that the positions are unlikely to be filled as early as contemplated in the budget, and has reduced the cost per position accordingly.

Many of the occupational safety and health standards specify that safety equipment devices must be approved by an independent nationally recognized authority or testing organization. The additional 11 positions requested in the budget and approved by the Committee will provide the staff needed to evaluate and accredit testing organizations which would thereby be authorized to certify safety devices as meeting OSHA standards.

The additional \$23,000,000 approved for grants to States provides a total of \$46,000,000 of which \$42,000,000 will be used for matching grants for the 30 States whose plans are expected to be approved by the end of the fiscal year. In these States, State agencies will assume responsibility for enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. They are expected to employ approximately 1,850 compliance and related personnel who will conduct an estimated 250,000 inspections. Other State plan activities include the development and promulgation of standards, training, consultation, and the conduct of

an appeals and review system. The bill also includes an increase of \$1,000,000 to provide a total of \$4,000,000 for matching grants for State statistical programs to develop information on the incidence of occupational illnesses and injuries.

The increase of 150 positions approved by the Committee will provide a total of 1509 positions for the Federal enforcement activity. The new positions include 90 compliance safety and health officers, 30 industrial hygienists and 30 clerical and supporting staff. The total number of compliance officers (including industrial hygienists) will increase from 800 in fiscal 1974 to 920 in fiscal 1975. It is estimated that 105,000 inspections will be completed, as compared with 75,000 in 1974, and that the worksites inspected will involve 8,000,000 employees.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$53,000,000, a reduction of \$250,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$4,365,000 over the 1974 appropriation. Increases requested include \$5,532,000 for mandatory or near mandatory costs, and \$2,245,000 to support 135 additional positions and other costs associated with a number of improvements in the Bureau's statistical programs which are listed on page 572 of part 1 of the subcommittee hearings. These increases are partially offset by a reduction of \$5,000,000 for non-recurring costs associated with the revision of the consumer price index. The Committee has approved the full budget request, except for 10% (\$250,000) of the increase proposed for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for the use of office space. The Committee has been advised of the Department of Labor's plan to update and continue the present Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers and to develop a second, and broader consumer price index for urban households. It is understood that the additional funds required for these efforts will be incorporated in a budget amendment to be sent to Congress at some future date. The Committee will certainly give careful consideration to any budget amendment which may be submitted. In the meantime, the Committee believes that the existing index for urban wage earners and clerical workers must have first claim on available resources and that, to the extent that additional funds are required they should be applied to the development of the new broader index if and when appropriations for this purpose are approved by Congress. In other words, the Committee has no objection in principle to the development of two indexes, if this can be done at reasonable cost, but believes that the continuation of the urban wage earners and clerical workers index must be given first priority because wage agreements involving millions of workers are dependent upon it.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$30,290,000, a reduction of \$1,410,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$5,719,000 over the 1974 appropriation, together with a trust fund transfer of

\$820,000, the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$23,000 over the transfer authorized for 1974. The budget proposed increases totalling \$4,128,000 for such mandatory and near mandatory costs as pay increases, reimbursements to the General Services Administration for office space, and telecommunications services. The Committee has made a reduction of 10% (\$294,000) in the amount requested for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for use of space, for reasons which are explained earlier in this report.

The budget proposed staffing increases totalling \$1,356,000 and 48 positions for several programs which are listed on page 639 of the subcommittee hearings. The Committee has included funds in the bill to support 24 of the 48 additional positions requested, at a lower cost per position due to anticipated delays in hiring. This should be sufficient in light of the fact that 43 additional positions have been transferred to the Office of the Secretary from elsewhere in the Department.

Special foreign currency program.—The bill includes \$200,000, the amount of the request. No funds were appropriated for 1974, because a substantial unobligated balance was available. This balance has now been exhausted. The 1975 appropriation will support two regional conferences for American labor attaches, economic officers and labor reporting officers stationed in Asia, Africa, and Europe.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Health services.—The bill provides \$481,860,000, a reduction of \$11,553,000 from the budget request and a reduction of \$24,724,000 from the amount available in 1974. The budget request included \$429,992,000 which was not considered by the committee due to lack of authorization.

This appropriation supports the activities of the Health Services Administration which are concentrated in five major areas: reaching underserved populations, correcting inadequate distribution of health services, improving quality of health care, fostering effective and efficient health service delivery, and providing services to statutorily defined populations. One of the most promising approaches supported by this appropriation to improvement of health care organization and delivery is the Health Maintenance Organization program which will begin in fiscal year 1975. The amounts recommended by the Committee for each of the programs and activities funded by this appropriation, together with the budget request and amounts available for fiscal year 1974, are shown in the table on the next page.

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Activity	1974 amount available	1975 budget	1975 bill
1. Community health services:			
(a) Comprehensive grants to States.....	(\$90,000,000)	(\$90,000,000)	(¹)
(b) Community health centers.....	(205,500,000)	(200,400,000)	(¹)
(c) Maternal and child health:			
(1) Grants to States.....	243,951,000	243,951,000	\$261,951,000
(2) Research and training.....	21,917,000	21,917,000	21,917,000
(3) SIDS information dissemination.....			1,000,000
(d) Family planning.....	(100,615,000)	(100,615,000)	(¹)
(e) Migrant health.....	(23,750,000)	(24,000,000)	(¹)
(f) Health maintenance organizations.....	60,200,000	58,000,000	18,000,000
(500,000)	(2,000,000)	(¹)	(¹)
(g) National health service corps.....	(9,849,000)	(9,255,000)	(¹)
2. Quality assurance.....	5,613,000	5,774,000	5,774,000
3. Patient care and special health services.....	104,668,000	109,184,000	109,184,000
4. Buildings and facilities.....	21,550,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
5. Emergency medical services.....	27,000,000	27,000,000	37,000,000
6. Program direction.....	27,298,000	32,061,000	31,508,000
(5,879,000)	(3,722,000)	(¹)	(¹)
Total.....	512,197,000	499,187,000	487,634,000
Less trust fund transfer.....	-5,613,000	-5,774,000	-5,774,000
Total.....	506,584,000	493,413,000	481,860,000

¹ Not considered due to lack of authorization.

The bill includes \$284,868,000 for maternal and child health, an increase of \$19,000,000 over the budget request and the amount available for 1974. Of the amount provided, \$283,868,000 is for the title V activities of the maternal and child health program and \$1,000,000 is for the initial funding of the program authorized by the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act. The Committee added \$18,000,000 for the maternal and child health program in order for all States to receive no less funds in 1975 than they received in 1973 as required by title V and to provide expanded health services to mothers and children. The Committee also directs that a cadre of Maternal and Child Health staff is to be maintained within the Department in order to assist the States in meeting their statutory obligation to mount a program of projects which will include maternal and infant care, children and youth, dental, newborn intensive care, and family planning projects. It appears to the Committee that such a staff is also needed for the development of a national policy on the health of children. The increase of \$1,000,000 for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, also known as crib death, is for the purpose of introducing an awareness of this problem among health care providers and to develop more effective ways of assisting families following such a loss. In the United States, crib death is the leading cause of death among infants between the first and twelfth months of life.

For Health Maintenance Organizations, the bill provides \$18,000,000, a reduction of \$40,000,000 from the budget request and \$42,200,000 from the 1974 appropriation. Of the amount provided \$15,000,000 is for grants, and \$3,000,000 is for direct operations which includes support for 25 new positions. The Committee reduced the 1975 budget because this request comes on the heels of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act which did not become law until June 8 and provided

\$60,000,000 for the initial funding of this promising new program. During the hearings on this bill, the Committee learned that the Department would not start spending the initial funds appropriated until July or August. Thus, with the \$18,000,000 included in this bill and the carryover of the \$60,000,000 from fiscal year 1974, the program will have a total of \$78,000,000 available in 1975—its first year of operation. The Committee is supportive of the HMO concept and is looking toward this program to make a substantial contribution, over the long term, in dealing with specific major problems in health care today, such as: rapid inflation in medical costs, inadequate emphasis on illness prevention and the increasing unevenness in the distribution and quality of medical care.

The bill provides \$5,774,000 for quality assurance, the same amount as the budget request and \$161,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Bureau of Quality Assurance has the important responsibility of providing leadership in the development of health care standards for the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

The bill provides \$109,184,000 for patient care and special health services, the same amount as the budget and an increase of \$4,516,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. This program provides direct and contract health care to the 500,000 legal beneficiaries of the Public Health Service. The Committee hopes that the task force established to define the position and role of the PHS general hospitals and their relationships with other departmental programs will complete its work prior to next year's budget hearings so that the Committee may have this information in time for its deliberations. Included in this appropriation is \$1,600,000 to provide health care to participants in the Public Health Service study of untreated syphilis and to members of their immediate families who have suffered physical injury or disease as a result of contracting syphilis from study participants.

For emergency medical services, the bill provides \$37,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget and the 1974 appropriation. The Emergency Medical Services Systems program provides for the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency health care in an appropriate geographical area. The Federal share will provide 50 percent of the grants or contracts obligations for "establishing and initial operation" and "expansion and improvement" activities. The Committee believes the additional funds are necessary in order to take a further step in the development of self-supporting area-wide Emergency Medical Services Systems which will be accessible to virtually all of the Nation's citizens.

The bill includes \$31,508,000 for program direction, a reduction of \$553,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$4,210,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The reduction of \$553,000 represents a 10% cut in the payment to the General Services Administration. The increase over the comparable 1974 appropriation will support 10 additional positions required to provide program support to the health services programs as well as provide for the balance of the payment to GSA in accordance with PL 92-313.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Preventive health services.—The bill provides \$134,910,000, an increase of \$10,196,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$6,317,000 over the amount available from the 1974 appropriation. This appropriation provides support for the Center for Disease Control which is a national center of competence in the prevention and control of infectious diseases and certain other conditions. The principal mission of the Center for Disease Control is to assist State and local health authorities and other health related organizations in stemming the spread of communicable diseases, in providing protection from some environmental hazards, and improving occupational safety and health. In addition, this agency is charged with the licensing of clinical laboratories engaged in interstate commerce and also is responsible for foreign quarantine activities aimed at preventing the introduction of disease into this nation. The amounts recommended by the Committee for each of the programs and activities funded by this appropriation, together with the budget request and comparable appropriations for fiscal year 1974, are shown in the table below.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Activity	1974 amount available	1975 budget	1975 bill
1. Disease control:			
(a) Project grants:			
(1) Venereal disease.....	\$24,800,000	\$24,800,000	\$26,000,000
(2) Immunization.....	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000
(3) Rat control.....	(13,100,000)	(13,100,000)	(1)
(4) Lead-based paint.....	8,000,000	6,500,000	9,000,000
(b) Laboratory improvement.....	8,527,000	8,668,000	9,368,000
(c) Health education.....	1,736,000	3,030,000	3,030,000
(d) Disease surveillance.....	40,657,000	40,049,000	40,049,000
2. Occupational health.....	29,129,000	25,848,000	31,986,000
3. Program direction.....	6,544,000	9,619,000	9,277,000
4. Buildings and facilities.....	2,000,000		
Total.....	128,593,000	124,714,000	134,910,000

¹ Not considered due to lack of authorization.

The bill provides \$41,200,000 for disease control project grants, an increase of \$3,700,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$1,200,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee provided an additional \$1,200,000 for venereal disease grants in order to continue the campaign which was started in 1972 and which is showing demonstrable progress, as is evidenced by the decline in infectious syphilis cases during the first 6 months of 1974. The Committee has also increased the lead-based paint program by \$2,500,000 in order to restore the program to its 1974 appropriation level. During the hearings on this particular program, the Committee was informed that the State laboratories have been gearing up with equipment and with trained personnel in order to perform blood lead analysis. However, the Committee was disappointed to learn that the Center for Disease Control had not encouraged the other service programs of the Department, such as the neighborhood health centers, the maternal and child health programs, the family health centers, and

Medicaid to perform routine screening of their patients to detect lead poisoning. The Committee directs the Center for Disease Control to take the initiative in fiscal year 1975 to assist these and other service oriented programs to incorporate routine lead screening as an integral part of the delivery of health care.

For laboratory improvement, the bill includes \$9,368,000, an increase of \$700,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$841,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The increase provided is intended to support 40 additional positions. The Committee believes this program to be of considerable importance especially when one considers the trust and dependence placed on the results of a laboratory test by doctors and patients. It is hoped that the additional funds and positions will enable the Center for Disease Control to accelerate its efforts in achieving the goals of the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act.

The bill includes \$3,030,000 for health education, the same amount as the budget request and an increase of \$1,294,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee will be looking to this important new initiative to provide leadership and coordination of consumer health education activities across the range of Federal health programs and the private sector. The involvement of the private sector seems essential if a national program to provide education to consumers of health services is to be launched successfully.

The bill provides \$40,049,000 for disease surveillance, the same amount as the budget request and a decrease of \$608,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee approved the request in order that the Disease Control unit may continue its effective surveillance system which provides current intelligence on disease developments.

For occupational health, the bill provides \$31,986,000, an increase of \$6,138,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$2,857,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health conducts research, develops criteria for occupational safety and health standards, and provides technical services to government, labor and industry. These functions are designed to reduce the high economic and social costs of occupational illness and injury through the prevention and control of occupational diseases and hazards. In providing this increase, the Committee has allowed for 95 additional positions in order to restore the positions eliminated by the Department in fiscal year 1974. The Committee expects that with the additional positions NIOSH will be able to produce 26 criteria documents per year. Of the total increase provided, \$2,000,000 is for the support of training grants and the balance of \$4,138,000 is to support the additional staff, research, the development of criteria documents for occupational safety and health standards and for providing technical services to government, labor and industry. The Committee directs that the Department allow the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to fill all of the positions provided for in this bill. A substantial part of the increase is to be used to address the problems posed by occupational exposure to petrochemicals and new energy sources.

The bill includes \$9,277,000 for program direction, a reduction of \$342,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$2,733,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The reduction of \$342,000 represents the cut of 10% in the payment to the General Services Administration. The increase over 1974 is attributed to the balance of the payment to G.S.A. in accordance with P.L. 92-313.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The budget request of \$1,834,784,000 for NIH as a whole represents an increase, over the comparable appropriation for FY 1974, of \$54 million, or 3 percent. Although this figure falls far short of meeting simple inflation costs, it gives a deceptively benign picture of the true nature of this budget. The funds requested for the National Cancer Institute include an increase of \$72.6 million, or 13.8 percent. The funds requested for the National Heart and Lung Institute include an increase of \$22.5 million, or 7.9 percent. But the real deficiency of the budget lies in the fact that the increases for these two Institutes total \$95.1 million out of a total increase for *all* the research components of NIH of only \$52.4 million. In other words, research on all other diseases and disabilities is cut by \$42.7 million. The gradual erosion of support for the rest of the wide spectrum of medical research since the National Cancer Act was signed is shown in the following table:

	Fiscal year—		
	1973 comparable appropriation	1974 comparable appropriation	1975 President's budget request
Cancer Institute.....	\$485,230	\$527,399	\$600,000
Heart and Lung Institute.....	287,927	286,479	309,299
All other institutes.....	943,533	919,333	876,623
Total research.....	1,716,710	1,733,481	1,785,922

It may be argued that almost all of the reduction in the budget request for the Institutes other than Cancer and Heart is due to the renewed effort to eliminate the General Research Support Grants. While this is true, it is also true that the termination of these grants would affect virtually every biomedical research institution in this country and would thus constitute a withdrawal of support, directly or indirectly, from virtually every kind of medical research. As explained in the section of this report on the appropriation for Research Resources, the Committee has again restored funds for these grants so that the program can be maintained at approximately its 1974 dollar level.

The budget requests for the other eight Institutes and the Fogarty Center are at virtually the same dollar level as the comparable 1974 appropriations. This comparison is, however, misleading. As the result of a court order, \$239.1 million of the FY 1973 appropriated funds for NIH, which had been impounded by the administration, were released for obligation in 1974. Consequently, the obligational level in FY 1974 is considerably higher than the appropriations.

In the case of research grants, most of which involve a commitment of support for several years, this means that an unusually high proportion of FY 1975 research grant funds must be devoted to renewals of awards made in FY 1974 thus leaving little for funding new projects. With the amounts requested in the budget, it is estimated that only 34 percent of approved new projects can be funded—for some of the Institutes the proportion will, in fact, be lower, falling to 16—20 percent in at least four cases. To forestall the loss of momentum which such a sharp decline in support for new research projects would entail, the Committee has added a total of \$83,526,000 to the research grant funds for the various Institutes.

The court-ordered release of impounded funds also restored research training grants to their intended FY 1973 level. This action came, however, after Secretary Weinberger had announced (in July 1973) and NIH had set into motion a new training program concept under which all training grants to institutions were to be phased out, as current commitments expire, and training support would henceforth be limited, essentially, to research fellowships made directly to individual applicants on the basis of national competition. Under this new program a limited number of *institutional* research fellowship awards, for which the fellows will be selected by the preceptor, will be made to enable non-profit institutions to develop a research training capacity and for training individuals in particular health sciences or related fields in which there is a manpower shortage. Fellowships will be at the post-doctoral level and no training for clinical practice—so-called specialty training—will be permitted.

The Committee is sympathetic to the proposal to expand the research fellowship program, with 2,000 awards in FY 1974 and an ultimate total of 6,000 fellows in FY 1976. This total, however, falls considerably short of the 11,600 or so individuals who will be receiving research training in FY 1975 under the combined fellowship and training grant programs. In fact, the Committee doubts that it would be either feasible or desirable to make so great a number of individual awards on the basis of a national competition that must be judged by NIH advisory committees and staff. From this point of view, even the 2,000 awards proposed for the first year represent a heavy burden for the reviewers and a real challenge to their ability to make equitable selections from a very large number of applicants solely on the basis of their applications and dossiers.

The Committee is firmly convinced that the training grant program still has an important role to play that cannot be adequately undertaken by fellowships alone. In the first place, the Committee believes that the present level of research training should be maintained and, as already stated, it is unrealistic to attempt to do so on the basis of individual selection of all trainees at NIH. Secondly, the selection of candidates for research training by the department heads and faculty in institutions in which they have worked, or on the basis of personal interviews, will keep the doors open for many students who for one reason or another would be unlikely to be selected by the impersonal screening that a large national competition will require. Thirdly, an effective and vigorous national research training establishment needs more than just stipend and tuition support for the

participating students. The NIH training grants have played an important and continuing part in creating and maintaining suitable training environments. The departmental and institutional support element in the training grant program should not be lightly abandoned and it should certainly not be regarded as an unnecessary expense which a system of fellowships could avoid. Not only has the institutional support component of a training grant been of direct benefit to the trainees under the grant but it has, in many instances, also contributed directly or indirectly to the educational experience of other students in the department or institution.

The Committee therefore directs that the training grants be continued as part of the NIH research training programs. The budget requests for most of the Institutes include training grant funds to meet existing commitments that seem to the Committee to be adequate for a normal continuation, rather than a phase-out, of the program. For those Institutes and Divisions where the phase-out funds are not sufficient for maintaining a normal training grant program, the Committee has provided additional funds for this purpose.

While the Committee feels strongly that the training grant programs should be retained, it is well aware that they have varied considerably in quality, effectiveness, and relevance to the NIH research mission. It is therefore suggested that the programs be reexamined with a view to remedying any deficiencies. For example, training for clinical practice is no more the proper function of an NIH research training grant than it is of a research fellowship—training grants should not be made for this purpose. It is also questionable whether a training grant that only provides institutional support but no stipends for trainees is appropriate—the Committee can envisage circumstances, if student support is unnecessary or available from other sources, in which such a grant might be justified but, in general, it should not be forgotten that, while institutional support is an important feature of training grants, their real purpose is to train people, not to help institutions.

The Committee believes that a sound research manpower development program must have a broad base and be so arranged that it will attract bright and venturesome young people to biomedical research at an early stage in their professional training. In the case of the basic biomedical sciences the most productive phase for such recruitment would seem to be at the post-graduate but pre-doctoral level. As so large a portion of biomedical research is done by Ph. D.s and as they stay in research careers much longer than most of their MD colleagues, it would seem that an early investment in their training and guidance would be beneficial to the NIH mission. The Committee therefore suggests that immediate consideration be given to strengthening pre-Ph. D. recruitment and training programs in fields that are believed to be of particular future importance to biomedical research or those in which an actual shortage is to be expected.

The Committee has been much concerned about inadequate staffing at NIH particularly in certain areas, such as patient-care in the Clinical Center. The Committee was therefore pleased to be informed at the hearings that the Secretary had agreed to provide NIH with 200 positions, in addition to those included in the budget estimates. Additional funds for these positions have been included in the bill.

The Committee is concerned about reports of delays in filling vacancies on NIH advisory councils and committees. These groups play a major role in the peer review system on which NIH depends for an assurance of quality in research projects selected for grant-support. The Advisory Councils, established by law, usually consist of 12 members of whom 8 are selected for their professional expertise in the scientific or clinical fields with which the Council is concerned; the other four are selected, as lay members, for their general interest in the work of the Institute which the Council serves. Appointments are made by the Secretary but nominations are made by NIH, the usual procedure being for NIH to nominate one candidate and one alternate for each vacancy about four months before the vacancy is scheduled to occur.

Recently, it seems that appointments are frequently made more than a year after the vacancy occurs and there have been occasions when an advisory committee has met with less than a quorum because of unfilled vacancies. During 1973 there were 49 vacancies of which only 24 were filled leaving a balance of 25 vacancies at the end of the year. The Committee urges the Secretary to look into this matter and to take whatever corrective action is necessary.

Except for the National Heart and Lung Institute, whose appropriation is made under authority of the *National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Act of 1972*, the amounts recommended for the NIH appropriations in this bill exclude the research contract programs of the Institutes and the Medical Library Assistance program of the National Library of Medicine because the authorizing legislation for these programs will expire on June 30, 1974. It is expected that these authorities will be extended by legislation now before the Congress, but as of the date of this report, the necessary legislation had not yet been enacted. For the sake of comparability, the excluded programs have also been deducted from the budget estimates and from the FY 1974 appropriations in computing the recommended changes.

National Cancer Institute. The bill includes \$425,000,000, an increase of \$5,494,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities and \$58,224,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$5,494,000 increase provided, \$5,044,000 is for research grants and \$450,000 is for additional staff.

The National Cancer Program, authorized by the National Cancer Act of 1971 and administered by the National Cancer Institute, has two principal aims: firstly, to conduct an intensive and coordinated research effort and secondly, to promote the rapid application of research findings through demonstration of the most effective methods for the prevention and control of cancer.

The Cancer Control Program now includes 27 demonstration projects for the early detection of breast cancer, established in association with the American Cancer Society, and seven regional networks of community hospitals and practicing physicians to demonstrate the most effective treatments for childhood acute leukemia, adult Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas.

Comprehensive Cancer Centers engage in the whole range of cancer-related biomedical research including diagnosis, treatment and the rehabilitation of cancer patients. They assist other medical institu-

tions and professionals in their regions to improve cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. They also conduct professional education and training in the various clinical and research disciplines. There were only three of these Comprehensive Cancer Centers when the National Cancer Act of 1971 was passed. Since then, nine more such Centers have been established and it is expected that four to six additional Centers will be designated by the end of fiscal year 1974. With this increase in the number of Centers, 100,000,000 Americans will be within 60 miles of one of these institutions. The Committee hopes that the National Cancer Institute will continue to promote and assist the establishment of additional Comprehensive Cancer Centers and support their activities, especially in areas where no such centers now exist. It seems likely that some additional Comprehensive Cancer Centers can, in time, be recruited from the pool of 54 specialized centers that have expertise in one or more specific areas—such as radiation therapy, cancer biology or surgery—but have not developed to the state of being considered comprehensive.

Cancer cause and prevention activities include research to identify the external factors that are believed to be responsible for up to 90 percent of all cancers. This work is underway at 20 laboratories, including the Frederick Cancer Research Center at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Efforts continue to pinpoint the role of viruses in causing human cancer. No virus has yet been proved to cause human cancer but scientists continue to accumulate evidence that viruses seem to be involved in breast cancer, leukemia, cancer of the cervix and other forms of cancer.

Research on cancer detection and diagnosis is designed to develop methods to find cancer at its earliest stages, when it is most readily cured. These include development of a test, similar to the Pap test, which can detect the earliest lung cancers through analysis of cells in sputum samples; and the study of immunologic reactions that help the body to fight cancer by means of its natural defense mechanisms. Work on immunologic reactions is also providing new leads in cancer detection and diagnosis, particularly for monitoring the progress of therapy.

Progress in the treatment of cancer is continuing primarily through more effective combinations of surgery, radiation and the use of drugs. Drug treatment of advanced breast cancer recurring after surgery, now under study at a number of institutions, has shown that the use of drug combinations can lead to a complete disappearance of cancer symptoms in some of the patients.

Research in cancer biology provides fundamental information on the cancerous process at a cellular and molecular level. Immunologic methods of treatment and diagnosis are just beginning to emerge from basic research on the components and mechanisms of the immune system. It is this area of research that seems to hold the highest promise for the discovery of totally new approaches for cancer control and prevention.

The fellowships and training programs of the Cancer Institute include a new clinical education program which will make awards to medical schools for the creation of innovative education programs.

National Heart and Lung Institute. The bill includes \$321,196,000, an increase of \$11,897,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$31,646,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$11,897,000 increase \$11,213,000 is for research grants, and \$684,000 for additional staff.

Collectively, heart, blood vessel, lung, and blood diseases cause more deaths in the United States than all other diseases combined. More than 30 million Americans suffer from these diseases and their impact, in terms of economic loss, has been estimated at more than \$40 billion a year. But the most tragic aspect of the impact of these diseases is the extensive disability they cause and the consequent suffering, grief and hardship inflicted on the patient and the patient's family.

The National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972 was designed to expand and, if possible, accelerate research on this broad spectrum of debilitating and fatal diseases and, at the same time, to stimulate the prompt and widespread application of the best available knowledge, resulting from research, to the prevention and control of these diseases. To this end, the Act provides for the establishment of up to 15 National Research and Demonstration Centers for problems related to heart, blood vessel, and blood diseases, and up to 15 Centers for problems related to chronic lung diseases. The purpose of these centers is to facilitate and expedite the translation of research results to clinical practice in local communities throughout the nation. The guidelines, developed with the advice of the National Heart and Lung Council and issued in August 1973, define these Centers as national resources, attached to a major medical complex, and dedicated to working in close collaboration with the Institute to further the goals of the national program. Each Center will, preferably, focus on one major area—such as heart and blood vessel diseases, lung diseases, blood diseases, or blood resources—in which it will conduct fundamental research, clinical research and its clinical application, train young scientists, and maintain an information and education program. Formal applications for grant support for these Centers are now being reviewed and the first five Centers will be established before the end of the year. It is expected that another five Centers will be established in 1975.

The Cooperative Study of Drugs and Coronary Heart Diseases, launched at the urging of the Congress almost 10 years ago, is now nearing completion. This very large study involved 8,341 patients who were kept under observation for a period of years to evaluate the efficacy of several lipid-lowering drugs in the long term treatment of coronary heart disease. To date, three drugs have proved to be ineffective and their use has been discontinued. Patients receiving two other drugs and their placebo controls are still under observation. The study will come to an end this coming summer and the patients will be given a final examination during the early winter. A complete analysis of all the data collected will require two more years, but the Committee was informed that the results of a preliminary analysis will be available by next year's hearings.

Several other large scale clinical trials are underway, particularly in the area of arteriosclerosis, which is by far the most common of the

serious diseases affecting man in Western society. It is a slow, progressive disease that sets the stage for heart attacks, heart failure, and strokes and is responsible for about 85 percent of the deaths from heart and blood vessel diseases in the United States. Through its Lipid Research Clinics, the Institute is testing some 4,000 high risk patients with very high blood fats of a special type to determine whether a significant lowering of their blood fats by a combination of diet therapy and drugs will prevent or reduce the progression or induce regression of lesions of the coronary arteries. Another trial, called the multiple risk factor trial, is designed to test 12,500 patients who smoke cigarettes, have high blood fat levels, and high blood pressure. These tests should determine whether a practical regimen of regulating all three of these factors will, in fact, lower the incidence of heart attacks among patients in a free-living setting. A third study will determine whether 10,500 patients with high blood pressure can be induced to adhere willingly to a prescribed treatment over a long period of time and whether this will prevent the catastrophic consequences of high blood pressure such as stroke, heart attack, heart failure, or kidney failure. The Committee has received detailed reports on these large, very expensive, and important trials.

High blood pressure, or hypertension, is a leading cause of disease and death in the United States, particularly among the black population. It is a major risk factor in coronary heart disease. One of every six adults has some elevation of blood pressure. As high blood pressure can be controlled and as such control results in a reduced incidence of stroke, heart failure and kidney failure, and, perhaps, also of heart attacks, the Institute's Hypertension Control Program is of particular importance and should have a high priority. The goal of the program is to motivate all adults to have their blood pressure checked annually and to persuade those found to be hypertensive to obtain proper treatment. The program is also designed to make current knowledge of anti-hypertensive drug management available to and effectively used by the general practitioners and specialists who must treat the individuals with high blood pressure. Preliminary studies of the needs of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program, initiated in 1972, have been completed. A report on the NHLI Hypertension Detection and Followup Program has been submitted to the Committee.

In more than 90 percent of the cases, the cause of hypertension is unknown, and although the condition can be treated or controlled, it cannot be cured or prevented. Because of the large numbers of people affected by hypertension and its serious nature, fundamental research on high blood pressure is receiving special attention in the Institute's program on heart and blood vessel diseases. The institute is emphasizing research on the causes of and damage done by hypertension, including its epidemiology, and is planning further clinical trials of anti-hypertensive therapy in various types of hypertension which will evaluate new pharmacologic approaches and the use of new drugs in the treatment of hypertension.

A United States-U.S.S.R. program in cardiovascular disease is part of a five year agreement, signed in 1972, for the expansion of cooperation, including mutual planning and execution of joint research activities, between the two countries in the field of health

and medical science. Activities under this agreement in the cardiovascular area, for which the Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute is the U.S. coordinator, include studies on the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis, the management of ischemic heart disease, the study of myocardial metabolism, congenital heart, sudden death, and blood transfusion, blood components, and prevention of hepatitis, with particular reference to cardiovascular surgery. A joint program in mechanical circulatory assistance is also under development.

Support for research in chronic lung disease has increased five-fold since 1970. Lung disease accounts for an estimated 150,000 deaths each year in the United States, causes 60 million days lost from work, 40 million days of bed-restricted activity, and costs the economy about \$6 billion a year in lost productivity and wages and medical care costs. Fortunately, there are indications that research on the lungs is entering a new era in which research is no longer limited to the study of the process of ventilation and gas exchange. Modern molecular, cellular, immunological, and bio-chemical techniques are being increasingly utilized and this is revolutionizing the approach to the prevention and treatment of respiratory distress syndromes, bronchitis, emphysema, and pulmonary vascular disease. The NHLI has also recently launched two important new manpower programs in the lung area: the Pulmonary Academic Award and the Young Pulmonary Investigator Award. It is estimated that, within the next two to three years, over 500 well-trained individuals will be required for the staffs of medical schools and research institutions engaged in lung disease activities. Because of the great need for interdisciplinary research and training in the lung disease area, the Committee believes that the Institute should give high priority to these programs.

Millions of Americans, many of whom would formerly have died, are now saved each year by blood or blood component therapy which has become a very important tool in medicine as well as in surgery. Almost 10 million units of blood and 1.7 million liters of plasma (the equivalent of an additional 8.5 million units of blood) were collected in the United States in 1971 for use in therapy. Studies of blood preservation and efforts to reduce immune responses to transfused blood are important in the area of organ transplantation as well. The NHLI program in Blood Diseases and Blood Resources is closely related to the Institute's responsibilities for research on cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases and particular emphasis should therefore be given to research on bleeding and clotting disorders of the red blood cell, biomaterials, and blood resources and to the development of a national blood policy.

The National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-423) stipulates that the Director of the Institute shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, prepare, in consultation with the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council, and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress a report on the activities, progress, and accomplishments under the Institute's National Program during the preceding calendar year and a plan for the Program during the next five years. The Act further states that the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council shall submit its own report to the President for transmittal to the Congress

not later than January 31 of each year on the progress of the Program toward the accomplishment of its objectives. Last year this plan was not submitted to the Congress until July 24, 1973. Again this year the Congress has received neither the report of the Institute's Director nor of its Council. The Committee believes that these reports should be submitted on the dates prescribed by law so that they can be taken into consideration during the annual appropriation hearings.

National Institute of Dental Research. The bill includes \$44,388,000, an increase of \$5,337,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities and over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$5,337,000 increase, \$5,185,000 is for research grants and \$152,000 is for additional staff.

There is encouraging evidence that the dental health of the American people seems to be improving. The number of people without natural teeth is steadily decreasing and a recent survey has shown a significant decline in the percentage of dental patients receiving dentures, fillings, and extractions. Research leading to preventive practices, such as the use of fluorides, has obviously played a major role in these happy developments.

Efforts to develop more effective preventive measures against dental diseases continue to be largely focused on the prevention of caries, a widespread, painful, and costly condition whose treatment would completely inundate the delivery system if all in need of care were to seek it. Prevention is therefore not only the most desirable but the most practical approach to the problem of caries. More adequate studies, made possible by increased funding during the past few years, have brought to light some of the complex aspects of this universal affliction. Evidence is now more conclusive, for example, that decay at different sites—such as the crown, the pits and fissures areas, and the roots of teeth—is, in fact, caused by different types of microorganisms. The Institute's diversified caries research program includes investigations of new topical applications of fluorides to supplement the resistance to decay imparted by water fluoridation. A prototype chemical agent is also being studied for its effect on plaque, the bacterial film that forms on teeth and gums and is instrumental in causing caries. An important and practical component of these projects is research on patient attitudes and willingness to accept new control and preventive methods.

Research on periodontal disease continues to be directed towards the elucidation of the underlying biological processes. In addition to projects concerned with the identification of causative microorganisms and their effect on the oral tissues, dental scientists, including members of the Institute's intramural research staff, are investigating the response of the body's complex immune system to the presence of these organisms. It is now known that there are two types of immune responses that relate to periodontal disease but, in the process of protecting the body, they cause inflammations which result in the gradual loss of gum and bone tissue and then, ultimately, in the loss of the teeth themselves. The magnitude of the problem is illustrated by the fact that most of the 22.6 million persons in this country who have lost their teeth did so because of periodontal disease. Most of the teeth thus lost were themselves perfectly sound. Recent research also sug-

gests that certain types of heretofore unsuspected bacteria may be responsible for a rare but highly destructive form of periodontal disease that mainly affects young people under the age of twenty.

The Dental Institute shares responsibility for research on cancer of the mouth with the Cancer Institute. Particular emphasis has been placed on oral leukoplakia, a potentially precancerous lesion characterized by whitish patches on the tongue and the mucous membrane lining the mouth. A recent significant discovery is that cessation of smoking has a marked effect on these lesions after only three months.

Research on tooth implants has been in progress for a number of years and has received a certain amount of publicity. While a great deal of progress has been made and a degree of optimism about the ultimate feasibility of the process may be justified, it is far from being ready for application to dental patients. After holding a symposium on the subject, the Dental Institute, in cooperation with the American Dental Association, has taken the public position that implants should not be considered a proven restorative procedure pending the results of the animal studies now under way and subsequent clinical trials with human patients.

Increasing attention is being given by the Dental Institute to the treatment and rehabilitation of the victims of severe and disfiguring congenital anomalies that affect the head and face.

Progress continues to be made by the five dental research institutes, or centers, that were established seven years ago. Collectively, these centers are concentrating their basic research on specific problems relating to caries, periodontal disease, craniofacial anomalies, viral diseases of the oral cavity, and the control of pain. Strong collaborative research programs have been developed among the centers' investigators and with scientists at other institutions both in the U.S. and abroad. New approaches have also been initiated to stimulate more effective interaction between the research centers and the dental schools.

National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.—The bill includes \$162,207,000, an increase of \$17,721,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$15,920,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$17,721,000 increase, \$8,375,000 is for research grants, \$9,000,000 is for training grants, and \$346,000 is for additional staff.

The National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases (NIAMDD) conducts and supports research in a considerably wider spectrum of diseases than that of any other Institute at the National Institutes of Health. Within the NIAMDD's purview are the various arthritic diseases and related rheumatic and connective tissue disorders, diabetes and other inherited errors of metabolism, diseases of the digestive tract, the endocrine disorders, diseases of the blood and bone, urological diseases, and such other fields as surgery, dermatology, and nutrition.

Institute efforts in rheumatoid arthritis, the most crippling form of arthritis, have been concentrated on finding a possible infectious agent underlying the disease. Simultaneously, research is directed toward elucidating the specific nature of the malfunction in the body's immune system, possibly in reaction to an infectious agent, which

seems to lead to rheumatoid disease. Research also continues on improved methods of therapy in the continuous struggle to find ways to control rheumatoid and other forms of arthritis.

With arthritis costing its 20 million victims and the nation's economy in excess of \$9 billion each year, research to find the cause of this group of crippling diseases must be expanded. Training of new researchers in arthritis must also be continued and expanded to provide the skilled manpower for the arthritis research teams at our medical schools which are now so seriously undermanned.

An Associate Director for Arthritis should be named as soon as possible to give proper guidance to these programs and to interrelate them to the research programs in Orthopaedics and Dermatology.

Increased emphasis on diabetes research should ultimately provide a better understanding of the mechanism of this serious and complicated metabolic disorder. Ongoing research includes promising, though still highly preliminary, work in animals on a complicated process known as pancreatic islet beta-cell transplantation. The Institute also expects to expand its present support of Diabetes-Endocrinology Research Centers, and is assiduously pursuing its research on a number of other metabolic diseases, including cystic fibrosis.

The Institute is continuing to press its efforts to solve the problems of dealing with the very complex metabolic disease, cystic fibrosis, which is one of the most serious diseases of childhood, usually with major effects on digestive and pulmonary function. A promising lead in recent years was the discovery of a factor in the blood of cystic fibrosis patients which impairs the cleansing action triggered by the hair-like cilia in the windpipe, as tested in animals. Although this discovery has obvious possibilities for improved diagnosis of patients and screening of carriers, considerable difficulties have been encountered in producing an accurate and reliable technique for identifying this factor. Particular efforts will be made during the next year to determine the basis for these difficulties and to find a means of making this provocative finding useful.

During the hearings the Committee heard much about the severity of the problem of digestive diseases: one of every nine Americans has a history of specific chronic or recurrent digestive diseases. Digestive diseases account for one dollar of every ten spent for personal health services.

In the field of digestive diseases, studies are continuing in the area of treating cholesterol gallstones medically, rather than surgically, by using a natural bile acid to dissolve the stones, or to prevent their formation in patients known to be gallstone formers. The Committee reiterates its strong interest in the progress of this research. The Institute also has established a digestive disease research center which will place emphasis on peptic ulcer research. Preliminary clinical trials have shown that a new anti-histaminic drug, metiamide, may be of value in treating ulcers and studies of its effects are continuing. Ileitis and colitis, diseases of the intestines and colon, affect more than 1,000,000 Americans. The Committee has learned of new research opportunities in this field, following from the study of cholera in

India. The Committee believes that these opportunities should be vigorously exploited.

The study of blood diseases is also an important part of the research program of the Institute, reflecting its concern for those afflicted with killing and disabling blood disorders, including hemophilia and Cooley's anemia. Expanded programs of research, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of the latter disorder, which is marked by an inability to produce normal red blood cells, are being developed in cooperation with several of the other Institutes, especially the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Numerous studies also are supported by the NIAMDD in the search for new knowledge with which to prevent, control, or cure the various kidney diseases. A major effort is being made to advance developments in kidney transplantation and artificial kidney treatment to help fulfill more effectively the new Medicare provision that provides treatment to all end-stage kidney patients eligible under the Social Security laws.

In the field of skin disease, a number of anti-cancer drugs are being screened and developed for possible use in the topical treatment of severe psoriasis. Studies are continuing of the possible clinical implications of the recently reported low cyclic AMP levels in the skin lesions of patients with psoriasis.

Program activities in nutrition encompass the spectrum from basic metabolic and physiologic studies to those directed toward relief of malnutrition and nutritional deficiency diseases. In the latter area, investigations focus upon iron deficiency anemia, which is especially prevalent among female teenagers and women of childbearing age. Research to facilitate prevention and control of obesity, which affects more than 20 percent of adult Americans, is another primary concern.

Endocrinology is an immense biomedical field which directly pertains to important life functions, such as growth, metabolism, and reproduction. In this important field, clinical studies are continuing of such abnormalities as osteoporosis, hypopituitary dwarfism, acromegaly, thyroid disorders, and adrenal dysfunction. Recent research has shown, for example, that somatostatin, a chemical agent isolated from the brain, may have value as a means of decreasing the excessive growth hormone secretion associated with acromegaly and other growth disorders such as gigantism.

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. The bill includes \$131,960,000, an increase of \$21,789,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$20,630,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$21,789,000 increase, \$14,531,000 is for research grants, \$7,000,000 is for training grants and \$258,000 is for additional staff.

The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke is responsible for research on a wide range of chronic, degenerative disorders of the brain, nervous system, hearing, and speech mechanisms. These disorders are extremely costly not only to the persons involved and their families but to the community as these patients absorb a large percentage of the capacity of the Nation's long-term hospital, nursing home, and special education facilities.

Stroke is the number three killer in our Nation, with an annual mortality of over 200,000. Of the other 250,000 who are afflicted each year but survive, 55 percent require special care and 15 percent remain bedfast for life. To meet this major problem, the Institute not only has a network of 16 clinical stroke research centers but, more recently, has established 11 stroke acute care research units to give greater research emphasis to the needs of the patient immediately following stroke. In addition to preventive measures through the control of high blood pressure, it is hoped that the new computerized X-ray scanning equipment which is becoming more widely available will permit detection and treatment of abnormalities of the vascular system of the brain before strokes occur and will aid in the management of patients after a stroke.

The importance of the acute phase of spinal cord and head injury has now been established and the Institute is supporting 5 acute spinal cord injury centers and 4 head injury clinical research centers. The Institute is currently reviewing promising leads and new potentials for regeneration in the central nervous system. One of the theories being pursued is that the injury initiates a process that eventually destroys the cord but that for a short time, before this process is fully developed, the long fiber pathways are mostly intact. This hypothesis raises the possibility that if the response of the tissue to injury could be stopped in the acute stage, useful spinal cord function could be preserved and paralysis prevented. This is an area long overdue for special emphasis and should receive every possible consideration.

It is important for the welfare of the 10,000 young men and women paralyzed by injury to their spinal cords each year that the knowledge developed at the spinal cord injury centers be disseminated to the medical and nursing profession as rapidly as possible. Doctors and nurses from other institutions and other parts of the country will acquire the most complete understanding of the problems connected with these cases, and of the improved methods of treatment by personal observation and instruction. The Committee therefore suggests that the Institute give careful consideration to developing suitable demonstration and training programs for doctors, nurses, and paramedical personnel drawing on the new methods developed by and expertise of Centers.

The Committee notes that the Institute has been more active this past year in developing a program which will aid in solving hearing and speech problems. It is pleased to learn of the establishment of the intramural Laboratory of Neuro-otolaryngology and the Contract Section on Communicative Disorders. Since more than 20 million Americans have handicapping disorders of this type, this area of the Institute's responsibility should receive additional attention. The Committee is particularly interested in research to prevent and treat chronic diseases of the middle ear, research to aid the profoundly deaf, and the early detection and treatment of diseases of the larynx. Additionally, special concern is imperative for the pressing problems of noise pollution. As over two million persons lack sufficient hearing to understand speech, the Committee wishes to encourage experienced research on electrodes for auditory prosthesis for implantation in totally deaf persons.

The treatment of epilepsy patients with anticonvulsant drugs should be more effective in the future because of the new drug carbamazepine (Tegretol) which has now been introduced and an increased understanding of the importance of testing drug blood levels for those on anticonvulsants. Institute scientists have promoted these programs and stimulated efforts of many groups to make these advances possible. At next year's hearings the Committee will expect to hear a further report particularly on the implementation of the feasibility stage of the comprehensive epilepsy program.

Much interest has been created by the report of the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. One of its recommendations was that five clinical research centers for multiple sclerosis be established. The Committee is pleased to note that the Institute has already responded to this recommendation by setting up a new center in Atlanta in addition to the two clinical research centers it has been supporting at UCLA and the University of Pennsylvania-Wistar Institute. It is hoped that research in virology and immunology and the epidemiological studies, which appear to hold particular promise, will also move forward during the coming months. The Committee expects a significant increase in the level of research during 1975.

An increasing interest has been shown in the past few years in Huntington's disease, a severely disabling hereditary disease which usually does not appear until middle life. It is hoped that scientists can soon develop a test which will identify individuals with the defective gene responsible for this disease before symptoms appear and, especially, before it is transmitted to offspring. In the little understood lipid storage diseases, which are also hereditary, considerable progress has been made. Not only have the missing enzymes been identified but scientists have now purified some of the enzymes and trials of enzyme replacement therapy are in progress with selected patients.

The Committee understands that relatively little research is being done with autistic children and believes that a greater effort should be made to find the key to this tragic affliction.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.—The bill includes \$105,843,000, an increase of \$7,775,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$6,219,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$7,775,000 increase, \$7,547,000 is for research grants and \$228,000 is for additional staff.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases conducts and supports research on a wide variety of diseases caused by infectious agents—including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites—or by abnormalities in the body's complicated immunologic system.

Two major discoveries were reported late in 1973 in the search for the cause of viral hepatitis—the first step toward prevention of this disease. Using a technique called immune electron-microscopy, Institute scientists have "visualized" the virus that causes infectious hepatitis, known as hepatitis A. At approximately the same time, a team of grant-supported scientists found good evidence that the so-called Dane particle is almost surely the causative virus of hepatitis B, or serum hepatitis. The number of cases of post-transfusion hepatitis could be halved if volunteer blood, rather than blood from paid donors, were used in transfusions and if it were screened for the hepatitis B

antigen. The NIH Clinical Center has already reduced its cases of post-transfusion hepatitis by 75% by screening volunteer blood for the hepatitis B antigen.

The Institute is still developing a strategy to help avert the next influenza pandemic, predicted for the late 1970's. To achieve this goal, an effective vaccine needs to be produced quickly after the influenza virus changes its coat which renders whole populations susceptible to a new strain of influenza. The latest of several approaches has been to develop a vaccine against one of the two proteins on the surface of the influenza virus. The vaccine would enable a person to be infected without the clinical symptoms of influenza. Later, when the vaccine is exposed to the natural virus, he would develop full immunity to the disease. This type of vaccine, developed by grant-supported scientists, is now being tested.

The Institute's program to produce a pneumococcal pneumonia vaccine has reached the clinical testing stage. Three candidate vaccines are being evaluated by vaccinating groups in California and North Carolina populations, and their effectiveness should be known in about two years. It is hoped that the vaccine, when licensed, will give at least 5 years protection.

The fundamental understanding of the body's protective system, referred to by scientists as immunological mechanisms, has long been of concern to the Institute, resulting in major advances in the prevention or control of infectious diseases and allergies. In addition, this work has made a major contribution to applying the principles of immunology to organ transplantation. Advances in tissue matching and the use of immuno-suppressive drugs have helped to increase the number of U.S. kidney transplants from 200 in 1964 to more than 3,000 in 1973. Of current interest to the Committee is the increasing use of bone marrow transplants, particularly those procedures being performed by a grantee at the University of Washington, to treat patients with aplastic anemia and leukemia.

The accumulation of immunologic knowledge led the Institute three years ago to establish what has become a network of Asthma and Allergic Disease Centers. There are now 17 such Centers, located in 13 states, of which 7 were established during the past year. Scientists at two of the Centers have successfully used purified bee venom extract in patients who failed to respond to treatment with regular extracts made from whole bees. The staffs at several Centers are using a new laboratory procedure to diagnose allergy and evaluate immunotherapy which promises to become a valuable tool for standardizing materials used in allergy testing and desensitization. Tests have also been conducted on a new asthmatic drug, sodium cromoglycate, which is being prescribed for selected asthmatics, particularly children, to prevent attacks and reduce dependency on steroid drugs.

Research on venereal disease, which remains a serious national health problem, has been considerably increased during the past few years. Grant-support has been increased from \$128,000 in FY 1971 to \$2.2 million in FY 1974 and the Committee expects a significant increase in the level of research in FY 1975. An improved blood screening test for gonorrhea has been developed which can detect the disease in persons who do not exhibit symptoms of gonorrhea

and whose blood samples do not give positive readings in the regular screening tests. This group of people appears to be the most serious reservoir for the spread of gonorrhea. Also, a new diagnostic tool, called "auxotyping", should aid public health officials interested in tracing the chain of gonorrheal infection through a community. While gonorrhea and syphilis are the most common venereal diseases, there are other infections that can be transmitted by sexual contact. One of the most prevalent of these infections is caused by an organism known as herpes virus type 2. When this virus infects the genital region of a pregnant woman, it may cause disseminated and frequently fatal herpes virus infection of the newborn. The effect of antiviral chemicals on herpes infections is now being studied in animals with a view to finding a safe and effective treatment.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences.—The bill includes \$178,108,000, an increase of \$13,772,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$14,593,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$13,772,000 increase, \$10,731,000 is for research grants, \$3,000,000 is for training grants and \$41,000 for additional staff.

The role of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences is to foster and support research and research-training in the basic and clinical sciences that underlie and are relevant to the whole spectrum of biomedical problems and, in addition, to support research in medical areas that do not lie within the province of the other disease-oriented categorical Institutes. NIGMS thus has major programs in research on genetics and diseases due to genetic deficiencies or anomalies; on accidental injuries and other forms of trauma; on the broad problems of pharmacology and toxicology to eliminate the hazards and increase the effectiveness of drugs; and in bioengineering, the application of the principles and techniques of the physical sciences and engineering to the diagnostic and therapeutic techniques in medicine.

The Institute has recently launched a major research effort on the cellular and molecular basis of disease. Public investment in biomedical research over the past 30 years has now yielded a substantially improved understanding of the composition and pathology of cells, their membranes, organelles, and molecular constituents. But many important gaps exist and a better integration of existing knowledge is required to make it useful for clinical studies and medical practice. It has been shown, for example, that tiny intracellular bodies called mitochondria are the body's main sites of energy production. These are the sites where oxygen is used to convert nutrient carbohydrates, proteins and fats into energy-rich molecules of ATP (adenosine triphosphate) used by almost all of the body's energy requiring processes. But the real medical significance of this knowledge has only recently begun to emerge. It has been found that certain drugs and chemicals, including alcohol, interfere with the mitochondrial energy function and there are tentative indications that mitochondria are structurally distorted and their function impaired in progressive muscular dystrophy, in thyroid disease, in diabetes, and in the aging process. It is now suspected that abnormalities of the cell's other major components may be responsible for many other specific dis-

orders and that a wholly new chapter in medical science is about to be written. The Institute therefore believes that the time is ripe to establish specialized interdisciplinary molecular pathology centers to explore how our cellular power plants become deranged and how this can be avoided or corrected and to translate and apply the new knowledge of cells to the diagnosis and treatment of human disease.

Research on genetics and hereditary disorders is making great strides with the discovery of genetic factors in the predisposition of people to fall victim to certain diseases. There is evidence now, for example, that susceptibility to lung cancer is in part inherited. Some persons, it was found, react to tobacco smoke and other noxious hydrocarbons by producing significantly increased amounts of an enzyme which converts these substances into active, cancer-causing forms while others, who react by producing only minor increases of the enzyme, are much less likely to develop lung cancer. The hereditary pattern is sufficiently distinctive to make it possible to divide the population into three groups of varying susceptibility. Work is in progress to perfect a simple blood test to detect these genetic differences. Studies of the families of heart attack survivors have revealed the existence of three major genes, each of which causes one of three very common lipid metabolism disorders which together account for 20 percent of all acute coronary episodes in patients under the age of 60. The responsible genes may well be the most prevalent disease-producing genes in the American population. There has also been notable progress in the search for a reliable test to detect the carrier state in cystic fibrosis, in order to provide a reliable basis for genetic screening, genetic counseling and family planning. It is estimated that two CF carriers are mated in every 400 marriages in the United States. Many such couples are unaware that there is a 25 percent risk in each pregnancy that the resultant child will be a victim of this serious disease.

The Institute's trauma research centers program is designed to lessen the toll of death and disability by improving the effectiveness of care for injured patients in hospitals throughout the country. The goals are not only to develop better methods of treatment but to demonstrate them in practice for the benefit of emergency medical personnel and patients and the Committee will expect a report on the role played by these trauma centers in the new Emergency Medical System being developed by the Health Services Administration. In one such center, the development and use of new treatment measures, has reduced the mortality rate for severe burns from 80 to 57 percent. In what may well have been an historic feat, doctors at this center were able to save the life of a 9-year-old girl suffering burns over 92 percent of her body. The success was attributed to such measures as rapid restoration of fluids lost from the damaged tissues, early recognition and reversal of anemia, close attention to nutrition, highly selective antibiotic therapy, and the application of fresh, immunologically matched cadaver skin grafts during anesthesia with greatly lowered blood-pressure to lessen blood flow and bleeding. Adoption and routine use of these measures throughout the country will save many lives. Some 300,000 Americans are injured by fire each year—12,000 die and nearly 50,000 undergo hospitalization for periods ranging from

six weeks to two years. Many victims are left tragically scarred for life and are never able to resume normal lives.

The pharmacology-toxicology program is a unique national resource for support of clinical and academic approaches to new drug information. Clinical pharmacologists in one study recently discovered that the experimental drug azaribine has outstanding potential for the effective treatment of severe psoriasis. This chronic skin disorder, of unknown cause, which plagues approximately six million Americans is rarely fatal but can be severely disfiguring and incapacitating. In 1972 psoriasis resulted in 1.5 million patient visits to physicians for treatment at a cost exceeding \$100 million. Conventional treatment of psoriasis has had but limited success. The new drug, however, when tested in over 400 patients with severe systemic psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis, normally resistant to other therapies, produced a good to excellent therapeutic response in more than 75 percent of these patients. The dangers of possible adverse reactions to effective doses of the drug remain to be assessed before it is approved for wide general use.

The Institute's program in biomedical engineering illustrates the highly beneficial but often unpredictable applicability of scientific research. During World War II physical scientists developed the technology for underwater detection of enemy submarines through the reflection of sound waves, making Sonar a household word. Engineers under the Institute's aegis have now extended this ultrasonic technology into the biomedical area by devising new types of instruments for measuring the body's blood flow and heart function without the hazards of invading blood vessels with needles and catheters. Similar ultrasonic applications hold forth the prospect of safer and simplified instruments for visualizing the soft tissues of the body while avoiding the inherent dangers of fluoroscopes, X-rays and radioactive isotopes. As these new developments are of great potential value in medicine, the Institute should facilitate their orderly progression through the prototype and testing stages, with the objective of bringing them into commercial manufacture as soon as possible. An excellent precedent for this, in the Committee's view, is the Institute's collaborative research project with the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge Laboratory Molecular Anatomy Program which brought to fruition, in only a few years, the highly efficient and now widely used GeMSAEC ultracentrifuge clinical analyzer.

The Institute's special fellowship program to strengthen the research and teaching capabilities of faculty in colleges and universities with large enrollments of ethnic minorities is rendering a valuable service not only in helping to up-grade these institutions but in making a largely untapped scientific manpower resource available for programs of national importance. The goal of the MARC (Minority Access to Research Careers) program is to attract and prepare minority students—not only Blacks but Mexican-Americans, American Indians, etc.—for careers in the health sciences. The Committee finds this program worthwhile and commendable and expects that it will be maintained.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.—The bill includes \$120,232,000, an increase of \$15,553,000 over the amount

requested for authorized activities, and \$14,033,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$15,553,000 increase, \$15,221,000 is for research grants and \$332,000 is for additional staff.

The mission of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development is the study of life as a continuum and to conduct research on health problems that are not confined to a particular disease or biologic system. This life-span approach is essential for effective attacks on such important national biomedical problems as infant mortality, child health, population control, and aging.

The Institute's child health program comprises research on perinatal biology and infant mortality, mental retardation, and growth and development. Research in perinatal biology and infant mortality is focused on low birth weight infants, the sudden infant death syndrome, and maternal disease and its resulting complications. The Institute also has plans for new research activities in prenatal diagnosis and treatment, the psychosocial dynamics of pregnancy, and the interplay of factors which determine the initiation of labor. Research will continue on the development of a fetal risk index which will make it possible to assess the risk state of the fetus at any time during labor so that corrective or preventive measures may be applied. Although the nation's infant mortality rate has significantly declined in recent years, the rate is still high, especially in comparison with other developed nations, and greater efforts are needed, not merely in research but in prenatal care practices, to reduce the rate to an obviously attainable lower figure.

An important part of the child health activities is research on the sudden infant death syndrome, also known as crib death, which strikes without warning an estimated 7,500-10,000 infants each year. The sudden infant death syndrome is a world-wide health problem. The Institute has embarked on a broad program of research to discover the underlying mechanisms of the syndrome and its probable cause or causes, to see if it is possible to identify infants who are at risk of becoming its victims, to explore preventive approaches, and, in general, to stimulate scientists to direct their investigative efforts toward finding the solution to this mysterious biomedical problem.

The Committee was pleased to hear that the Institute will open a new perinatal biology facility in the NIH Clinical Center in 1975 to expand its research on pregnancy and infant mortality and morbidity.

The Committee is encouraged by the progress being made in the field of mental retardation, particularly in the areas of the use of amniocentesis for prenatal diagnosis and the educational campaign being mounted by the Institute on mongolism. Research on the incidence and characterization of genetic and metabolic errors is being pursued. Recent advances in diagnosing and treating phenylketonuria (PKU), galactosemia, and malnutrition are being followed-up to ensure their more effective clinical application in the near future. Research on the genetic and cellular factors is being combined with research at the organism and behavioral levels so that the complex interrelationship of factors involved in the prevention and production of mental retardation may be identified for further action. Because mental retardation reflects brain dysfunction, research must be expanded in clinical neurobiology including communicative disorders of

the mentally handicapped and environmental factors which may play important roles in their conditions.

The growth and development program includes research on immunology, growth failure, nutrition, and hearing, speech and learning problems. The Committee, which has in the past expressed its concern about the neglected problems of adolescence, is pleased to learn that the Institute plans to expand its adolescent research program. Studies regarding the etiology, prevention, and amelioration of obesity in adolescence will be undertaken because of its medical, social, and economic implications. Behavioral and social investigations will be increased as well as research on the effects of early experiences upon the developing brain and the subsequent behavior of children and adolescents.

The Institute's population and reproduction program is focused on research into the complex problems of population dynamics. While this country's population is beginning to stabilize, other countries, particularly the developing nations, are experiencing population growth difficulties, and individuals continue to have both fertility and infertility problems. Very little is known about the social and behavioral science aspects of population and reproduction. These concerns are being studied by the Institute through a multi-faceted research program that includes: the development of new means of fertility regulation that will be as safe and effective as possible; the evaluation of contraceptive methods currently in use; the social and behavioral factors in population growth, change, distribution, and individual needs; and fundamental research in reproductive biology and the social sciences.

As completely safe and efficient contraceptive methods are still not available, the Institute is continuing its contraceptive research effort through drug development, device development and directed fundamental research in reproductive biology. Progress is being made in evaluating the effects of oral contraceptives, the development of a new type of intrauterine device, and in research into various forms of male contraception, including vasectomy and hormone treatment. Further research will be directed toward investigating immunological approaches to contraception, developing a long-acting injectable contraceptive, and exploring the potential of a biochemical basis for fertilization interference. Presently used contraceptives will continue to be evaluated. Special emphasis will be given to the possible side effects of vasectomy and the relationship between the use of oral contraceptive and high blood pressure. The behavioral research program, which concentrates on social and economic changes affecting the birth rate, will be expanded to include new investigations of the social and psychological factors that determine effective contraceptive practice.

The Institute's concern with the problems of aging has been reflected in research on the biological changes that occur with aging, the changes that are the major determinants of disease in later life, the cognitive and emotional alterations that occur with aging, the societal aspects of aging, and on such more restricted problems as menopause, aging of the immunologic system, and cellular aging. The scope of the program is broad and many significant accomplishments, particularly in cellular research, have been reported. However, the Committee believes that not enough has been done when considering the facts

that there are more than 20 million Americans 65 years of age or older, and that significant aspects of aging and the problems associated with aging have not been investigated directly. The Committee understands that all or most of these activities will be transferred to the new Aging Institute which will be set up at NIH in accordance with the *Research on Aging Act of 1974* which became law on May 31, 1974.

National Eye Institute.—The bill includes \$38,878,000, an increase of \$1,253,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$1,053,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$1,253,000 increase \$1,116,000 is for research grants and \$137,000 is for additional staff.

Of the major chronic disorders which restrict the ability of Americans to perform their daily tasks, visual impairment ranks third, after heart disease and arthritis. Despite the great strides which have been made during the past 25 years in preventing, diagnosing, and treating eye diseases, these conditions continue to take a great toll in disability and suffering.

Research on cataracts is concentrated on prevention, for although vision lost from cataract can now be restored through surgery in up to 95 percent of cases, this disease remains a leading cause of blindness and visual disability. Cataract affects over 3 million Americans, and an estimated 400,000 cataract operations are performed each year at a cost of approximately \$1 billion. A means to prevent or slow down the development of cataract would obviously result in enormous benefits to the American people in terms of reduced disability, financial burden, lost productivity, and human suffering. In this regard, the Committee was pleased to hear that scientists on the Institute's staff have discovered a possible means of slowing down the type of cataract associated with diabetes and that there is also a possibility of interfering with the development of the most common form of cataract, that associated with aging. A Cataract Workshop, sponsored by the Institute, recently published a report which highlights the major opportunities in cataract research and points the way toward studies aimed at the ultimate prevention of this disorder. The Eye Institute expects that this meeting of leading experts in cataract research will have a major influence on the future development of this important, though relatively small, field.

The need for intensified research into retinal disorders is underscored by the fact that these eye diseases are the most difficult to treat and account for the majority of cases of blindness and visual disability today. There is no means of cure or prevention for macular degeneration, the most prevalent retinal disease and cause of blindness among the elderly. Diabetic retinopathy, a major concomitant of systemic diabetes, has in recent years also become a leading cause of blindness. Means of prevention are not available, and present therapy for diabetic retinopathy leaves much to be desired. The National Eye Institute has therefore directed its major effort to the support of research on retinal and choroidal diseases. The Committee was most interested in reports of a new surgical procedure, vitrectomy, developed with NEI support, which has proved useful in restoring sight to patients who have lost vision from diabetic retinopathy. It is understood that clinical evaluation of the safety and efficacy of this new therapy will be undertaken as soon as possible.

An animal model for chronic glaucoma research, developed at the Eye Institute's own research facilities, holds promise for better understanding of this disorder and for accelerating the development of new methods of diagnosis and treatment. The development of new agents to enhance the effectiveness of currently used glaucoma medications and to reduce the incidence and severity of side effects are important goals in this field of eye disease research.

Although diseases of the cornea are the leading cause of blindness in the rest of the world, there is a comparatively low rate of blindness from this group of visual disorders in this country. Nevertheless, corneal problems are among the most common eye disorders in the United States and account for the major cause of eye pain and considerable disability. The Committee was interested in the progress that has been made during the past year in treating donor corneas prior to transplantation, a development which promises to reduce the chance of corneal graft rejection.

In general, the Committee is pleased with the progress that has been made by the National Eye Institute during the first few years of its existence. During this period the number of research grant applications the Institute has reviewed has increased by 68 percent as the NEI quickly emerged as the focal point for the national vision research effort.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.—The bill includes \$32,594,000, an increase of \$6,240,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$6,197,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$6,240,000 increase \$4,563,000 is for research grants, \$1,500,000 is for training grants and \$177,000 is for additional staff.

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is charged with the responsibility for determining what factors in the environment can have an adverse effect upon man's health. It is only in the last few years that the enormity of this mission has come to be understood or appreciated. Each year approximately 2,000 new chemicals are developed of which 400 to 500 are put into commercial use. These chemicals may be altered significantly at various stages of manufacturing processes and this may well alter their effect on the environment and those who come into contact with them.

A dramatic example of such a hazard is the recently well-publicized case of vinyl chloride. The Committee heard testimony from the Institute, the American Occupational Medical Association, and the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO that was graphic in its description of the dangers associated with this chemical which is the starting material for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics. The extent of the hazard associated with industrial fabrication of PVC products is still unclear. The clinical evidence, to date, seems to be primarily associated with long-term exposure to vinyl chloride but it is obviously important to know the extent to which health hazards are associated with short-term exposure to this substance. Because vinyl chloride is chemically similar to other industrial compounds, it is also important to know precisely what makes it toxic so that the toxicity of similar compounds can be predicted. The strictly occupational exposure problems are the responsibility of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The long-term research problems of

the basic toxicology of vinyl chloride and its related monomers are attacked by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in its own laboratories and through the efforts of grantees.

While much current interest is focused on the hazards associated with man-made environmental agents, there are a number of natural agents in widespread use which present significant hazards—as, for example, asbestos. The fact that inhaling asbestos fibers represents a significant hazard to human health has long been known but it is not known precisely how inhaled asbestos fibers cause tumors or to what extent ingested asbestos fibers are hazardous. The latter question has now become an urgent public health matter because of the revelation that the public drinking water supply of Duluth, Minnesota is contaminated with asbestos fibers dumped into Lake Superior as a by-product of a mining operation. Because of the importance of asbestos as an insulating agent, and its widespread use, any action which might curtail its availability must be based on firm and accurate knowledge of its dangers. For this reason, the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs—which is chaired by the Director, NIEHS—has developed a protocol to determine the extent of the hazard associated with ingested asbestos. As none of the agencies that participated in the development of this plan has funds available for this study and as the protection of the public health demands that it be undertaken as soon as possible, the Committee has included \$1,000,000 in the bill to initiate the long-term study on the effects of ingested asbestos.

Many environmental problems, by their nature, cut across the missions of several Federal, State and local agencies each of which has somewhat different interests and responsibilities. The role of NIEHS is to look at the environmental hazards as the other Institutes would look at a disease: to discover the cause of the hazard in biological terms, to assess its possible impact on man in physiological terms, and, if possible, to devise a treatment or cure in clinical medical terms. For example, the danger of working with vinyl chloride is an occupational problem that must be dealt with in terms of industrial safety. The role of NIEHS is to determine why it is toxic (a biochemical problem); under what conditions, in terms of length and frequency of exposure, it is toxic (a physiological problem); and what can be done to counter its toxicity in the body (probably a pharmacological problem). The results of research on these questions are obviously of immediate concern to the other agencies concerned with industrial safety, employee health, etc. and close coordination and rapid communication between the agencies is of utmost importance. The Committee has been assured that adequate liaison arrangements exist but it wants to emphasize that the maintenance and effective use of such arrangements is a direct responsibility of the NIEHS because of its central role in the identification and assessment of environmental health problems.

Perhaps nowhere else in health research is the need for truly interdisciplinary research so apparent as in dealing with environmental problems. The nature and breadth of the problems faced by the Institute require the skills and approaches of an enormous variety of disciplines including engineering, the physical, the biological, the behavioral and the social sciences. While the Institute has been

effective in developing good liaison between these groups, much more must be done if the more complex problems are not only going to be solved and corrected but also anticipated and prevented. In this connection, it should be noted that strong and effective working relationships have been established between the Institute and the various university-based research centers which it supports. The Committee hopes that this impressive cooperative research arrangement can be further expanded and strengthened.

Recent events have clearly demonstrated the need for the United States to develop energy self-sufficiency in the coming decade. This country is in a unique position to make the wisest possible decisions regarding the energy sources to select for major development because it has major reserves of fossil fuels, the ability to generate essentially unlimited atomic power, and the technological ability to develop other energy sources. Which source or sources are selected for development will ultimately depend upon many factors but the Committee believes that a principal factor should be the health effects associated with each energy option. New energy sources pose numerous unexplored health problems to the worker and the public generally. Coal gasification will increase the use of carcinogenic beta naphthylamine, shale oil contains the carcinogen Karogen, and solar energy may involve the use of cadmium which is also a carcinogen. Rapid conversion to new energy sources demands that we not only explore the technical feasibility of using these substances, but also the ways that will ensure that they are used safely.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Office of Management and Budget has convened a group, under the auspices of the Council on Environmental Quality, to make recommendations, among other things, regarding the health issues associated with each energy option. The Committee understands that the OMB group will be making its report in the fall. It is the Committee's view that the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, as the principal Federal agency charged with the development of knowledge on the adverse effects on health resulting from environmental factors, should play a major role in the planning and conduct of health-related research in this area. The Committee will look forward to hearing a report next year on the status of this effort.

Research Resources.—The bill includes \$124,370,000, an increase of \$43,100,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities and \$991,000 below the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of the \$43,100,000 increase, \$43,000,000 is for general research support and \$100,000 is for training grants.

The Division of Research Resources provides support for the development of specialized research facilities through the Division's six programs: Clinical Research, Biotechnology Research, Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research, General Research Support, Minority Biomedical Support and Chemical Biological Information Handling Research.

The Clinical Research program provides support for general clinical research centers which are physically discrete research units usually located in university-affiliated hospitals. Usually, support is provided for a fixed number of beds for research patients and the attending staff of specially trained nursing, dietary and laboratory personnel.

Currently, there are 83 general clinical research centers, with 890 research beds, in 76 institutions. The research conducted in these facilities derives its support from other NIH or from non-Federal sources. In 1972, the latest year for which information is available, investigators conducting research in general clinical research centers received \$108 million in federal research support mainly from the NIH categorical Institutes.

The Biotechnology Research program supports the development of such health-relevant technologies as digital computation, mass spectrometry, and high-voltage electron microscopy which bring the concepts, tools and methods of the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering to bear on biomedical research. These facilities are national in scope and are equally available to qualified biomedical scientists outside the host institution. Special efforts are being made to promote shared resources by linking them in networks which offer institutions, that cannot justify these complex and expensive resources on their own, an opportunity to share those located at larger institutions. For example, one laboratory, under proper management, can effectively meet the mass spectrometry service requirements of clinicians, pharmacologists, biochemists, and medicinal chemists located throughout a large geographic area. The Biotechnology Research program now includes three high-voltage electron microscope facilities, which are available to qualified investigators throughout the United States, and two centers engaged in investigations of computer science in medicine that are being linked with one another and with collaborating scientists throughout the country via a digital telecommunication system.

The Chemical Biological Information Handling Research program was initiated some five years ago as a research and development activity concerned with the application of computers to drug research. This computer system, called PROPHET, enables investigators who have little or no computer experience to utilize the computer for the study of drugs and drug phenomena. The system became fully operational in 1973 and is serving 30 laboratory and clinical investigators at five geographically dispersed installations. By the end of 1974, the user community will expand to approximately 65 investigators at six sites. It is estimated that 35 additional users will be added in 1975. The ease of accessibility and ability to handle a large volume of complex research interactions, makes this resource an extremely cost-effective and efficient way of conducting pharmacological research and facilitating scientific investigation.

The Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research Program assists institutions in providing animals for biomedical research and in maintaining special facilities for biomedical and behavioral research on nonhuman primates. Grants are made to institutions for special animal colonies, research on animal health and care, studies directed to enhancing the usefulness of animal research, improvement of institutional animal facilities to meet requirements of the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, and institutional primate colonies. One of the major concerns of the research community is the quality of laboratory animals and the need for trained specialists in the fields of laboratory animal medicine. Increasingly, investigators have realized that unrecognized infections and undiagnosed diseases of laboratory animals

may lead to erroneous research conclusions. As there is a critical shortage of trained professionals in laboratory animal medicine, the Division awards training grants and fellowships for the postdoctoral training of specialists in the fields of laboratory animal medicine.

The Minority Biomedical Support (MBS) program, which is now in its third year of operation, is designed to increase the number of minorities involved in health research. During the first two years of operation, 398 faculty members, 648 undergraduate students and 115 graduate students received support for their research and research training activities. The program was modified last year and is now open to native American Indian Reservations; two and four year colleges, universities, and health professional schools in which student enrollments are drawn mainly from ethnic minority groups (such as Blacks, Spanish-speaking Americans, American Indians, etc.); and academic institutions with significant (but less than 50 percent) ethnic minority enrollments provided they have a demonstrated commitment to the advancement of minority students, have an historical role of established interest in such students, and are in geographic proximity to ethnic minority populations.

The General Research Support Grant program, which now includes the related Biomedical Sciences Support Grant program, awards funds to eligible institutions—schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, public health and other types of health professional schools, hospitals, state and local health departments, non-academic health research organizations and non-health related academic institutions—for their self-determined and flexible use in support of biomedical research and research training. During last year's hearings the explanation advanced for reducing funds for the General Research Support program was that, in a period of fiscal constraints, these grants were difficult to justify in terms of categorical research; that they were of a lesser priority than other forms of research support in the accomplishment of the NIH mission; and that one of the original purposes for which the program was initiated—to build up the nation's research capability—had been accomplished. In response to convincing testimony from a broad segment of institutions, organizations and individuals on the valuable and unique role played by these grants, the Congress restored the necessary funds for FY 1974. Now the Committee finds that the General Research Support program has again been eliminated in the 1975 budget request and for the same reasons given last year. While the Committee agrees that the categorical research project grants must be the main focus for funding biomedical research, it is still of the opinion that the general research support grants have played a vital role in the advancement of biomedical research and that some flexible funds should be made available to enable institutions to help young investigators to pursue pilot research projects, to attract promising research faculty members, to procure central instrument resources that would be difficult to acquire through individual project grants, and otherwise to pursue some biomedical research activities of their own choosing. The Committee has therefore added \$43 million to the bill for General Research Support Grants. The Committee recognizes that changed circumstances and the passage of time, while not diminishing the need for these grants, has modified their function and that

it may therefore be appropriate for NIH to reconsider the formula and guidelines under which they are awarded with a view to revising eligibility, allocation and usage of these funds. The Committee will expect a report on this prior to the hearings on the 1976 appropriations.

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.—The bill includes \$5,384,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities, and \$617,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. Of this amount, \$500,000 is for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama for the study of tropical and infectious diseases, the same funding level as for the past several years.

The Fogarty International Center provides opportunities for study and discussion of important research, public health, medical, social and economic issues. It utilizes the skills and abilities of NIH and other Federal agency personnel, as well as outstanding scientists from the United States and abroad and involves hundreds of individuals each year in its activities.

Studies by the Center encompass a number of areas of concern such as Preventive Medicine and Health Care Delivery, Medical Education, Clinical and Basic Biomedical Research and the organization and administration of health systems of other countries. Examinations of the medical research and health care delivery systems of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have produced a number of interesting documents. The studies in the field of preventive medicine which are proposed for publication this year are timely and of special interest in connection with consideration of a national health insurance plan.

The International Research Fellowships Program, which has been in existence for 14 years, has provided opportunities to over 1,400 carefully selected and highly qualified foreign biomedical scientists to obtain advanced research training and to participate in research under the tutelage of leading American scientists at many of the major education and research institutions in the United States. The International Research Fellowship Program thus advances the biomedical sciences in the United States and helps to disseminate research results and research techniques throughout the world.

The Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence Program brings to the National Institutes of Health scholars of international renown to pursue studies in their respective areas of interest, such as cancer, heart disease, metabolic disorders, infectious diseases and medical education. Thirty-five scholars representing thirteen nations have participated in this program and shared their expertise with the American biomedical community.

National Library of Medicine.—The bill includes \$21,768,000, an increase of \$312,000 over the amount requested for authorized activities and \$2,495,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974. The increase of \$312,000 is for staff support.

The National Library of Medicine is the world's largest research library devoted to a single scientific or professional field. In addition to acquiring, organizing, and disseminating biomedical information to health science researchers and clinicians, it plays a leading role in applying sophisticated communications and computer technology to the solution of biomedical information problems.

The library services provided by the NLM include computerized bibliographic information systems of which the on-line reference retrieval system known as MEDLINE is the best known and most successful. These systems use advanced computers and communications networks to provide health practitioners with comprehensive and timely medical information. The Toxicology Information Program emphasizes the development of information systems in toxicology such as its on-line interactive service, TOXLINE, which contains quickly accessible information on drugs, chemicals, and environmental pollutants. The Medical Library Assistance program makes grants to medical libraries to assist them in building up their resources and services so that they will be readily available to health practitioners in any part of the country. The programs operate on a coordinated regional basis which avoids unnecessary duplication of effort and resources. The National Medical Audiovisual Center, which is part of the National Library of Medicine, is playing a leading role in the development of innovative multi-media instructional packages for use in health professional education.

In addition to these more or less conventional library and bibliographic services, the NLM has for a number of years been actively engaged in adapting modern communication systems to the needs of biomedical communication in its broadest sense. These activities are the special province of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications which is part of the National Library of Medicine. The Center has sponsored a number of prototype programs using modern telecommunication devices, including cable television and satellites, to link the scattered components of the medical community so that physicians or other health-care personnel, even in remote and inaccessible areas, will have instant communication with major medical centers for consultation and assistance. The Committee is impressed by the Center's past accomplishments and by the new projects for the future which have recently been enumerated in an informative report to the Congress.

Buildings and Facilities.—The bill includes \$3,000,000, the amount requested and a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the amount appropriated for 1974.

Of the amount requested, \$2 million is for structural improvements and modifications directly related to program needs, such as the rearrangement of laboratory space, which were formerly financed from the operating funds of the Institutes that benefited from the work done. The General Accounting Office has objected to this procedure on the ground that bricks-and-mortar are sometimes involved (i.e., in moving a solid wall or partition of permanent materials) and that specific construction funds must therefore be requested. To meet this objection, funds for such reconstruction will henceforth be included in the buildings and facilities appropriation whenever the need for them can be foreseen when the budget estimates are prepared. However, the Committee would agree that unanticipated program requirements, for which funds are not already included in this account, may be paid for from the operating funds of the Institute or Institutes requesting the modifications or reconstruction, provided that the Congress is notified of such reprogramming before the work is done.

The remaining \$1 million is needed for routine repairs and improvements of the existing NIH plant much of which has been in service for more than 35 years.

Office of the Director.—The bill includes \$17,894,000, a decrease of \$230,000 from the amount requested but an increase of \$4,991,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for 1974.

This appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Director includes an increase of \$196,000 for additional positions, as explained in the general comments on NIH, and a reduction of \$426,000 which is 10 percent of the amount included in the budget request for user-charge payments to the General Services Administration.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health.—The bill includes \$761,601,000, an increase of \$69,439,000 over the budget request and a decrease of \$16,966,000 from the 1974 amount available.

This appropriation supports the activities of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration which is responsible for developing knowledge, manpower and services to prevent mental illness, to treat and rehabilitate the mentally ill and to prevent the abuses of drugs and alcohol. The amounts recommended by the Committee for each of the programs and activities funded by this appropriation, together with the budget request and comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1974, are shown in the table below.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

Activity	1974 amount available	1975 budget	1975 bill
(1) General mental health:			
(a) Research.....	\$90,146,000	\$84,468,000	\$90,146,000
(b) Training.....	100,034,000	65,101,000	85,101,000
(c) Community programs:			
(1) Construction of centers.....	(14,250,000)	0	(1)
(2) Staffing of centers.....	155,513,000	172,053,000	172,053,000
(3) Mental health of children.....	19,000,000	26,844,000	26,844,000
Subtotal, community programs.....	174,513,000	198,897,000	198,897,000
(d) Management and information.....	23,163,000	16,753,000	20,253,000
Total, mental health.....	387,856,000	365,219,000	394,397,000
(2) Drug abuse:			
(a) Research.....	36,977,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
(b) Training.....	15,138,000	9,969,000	12,500,000
(c) Community programs:			
(1) Project grants and contracts.....	160,770,000	122,000,000	122,000,000
(2) Grants to States.....	15,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Subtotal, community programs.....	175,770,000	157,000,000	157,000,000
(d) Management and information.....	15,571,000	15,646,000	15,646,000
Total, drug abuse.....	243,456,600	216,615,000	219,146,000
(3) Alcoholism:			
(a) Research.....	8,489,000	10,405,000	10,405,000
(b) Training.....	6,824,000	1,947,000	6,824,000
(c) Community programs:			
(1) Project grants and contracts.....	66,956,000	32,051,000	58,908,000
(2) Grants to States.....	45,600,000	45,600,000	52,000,000
Subtotal, community programs.....	112,556,000	77,651,000	110,908,000
(d) Management and information.....	10,040,000	9,863,000	9,863,000
Total, alcoholism.....	137,909,000	99,866,000	138,000,000
(4) Buildings and facilities.....	200,000		
(5) Program direction.....	9,146,000	10,462,000	10,058,000
Grand total.....	778,567,000	692,162,000	761,601,000

¹ Not considered due to lack of authorization.

MENTAL HEALTH

The bill includes \$90,146,000 for research, an increase of \$5,678,000 over the budget request and the same amount as the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee believes that the problems of mental health are far from solved and that there is still a need to maintain a national research program focusing on developing new knowledge and approaches to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of mental illness. The amount provided in this bill restores the funds available for mental health research to the 1974 level.

The bill includes \$85,101,000 for training, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the budget estimate and a reduction of \$14,933,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee believes that there is still a need for well-trained personnel to work in the mental health field. In providing the increased funds, the Committee intended that more than a minimal amount of new starts should be initiated in 1975. The Committee agrees with the Department that it should fund new training programs of an experimental and developmental nature. However, the Committee does not concur with the proposal to cut out the traditional training grant program.

For the community programs, the bill provides \$198,897,000, the same amount as the budget request, and an increase of \$24,384,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The amount provided by the Committee will allow for sufficient support to meet continuation requirements for projects currently in operation. The budget request for mental health assumed that the Community Mental Health Centers Act would be permitted to expire on June 30, 1974, and no funds were requested for new projects. Currently, both Houses of Congress are considering new authorizing legislation to continue funding the establishment of new mental health centers. Due to the lack of authorizing legislation at the time of this report, the Committee took no action on making funds available for construction grants or for new staffing grants for community mental health centers.

The bill provides \$20,253,000 for program management, an increase of \$3,500,000 over the budget request and a reduction of \$2,910,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Department's decision to cut 226 positions in mental health programs in fiscal year 1974 was reversed after a storm of protest. The 1975 budget included no funds for support of these positions. The Committee agrees with the Department's decision to restore these positions, and has added funds required to support the 226 positions for the full year in fiscal year 1975.

DRUG ABUSE

The bill includes \$34,000,000 for drug abuse research, the same amount as the budget request and a reduction of \$2,977,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. The research work being done by the National Institute of Drug Abuse ranges from investigating psychosocial and epidemiological factors influencing drug abuse to studying the basic chemistry of abused drugs. The Committee was encouraged by testimony that current research offers the possibility for the development of more effective narcotic antagonists, which are nonaddicting drugs which block the effects of heroin in the body. Research projects

are awarded to public or non-profit agencies, research and academic institutions and other organizations.

The bill provides \$12,500,000 for training, an increase of \$2,631,000 over the budget request and a reduction of \$2,638,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. Training grants are awarded to non-profit institutions for specialized training programs for the prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction and drug abuse. The training that medical students and students in health related areas receive on drug abuse is improved by increasing the number and knowledge of academic faculty and developing regular courses of instruction. The Committee increased the amount requested in order to ensure the availability of qualified manpower in this field.

For community programs, the bill provides \$157,000,000, the same amount as the budget request and a reduction of \$18,770,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee is encouraged by the testimony it received that there is a decline in the rate of increase in the use of heroin and that the rates of overdose deaths are also declining. However, the Committee believes that these hopeful signs which indicate that the epidemic has been stemmed should not provide an occasion for any slackening of effort.

The bill provides \$15,646,000 for management and information, the same amount as the budget and an increase of \$75,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. Included in this activity is the drug abuse information program which collects and disseminates scientific, technical, and programmatic information on drug abuse from Federal and State drug abuse prevention efforts.

ALCOHOLISM

The committee has approved the budget request of \$10,405,000 for research, an increase of \$1,916,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee is impressed with the research work of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism which currently ranges from studies of the etiology of liver cirrhosis and other alcohol-related diseases, to careful examination of the withdrawal syndrome and its treatment. The additional funds will enable the program to plan and develop programs of basic and clinical research on the multiple causes of alcoholism, and on the treatment and rehabilitation of the alcoholic.

The bill provides \$6,824,000 for training, an increase of \$4,877,000 over the budget request and the same amount as the comparable 1974 appropriation. The Committee believes that a cadre of trained professionals to fight this problem is essential. The funds provided by the Committee will enable the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to maintain a program of training individuals in such fields as medicine, social work, public health, psychiatry and psychology. The problem of alcoholism is massive, and requires considerable manpower to attack it. Thus, the Committee cannot accept the proposal to reduce training of manpower required to render adequate treatment and rehabilitation services.

The bill provides \$110,908,000 for community programs, an increase of \$33,257,000 over the budget request and a reduction of \$1,648,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. Of the amount included,

\$58,908,000 is intended for project grants and contracts which are designed to assist in reducing the seriousness, prevalence, and incidence of alcohol abuse through support of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention at the local level. The budget proposed to phase out direct federal support of these activities, and further proposed that the operating cost of the programs be recovered from the private health insurance industry. The Committee is aware that the health insurance industry is beginning to support the cost of alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation services. However, no convincing data was presented in the hearings that the health insurance industry was providing insurance coverage to the extent that it could absorb the total cut proposed in the budget.

The Committee included \$52,000,000 for grants to States. The enthusiasm with which this program has been received, and the concentrated efforts of the States to qualify for participation in the program, are evidence of the positive impact it has and will continue to have on the problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism at the community level. The Committee is convinced of the importance of this program and thus it has provided additional funds to maintain the high level of State and local interest.

The bill includes \$9,863,000 for management and information, the same amount as the budget request and a reduction of \$177,000 from the comparable 1974 appropriation. The activity supports the staff who plan, direct, and execute the programs of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

The bill includes \$10,058,000 for program direction for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, a reduction of \$404,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$912,000 over the comparable 1974 appropriation. The amount reduced by the Committee is for the payment to the General Services Administration, and a reduction of \$234,000 for travel expenses. The amount budgeted for travel per permanent position exceeded the amount included in all of the other health programs.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.—The bill includes \$42,340,000, the same amount as the budget request, and an increase of \$556,000 over the 1974 appropriation. Including reimbursements as well as appropriated funds, it is estimated that \$66,233,000 will be available for the Hospital's program in 1975. This represents an increase of \$2,925,000 over the funds available in 1974. The hospital provides treatment, care and rehabilitation services for a variety of patient categories, including District of Columbia residents, persons charged with or convicted of crimes in the United States or District of Columbia courts, U.S. Nationals who become mentally ill while abroad, residents of the Virgin Islands and U.S. Soldiers' Home and other categories of Federal beneficiaries.

The budget indicated that the hospital would be transferred from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the District of Columbia. As far as the Committee can determine, this transfer, which has been proposed for years, is no nearer to accomplishment than it ever was. The Committee has therefore included funds in the bill in the usual form of an indefinite appropriation for the expenses of the hospital which are not covered by reimbursements for patient care.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

Health resources.—The committee took no action on this appropriation because nearly all of the programs and activities supported by it lack authorizing legislation after June 30, 1974.

Payment of sales insufficiencies and interest losses.—The bill provides \$4,000,000, the same amount as the budget request and the same amount as the 1974 appropriation. This appropriation provides for those mandatory interest payments to the Treasury Department and the Government National Mortgage Association which arise from operation of two student loan revolving funds, the Health Professions Education Fund and the Nurse Training Fund. Under the basic legislation, funds may be loaned to health professions schools and schools of nursing for use by the schools in making loans to students.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

Assistant Secretary for Health.—The bill includes \$42,628,000, a reduction of \$9,671,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$6,360,000 over the 1974 amount. This appropriation provides support for the administrative staff of the ten Regional Health Administrators, staff for the Assistant Secretary for Health, and the funding of the nationwide Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) program. The purpose of the PSRO program is to improve the quality of care, and to make more cost effective the expenditures for health care services financed by titles XVIII, XIX, and V of the Social Security Act. The Committee approved 50 of the 175 new positions requested to administer the Professional Standards Review Organizations. The testimony presented in the hearings is confusing as to the total number of people currently involved in this effort and the division of responsibilities among the various agencies of the Department was unclear. The Committee received information as late as May 28 to the effect that none of the 1974 funds available for PSRO contracts had been obligated as of that date. It appeared to the Committee that there is considerable slippage in the program and thus, the 1975 budget request for PSRO programs was reduced by \$7,000,000 from the requested level of \$57,900,000. The Committee also reduced the amount available for travel, equipment and payment to the General Services Administration by \$558,000. The increase over 1974 is attributed to the expanded effort in establishing PSRO's and to the balance of the payment to GSA in accordance with P.L. 92-313.

Retirement pay and medical benefits.—The estimated fund requirement in 1975 under this indefinite appropriation is \$43,422,000, an increase of \$9,319,000 over the 1974 estimate. This activity provides for mandatory payments to public health service commissioned officers who have been retired for age, disability or specified period of service in accordance with provisions of law. Provision is also made for the cost of medical care provided in non-Public Health Service facilities to dependents of Public Health Service beneficiary members of the uniformed services and retired personnel in accordance with the Dependents Medical Care Act, as amended by Public Law 89-614.

EDUCATION DIVISION

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Elementary and secondary education.—The bill includes \$105,600,000, an increase of \$21,000,000 over the budget request, and a reduction of \$1,675,000 from the amount available for fiscal year 1974 on a comparable basis. The amount included in the bill relates only to programs authorized by the Cooperative Research Act, Communications Act, and other acts currently effective for fiscal year 1975. Appropriations for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, usually included under this heading, have been deferred until the authorization for these programs has been extended.

The following table provides a comparison of the Committee recommendations with the budget estimate and the amounts available for fiscal year 1974:

Activity	1974 available	1975 budget	1975 bill
Right to Read.....	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	15,675,000	7,000,000	10,000,000
Educational programming.....	3,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Civil rights advisory services.....	21,709,000	21,700,000	21,700,000
Follow Through.....	53,000,000	35,000,000	53,000,000
Environmental education.....	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Total.....	107,275,000	84,600,000	105,600,000

For the Right to Read program, the bill includes \$12,000,000 to continue the effort to focus attention on the improvement of basic reading skills. These funds support activities of State and local educational agencies, demonstrations of successful reading programs, improvements in teacher training, and dissemination of reading information and materials to local schools.

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the budget estimate for educational broadcasting facilities. Noncommercial television and radio for educational purposes should be available to the greatest number of people and in as many areas of the country as possible. With the amount included in the bill, approximately 15 new stations could be activated and approximately 50 existing stations could be expanded. The Committee has also approved the budget request of \$7,000,000 for educational programming, of which approximately \$5,500,000 is to continue Sesame Street and The Electric Company. These programs are watched by 15,000,000 children both at home and in school. Though considered to be generally successful as an educational aid, there continues to be a need for further research and experimentation so that these programs can reach the maximum number of children.

The bill includes \$53,000,000 to continue the Follow Through program at the same level as in fiscal year 1974. This program is currently authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act which expires June 30, 1974. The Committee has included funds under the authority

provided by Section 413 of the General Education Provisions Act which automatically extends expiring education authorizations for one additional year. The Committee's recommendation is based on the recent action taken by the Congress on the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974 which includes sufficient funds to continue Follow Through at its current operating level. If evaluations show that certain projects are not producing results, the Office of Education should work with the project sponsor so that improvements can be made.

For civil rights advisory services authorized by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the bill includes \$21,700,000, the same amount as appropriated for fiscal year 1974. Under this program, technical assistance is provided to public schools requesting help in preparing and implementing desegregation plans. On May 30, the President sent to the Speaker a request for a budget amendment which included an additional \$5,000,000 for civil rights advisory services. The Committee has not acted on this request because it came too late for consideration in this bill. It will be considered later in connection with appropriations for elementary and secondary education and other deferred programs.

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$1,900,000 for programs authorized by the Environmental Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93-278). Funds are provided to public and private non-profit educational organizations for demonstration projects designed to inform citizens about current and potential environmental problems.

Occupational, vocational and adult education.—The bill includes \$622,892,000, an increase of \$30,616,000 over the budget, and an increase of \$775,000 over the amount available for 1974 on a comparable basis. The budget proposed to fund vocational education programs under grants consolidation; however, the Committee has included funds under the existing authorities of the Vocational Education Act.

The following table provides a comparison of the Committee's recommendation with the budget estimate and the amounts available for fiscal year 1974:

Activity	1974 amount available	1975 budget	1975 bill
Grants to States for vocational education:			
(a) Basic vocational education programs.....	\$405,347,000	\$415,978,900	\$415,978,000
(b) Programs for students with special needs.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
(c) Consumer and homemaking education.....	30,994,000	30,994,000	30,994,000
(d) Work-study.....	7,849,000	7,849,000	7,849,000
(e) Cooperative education.....	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000
(f) State advisory councils.....	3,044,000	4,316,000	4,316,000
Vocational research:			
(a) Innovation.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
(b) Curriculum development.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
(c) Research—grants to States.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Career education.....		10,000,000	10,000,000
Education personnel:			
(a) Teacher Corps.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000
(b) Other education professions development:			
(1) Elementary and secondary.....	46,229,000	8,139,000	32,655,000
(2) Vocational education.....	11,268,000		7,000,000
(3) New careers in education.....	286,000		
(4) Higher education.....	2,100,000		2,100,000
Total.....	622,117,000	592,276,000	622,892,000

¹ Proposed for inclusion in education grants consolidation.

For basic State grants under Part B of the Vocational Education Act the bill includes \$415,978,000, the same amount identified in the budget, and an increase of \$10,631,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. Enrollments in basic vocational education are expected to increase from 9,500,000 in fiscal year 1974 to more than 10,300,000 in the next fiscal year. Federal funds account for less than 20 percent of the total cost of vocational education. Basic grants assist the States in a variety of activities including institutional support, vocational guidance and counseling, teacher training, curriculum development, construction and equipment. Forty percent of the Federal allotment must be used for specific purposes: disadvantaged students (15%); handicapped students (10%); and postsecondary programs (15%).

Other State grants for programs for students with special needs, consumer and homemaking, work study, and cooperative education would continue at the same amounts as available for fiscal year 1974. For State advisory councils, the bill includes additional funds to pay each State its minimum entitlement under the formula prescribed in the basic law.

The Committee has approved \$16,000,000 for State grants for innovation and \$18,000,000 for research grants, which will continue these programs at their current appropriation levels. For curriculum development, the Committee has reduced the budget from \$4,000,000 to \$1,000,000 in view of the work being done in this area by the States, the National Institute of Education, and the Office of Education under other programs such as career education.

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$10,000,000 for career education demonstration projects under the authority of the Cooperative Research Act. Federal support provides assistance to State and local educational systems in developing career education programs. It is expected that these activities will be coordinated with similar projects supported by the National Institute of Education.

The bill includes \$37,500,000, the amount requested and the same amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974, for the Teacher Corps. For other educational personnel development, the Committee recommends \$41,755,000, an increase of \$33,616,000 over the budget request. None of these funds are for training of additional general classroom teachers in view of the present surplus. The Committee is concerned, however, about the shortage of specialized teachers for the bilingual, Native Americans, handicapped, and for vocational education and junior and community colleges. Funds provided in the bill are directed to the continued support of training personnel in these specific areas. In addition, funds are included to continue the career opportunities program which has been successful in training Vietnam veterans, Native Americans, low income and minority individuals for teaching careers in shortage areas, including those already mentioned. While the basic law requires not less than 5 percent of Part D appropriations for training teachers to serve Indian children on reservations, and not less than 5 percent for training teachers to serve children with limited English-speaking ability, it is expected that funds in excess of these minimums will be used to maintain these activities at least at 1974 program levels. Funds included in the bill for Part E are for the purpose of training education personnel for junior and community colleges.

Higher education.—The bill includes \$2,145,271,000, an increase of \$35,248,000 over the budget request and \$284,774,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974.

The following table provides a comparison of the Committee's recommendation with the budget estimate and the amount available for fiscal year 1974:

Activity	1974 amount available	1975 budget	1975 bill
Student assistance:			
(a) Basic opportunity grants.....	\$475,000,000	\$1,300,000,000	\$650,000,000
(b) Supplementary opportunity grants.....	210,300,000	240,300,000	240,300,000
(c) Work-study.....	270,200,000	250,000,000	300,200,000
(d) Cooperative education.....	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
(e) Insured loan subsidies.....	310,000,000	315,000,000	315,000,000
(f) Direct loans:			
(1) Federal capital contributions.....	286,000,000	338,500,000	338,500,000
(2) Loans to institutions.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
(3) Teacher cancellations.....	5,000,000	6,440,000	6,440,000
(g) Incentive grants for State scholarships.....	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Subtotal.....	1,588,250,000	1,882,190,000	1,882,190,000
Special programs for the disadvantaged:			
Institutional assistance:			
(a) Strengthening developing institutions.....	99,992,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
(b) Construction loan subsidies.....	31,425,000	22,252,000	22,252,000
(c) Language training and area studies.....	12,693,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
(d) University community services.....	14,250,000	14,250,000	14,250,000
(e) Aid to land-grant colleges.....	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
(f) State post secondary education commissions.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
(g) Veterans cost of instruction.....	23,750,000	23,750,000	23,750,000
(h) Continuing education projects.....	250,000	250,000	250,000
Subtotal.....	194,860,000	152,252,000	182,500,000
Personnel development:			
(a) College teacher fellowships.....	5,806,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(b) Public service training.....			4,000,000
(c) Fellowships for disadvantaged.....	750,000	750,000	750,000
(d) Mining fellowships.....			1,000,000
(e) Ellender fellowships.....	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total.....	1,860,497,000	2,110,023,000	2,145,271,000

STUDENT AID

For the student aid programs, the bill includes a total of \$1,882,190,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$293,940,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. The budget again proposed to fully fund the authorization for basic educational opportunity grants and terminate supplementary opportunity grants and direct student loans. Legislative language was requested to disregard the requirements in the basic law for funding supplementary opportunity grants and direct loans at specified levels before awards can be made under the basic educational opportunity grants program. The Committee is not disposed to rewrite the basic law through legislative language in an appropriation bill. Moreover, experience during the first year of the basic educational opportunity grant program suggests a more cautious approach to funding this program. Of the \$110,600,000 appropriated for the program in fiscal year 1973, approximately \$45,000,000 will be unobligated as of June 30, 1974. Part of this stems from the fact that the budget was not submitted until over half of the fiscal year had elapsed; however, other

difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the program. Current indicators show that some of the problems experienced in the first year of operation are being overcome. Over 300,000 applications for the coming academic year have been submitted and information about the program has been made more widely available to students. These signs are encouraging but the Committee is convinced that the program is not ready for a massive infusion of additional funds.

The approach taken by the Committee toward the student aid program is to approve the total amount requested in the budget but reduce basic educational opportunity grants and increase supplementary opportunity grants, work study, direct loans and student incentive grants. Following the policy approved by Congress when the basic educational opportunity grants were initially funded, the amount for this program is limited to full time students enrolled after April 1, 1973. Funds for the three college-based student aid programs have been increased over the 1974 appropriation level to meet the increased number of students resulting from expanded eligibility provided by the Education Amendments of 1972. In addition, the recent increase in minimum wage requires that additional work study funds be provided simply to maintain the program at its current level.

The Committee has restored funding for State student incentive grants to \$19,000,000, the same amount as available for fiscal year 1974. This program has only recently been implemented but is considered to be a necessary part of a balanced student aid program. Over 30 States now qualify for participation with most of the remaining States expected to participate in the program during fiscal year 1975.

The bill includes the request of \$70,331,000 for special programs for the disadvantaged which are composed of upward bound, talent search, special services, and opportunity centers. The budget proposed to consolidate these programs into a single item, which appears to be contrary to the intent of the basic law. The Committee expects these programs to operate as they have in the past and will consider a reprogramming request in the event that amounts need to be adjusted among the respective programs.

INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE

The bill includes \$182,500,000 for institutional assistance, an increase of \$30,248,000 over the budget request, and a decrease of \$12,360,000 from the amount available for fiscal year 1974. The Committee has restored funding for university community services, land grant colleges, State commissions, and veterans cost of instruction—all of which the budget proposed to terminate.

For strengthening developing institutions authorized by Title III of the Higher Education Act, the Committee recommends \$120,000,000, the amount requested and an increase of approximately \$20,000,000 over the 1974 appropriation. Most of the developing institutions are small colleges enrolling large numbers of minority and low income students. The basic law requires that 24 percent of the amount appropriated must be designated for two-year colleges.

The Committee has deleted \$22,252,000 requested for subsidies on construction loans made in prior years. Sufficient funds are available from sums previously appropriated to meet subsidy payments required during fiscal year 1975.

The bill includes \$12,000,000 for language training and area studies, \$2,000,000 above the budget request and \$693,000 below the amount available for fiscal year 1974. The Committee feels that particular attention should be directed to maintaining competent area programs in addition to the few centers of recognized national prominence. A large number of area programs presently unfunded were developed with the assistance of Federal funds, and they continue to provide the thrust for international education in their own and surrounding institutions.

An amount of \$14,250,000 is included for university community services to continue this program at the current level. State grants are made to strengthen community service programs of colleges and universities as a way of developing solutions to community problems. Land-grant college assistance under the Bankhead-Jones Act will be continued at the same amount as in fiscal year 1974 to help support instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, English language and science.

The bill includes \$3,000,000 for the continued support of State postsecondary education commissions and \$23,750,000 for veterans cost of instruction payments to institutions which increase their enrollment of veterans by 10 percent over the base year and provide special services for veterans as specified in the basic law.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has approved the budget requests of \$4,000,000 for college teacher fellowships to veterans resuming their education upon the completion of military service, \$750,000 for graduate fellowships to disadvantaged students attending law schools, and \$500,000 for Ellender fellowships to secondary students and teachers.

The Committee believes that there is a continuing need for high quality graduate education to provide an adequate level of skilled professionals in special fields. The Education Amendments of 1972 include authorizations for graduate programs in the areas of public service and mineral resource conservation. No funds have been requested for these programs, but the Committee feels that Federal support is now needed to focus attention on the need for trained professionals in these areas. For public service education, the bill provides \$2,300,000 for grants to institutions of higher education to establish and improve programs for graduate and professional students preparing for public service careers, and \$1,700,000 for public service fellowships. In addition, \$1,000,000 is provided for fellowships to assist graduate students for advanced study in domestic mining and mineral resource conservation including oil, gas, and coal.

Library resources.—The bill includes \$63,724,000, an increase of \$38,724,000 over the budget request, and a decrease of \$9,150,000 from the amount available for 1974.

For public library services, the budget proposed \$25,000,000, a decrease of nearly 50 percent from the 1974 appropriation. An amount of \$15,000,000 is budgeted for later transmittal under new legislation.

The status of this legislation is too uncertain and further delay in appropriations will only cause confusion about the level of funding for fiscal year 1975; therefore the Committee has included \$46,749,000 under existing legislation to continue the program at its current level.

The Committee has included funding for college library resources, undergraduate instructional equipment, library training and demonstrations—all of which the budget proposed to terminate. College library resources would continue at the same amount as available for fiscal year 1974 which would allow a basic grant of approximately \$5,000 to eligible institutions. For undergraduate equipment, \$5,000,000 would provide assistance to about 1,100 institutions. Library training and demonstration projects would be supported at a level of \$2,000,000 to meet continuation costs and a limited number of new awards.

Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency program).—The bill includes \$1,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000 from the budget request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1974.

This appropriation supports educational research and training in foreign countries using U.S.-owned foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad under Public Law 480.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$120,808,000, a reduction of \$6,476,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$20,278,000 over the comparable appropriation for 1974.

The allowance and the budget will support 2,949 positions in fiscal year 1975, compared with 3,063 positions in fiscal year 1974. The staffing plan submitted with the budget assumed consolidation of elementary, secondary, and vocational education programs as well as the termination or reduction of higher education, training, and library programs. On the other hand the budget included staffing increases based on full funding of the basic educational opportunity grants, expanded dissemination activities, and higher overhead charges. The Committee's recommendations on the various education appropriation accounts reflect both increases and decreases from the budget request, and for purposes of calculating overall requirements for program administration tend to offset one another. In the case of elementary and secondary education and other programs which have been deferred due to lack of authorization, it is expected that requirements for salaries and expenses will need to be reexamined in the light of whatever legislation is later enacted to extend these programs. The Committee has reduced the amount requested for payment to GSA for rental charges by 10 percent (\$395,000) consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

The bill includes funds to continue planning and evaluation at the 1974 appropriation level. For general program dissemination, \$2,000,000 is included to continue existing activities. While generally supportive of any reasonable effort to distribute educational materials and information to States, education agencies, and local schools, the Committee is concerned about the possible duplication or overlap of dissemination activities carried out by both the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education.

The Committee recommends \$4,300,000 for surveys and special studies, the same amount as the budget request. The amount requested in the budget and approved by the Committee will support the continuation of 42 existing projects and the initiation of approximately 15 new projects. These projects are designed to provide current data for use by Federal, State and local educational organizations in planning and administering educational programs. Data is also produced in response to public inquiries about education. Some of the projects planned for fiscal year 1975 include a survey of programs and enrollments in non-collegiate postsecondary schools, analysis of public school financing, compiling data on the availability of teachers for the handicapped in public schools, study of teacher supply and demand, and a survey of the effectiveness of elementary education programs.

The bill includes \$500,000 for common data collection, a reduction of \$800,000 from the budget request. These funds would be used to develop a system for gathering comparable educational data. The system should be developed gradually in close consultation with State and local educational agencies. The national achievement study would be maintained at the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

Student Loan Insurance Fund—The bill includes \$115,000,000, the amount requested to pay for defaults in student loans insured or reinsured by the Federal government. This amount is an increase of \$26,332,000 over the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1974 including the recent Second Supplemental Appropriations Act.

This Fund was established in fiscal year 1966 under authority of the Higher Education Act for the purpose of depositing receipts and paying expenses on student loans insured by the Federal government. Expenses of the Fund consist primarily of payments to lenders for claims on defaulted loans. The Education Amendments of 1972 included changes in the basic law which increased the liability of the Federal government by requiring payment for the unpaid balance of interest, as well as principal, in the case of defaults on loans insured under the program.

As of June 30, 1975 total loans are expected to reach an estimated \$8.1 billion, of which \$4.6 billion will be in repayment status; cumulative default payments to lenders will amount to an estimated \$395 million. The default rate is expected to increase from 4.3 percent in fiscal year 1972 to an estimated 8.6 percent at the end of fiscal year 1975. Payment of default claims from lenders is a mandatory expense of the Fund. The Committee again urges improvements in estimating cost requirements and expects significant results from the additional staff provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974.

Higher Education Facilities Loan and Insurance Fund—The bill includes \$2,701,000, the amount requested and a decrease of \$247,000 from the amount appropriated for 1974. The payments are required to make up the difference between the interest rate paid by higher education institutions on facilities loans and the interest required to sell participation certificates.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

National Institute of Education—The bill includes \$100,000,000, a reduction of \$30,000,000 from the budget request, and an increase of

\$24,411,000 over the 1974 comparable appropriation. The Committee recommendation provides for the continuation of existing programs and approximately \$10,000,000 for new projects.

The National Institute of Education was established on August 1, 1972, to strengthen and improve educational practice in formal and informal learning situations through the conduct of research and development activities. By law, the Institute must expend a minimum of 90% of its appropriated funds through grants and contracts with qualified public or private agencies and individuals. These awards may involve basic and applied research, planning, surveys, evaluations, experiments, developments, and demonstrations in the field of education. For the development activity the amount recommended is \$47,632,000, a decrease of \$19,100,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$10,104,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. This activity includes projects relating to communications technology, career education for youths and adults, experimental schools, educational voucher experiments, bilingual education, and handicapped children.

The amount recommended includes \$27,518,000 for research activities, a decrease of \$10,000,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$6,194,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. Basic research and experimentation in ways to improve reading skills, increase teacher effectiveness, and develop curriculum materials illustrate the kinds of projects supported under this activity.

The Committee believes that the Institute has not fully carried out the intent of Congress to assist state and local education agencies through dissemination of research information and newly developed programs and practices. The Federal government had begun this assistance under the Cooperative Research Act through programs formerly conducted by the Office of Education and transferred to the Institute. The Committee intends that \$12,850,000 included in the bill for dissemination will be used primarily for grants and contracts directly involving state and local education agencies to develop systems for dissemination, including information systems, consumer information, access to products, and state education agency linkages such as extension agents or teacher centers. Funds are to be used directly to strengthen the Federal-State-local partnership in improving State and local school systems, and are not to be used in a restrictive fashion which primarily benefits contractors rather than State or local education agencies.

The Committee has not allowed the request for 50 new positions and has reduced the increase requested for rental of office space by 10 percent (\$80,000) consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

Salaries and expenses—The bill includes \$2,437,000, a decrease of \$1,234,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$116,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. The position of Assistant Secretary for Education was created by the Education Amendments of 1972 to direct and supervise the Education Division, composed of the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education.

The amount recommended includes increases requested for full-year cost of new positions allowed in prior years, within-grade salary advancements, and the additional work day in fiscal year 1975. The increase requested for rental of office space was reduced by 10 percent consistent with the practice followed throughout the bill. Budgeted decreases of \$21,000 and reduction of contract costs of \$41,000 are also reflected in the recommendation. The program increase of \$1,225,000 for policy centers and bicentennial interns is not recommended.

Improvement of postsecondary education.—The bill includes \$11,500,000, a decrease of \$3,500,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$1,500,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. The amount recommended will cover continuation costs of existing projects and will provide \$3,500,000 for new awards. This program, which was authorized by the Education Amendments of 1972, provides grants and contracts to postsecondary education institutions and agencies for projects demonstrating new and exemplary approaches to postsecondary education. During its first year of operation, in fiscal year 1973, a total of 90 projects were supported. About 100 projects will be supported in fiscal year 1974. The amount recommended in the bill would support approximately 135 projects during the next fiscal year.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

Public assistance.—The bill includes \$12,402,864,000, a decrease of \$877,906,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$739,343,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. Traditionally the Committee has accepted the budget estimate for public assistance because almost the entire amount represents a calculation of the share of State and local expenditures for benefit payments, medical assistance, social services, and training which the Federal government will be required to pay under the various provisions of the Social Security Act. Requirements for this appropriation are based primarily on estimates received from the States. From time to time these estimates are adjusted by the Federal government to take into account proposed legislation and other factors affecting costs which the States had not reflected in their calculations.

There has always been difficulty in developing reliable cost estimates since these programs involve over 40 million people, all of the 50 States, and 1,300 counties. Federal, State and local laws are frequently revised. Definitions of eligibility and payment rates are continually being changed. Until fiscal year 1973, the estimate of Federal requirements was generally understated each year, sometimes by \$500 million or more, requiring supplemental appropriations during the fiscal year. However, the appropriations requested and made for fiscal year 1973 *exceeded* requirements for that year by \$614 million. A similar situation developed in fiscal year 1974 but in more substantial proportions. In the latter part of fiscal year 1974, after some prodding by the Congress, the President formally requested a rescission of \$783 million in appropriations for public assistance. In the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1974, the House recommended the rescission of \$1 billion and the Senate recommended the rescission of \$1.225 billion. Both bodies acted on the basis of information submitted by HEW in response to specific requests of

their respective Appropriations Committees for the latest data on public assistance grant awards. The conferees agreed to rescind \$1.188 billion after reviewing all of the available information.

The 1975 budget request of \$13,280,770,000 was based on estimates received from the States in November 1973 adjusted for proposed legislation and certain management improvements. The amount requested would have provided a program increase of \$2.7 billion over the amount available for fiscal year 1974 including the rescission contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act. Clearly this appears to be excessive in the light of actual experience during fiscal year 1974. It is difficult to understand how this very recent information could possibly have been reflected in the President's 1975 budget prepared last winter. Therefore the Committee must conclude that the budget estimate for 1975 is overstated.

In its examination of the budget for public assistance, the Committee has attempted to draw together all of the current information available as a basis for re-estimating the appropriations required for fiscal year 1975. Assistance was received from the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress which provided an analysis and evaluation of the budget data but did not offer any specific recommendations on appropriation levels.

The Committee's recommendation reflects the reduction in the adult categories of public assistance resulting from the transfer of these programs to the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program effective January 1, 1974. For the category of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the amount included in the bill is a reduction of approximately \$288 million from the budget request. The estimated increase of 295,000 recipients as proposed in the budget appears to be totally unrealistic considering recent trends. The latest data from the Department indicates that between January 1973 and December 1973, the number of AFDC recipients declined from 11.1 million to 10.8 million. The Committee's recommendation is based on the following factors:

- The fiscal year 1974 experience represents a stabilization in eligible families participating in the AFDC program.
- Family size (and thus the number of recipients) will continue to decrease.
- Federal and state management efforts will result in a further decrease in recipients and cost through the reduction of ineligibility and overpayment.
- Any increase in payment levels would be offset by the above reductions in participants and payment errors.

The Committee recommendation provides \$6.3 billion for the Medicaid program, a reduction of approximately \$300 million from the budget estimate and an increase of \$1.3 billion over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. This program involves many complexities and uncertainties such as:

- 50 States and over a thousand counties with separate programs.
- Thousands of providers submitting bills on a seemingly erratic basis.
- Unknown impact of how many new SSI recipients there will be, much less what the impact of new recipients will be upon eligibility and demand for Medicaid services.

—Unknown impact of price and cost increases now that Phase IV controls have ended for health services.

The Committee recommendation in effect allows the cost increase proposed by the budget for the Medicaid program but the base figure is adjusted to reflect the over-estimate which occurred in fiscal year 1974.

For social services, the allowance provides \$1.7 billion, a reduction of \$300 million from the budget request and an increase of approximately \$338 million over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. This program reached its highest level in fiscal year 1972 when appropriations amounted to \$1.688 billion. Concerned about the rapid, uncontrollable growth, Congress enacted a \$2.5 billion limitation on Federal funding in the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act. Since that time, much uncertainty has arisen concerning HEW program regulations and the potential of further legislative changes. There also continue to be unresolved issues about deferred claims and retroactive claims. The Committee has no "crystal ball" to forecast what the States will do in fiscal year 1975 but it seems unlikely that the program will expand to the level proposed in the budget. The Committee recommendation of \$1.7 billion is based on the 1972 level which is the peak year for this program and signifies a level which the States may realistically achieve in one year.

The Committee has restored the child welfare services program to \$47,500,000, the same as the amount available for 1974. This program can provide valuable assistance to child welfare agencies in addressing the increasing problem of child abuse. For research under the various authorities of the Social Security Act, the bill includes \$9,200,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$833,000 over the amount available for 1974.

The Committee has included \$6,654,000 for social work training, to continue this program at the 1974 level. The Committee believes that there is a continuing need for trained social work manpower to provide child welfare services, services to detect and prevent child abuse and neglect, services to the aged who are poor and isolated, services to the disabled welfare recipient, and health services to the poor. The Committee intends that part of these funds be used for long-term degree granting programs in social work, including student stipends and institutional support such as faculty salaries. There is no evidence that the manpower needs in the social work field can be met by short-term training or by student assistance programs funded through Office of Education appropriations.

Work incentives.—The bill includes \$280,000,000, the amount requested, and a decrease of \$60,443,000 from the 1974 appropriation. With funds carried over from fiscal year 1974, the amount recommended will provide a program level of \$320 million, or slightly higher than the 1974 program. The work incentives program is State-administered and is designed to encourage and assist welfare recipients to achieve self-support through training, work experience, child care and other supportive services.

After some difficulty in getting the program on its intended course, the Departments of Labor and HEW appear to have overcome some of the problems experienced during the past several years. Recent

reports indicate that 136,800 participants were placed in jobs during fiscal year 1973, which is more than were placed during the combined previous four years of operation. It is estimated that 200,000 participants will be placed in jobs in fiscal year 1974 and another 200,000 in fiscal year 1975. Over 800,000 individuals will be registered for the program at employment service offices. Registrants will be appraised for possible direct placement into employment, for job preparation through training, or for job development. Approximately 27,600 man-years of subsidized work and training will be provided. The basic law for this program requires that at least one third of the expenditures be used for on-the-job training and public service employment.

Rehabilitation services.—The bill includes \$768,600,000 for programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, an increase of \$30,700,000 over the budget, and \$21,832,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. The Committee deferred action on funds requested for programs authorized by the Developmental Disabilities and Facilities Construction Act and the Public Health Service Act because extension legislation had not yet been enacted for fiscal year 1975.

For grants to States for basic vocational rehabilitation services the bill includes \$680,000,000, the amount requested (including a recent budget amendment), and an increase of \$30,000,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. Allotments are made to States based upon a formula that takes into account State population and per capita income, with each State allotted a minimum of \$2,000,000. The matching rate is 80 percent Federal and 20 percent State, up to each State's allotment level. In addition to basic grants, States receive other Federal funds from the Supplemental Security Income program and the Disability Insurance Trust Fund, specifically for vocational rehabilitation services. From all funds available for vocational rehabilitation, States will be able to serve an estimated 1,326,000 individuals and rehabilitate approximately 394,000 individuals.

The Committee has included \$20,000,000 for innovation and expansion grants for which the budget proposed no funding. These programs serve to supplement the basic grant and enable the States to design special programs to meet the needs of the poor and the severely handicapped.

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for projects with industry to prepare handicapped persons for gainful employment in the competitive labor market, and \$8,000,000 for training services and facilities improvement. For the annual operating cost of the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, \$1,780,000 is included. Construction funds to complete this new center were provided in fiscal year 1974. An amount of \$1,020,000 is also included for special projects to develop or expand services to the severely handicapped including the spinal cord injured.

The Committee has approved the request of \$20,000,000 to continue the rehabilitation research program. The basic law requires that 25 percent of the research funds be used to support rehabilitation engineering research centers. The Committee urges that maximum effort be directed toward studies in the areas of end-stage renal disease, spinal cord injuries and other severe handicaps.

For projects and demonstrations designed to assist the developmentally disabled in community based activity, \$12,500,000 is included under the authority of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Emphasis is placed on development and staffing of alternative care settings and expansion of services to avoid unnecessary periods of confinement in an institution.

The Committee recommends \$22,200,000 for rehabilitation training, an increase of \$10,700,000 over the budget request. Together with funds available from previous appropriations, the program level will be \$27,700,000 for fiscal year 1975. In making appropriations for fiscal year 1974, both the House and Senate agreed that the academic year program level was to be \$27,700,000. It appears that the Department has decided to operate the training program at a lower level for fiscal year 1974, contrary to the intent of Congress. The Committee directs that this program be restored to the annual level of \$27,700,000 and that the projects supported will continue as they have in previous years, including long-term degree granting programs, student stipends, and institutional support. No evidence has been provided to the Committee that rehabilitation training needs can be met by short-term training or general student assistance programs.

The Committee received testimony expressing concern about the lack of adequate representation of the blind in connection with the accreditation of agencies serving the blind and visually handicapped. Department witnesses were questioned at some length on this matter and it appears to the Committee that there is a communications gap between the parties involved. The Committee directs the Secretary to look into the situation and to clear up any misunderstandings that now exist.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$72,020,000, a decrease of \$1,483,000 from the amount requested, and an increase of \$10,016,000 over the comparable appropriation for 1974. The bill also includes authority to transfer \$600,000 from the social security trust funds, the same amount requested in the budget.

The Committee has approved mandatory increases requested for the full year cost of new positions funded for part of the previous year, within-grade salary advancements, and one extra work day in fiscal year 1975. The increase requested for rental of office space is reduced by 10 percent (\$463,000) consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

The bill provides funds for 150 new positions, a reduction of 54 from the number requested in the budget. Included in the positions allowed are 100 for administering the medicaid program in order to work with the States in controlling health care costs, particularly in adapting quality control procedures to this program. Cost increases in medicaid continue to be one of the largest single areas of growth in the agency's budget. Also included are 50 new positions to implement the provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. State agencies will require assistance in carrying out program changes contained in the new legislation, such as the provision of individualized rehabilitation plans and emphasis on the severely disabled.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Payments to social security trust funds.—The bill includes \$3,345,323,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$235,142,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. This appropriation provides for payments from Federal funds to the social security trust funds for certain benefits and related administrative costs not financed by contributions from workers and employers.

The largest activity under this appropriation relates to Federal payments for supplementary medical insurance under Part B of the Medicare program. For this purpose, the bill includes \$2,327,000,000, an increase of \$319,000,000 over the 1974 funding level. Effective July 1, 1974 the standard premium rate will increase from \$6.30 per month to \$6.70 per month. The Federal government must match the increased premium out of general fund appropriations and this is estimated to cost \$101,000,000 in fiscal year 1975. Premium payments related to disabled beneficiaries, which by law are set at higher rates than those for the aged, will also increase and will require additional Federal payments aggregating \$141,000,000 next year. Further, the average number of aged and disabled enrollees in the Part B program is expected to increase by close to 500,000 persons which will require an additional \$58,000,000 in Federal payments.

Payments are also made to the Federal hospital insurance trust fund to cover the costs of hospital and related care for certain aged individuals who are not insured under the social security or railroad retirement systems. The major portion of this group are retired teachers and State and local employees who were not in occupations covered by social security. Costs of providing hospital insurance benefits for uninsured individuals are estimated to be \$471,000,000, an increase of \$20,200,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974.

The bill includes \$240,000,000 for reimbursement to the trust funds for benefits paid on the basis of military service credits of veterans of World War II and certain other veterans. For retirement benefits paid to persons who retired before the enactment of social security legislation or before their occupations were covered by social security, the bill includes \$307,323,000. This is an increase of \$4,535,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974 and relates primarily to increased benefit payments authorized by recent amendments to the Social Security Act.

Special benefits for disabled coal miners.—The bill provides \$876,089,000, the same amount as the budget request and a decrease of \$137,836,000 from the amount appropriated in 1974. Of the total amount, \$866,000,000 is for benefit payments and \$10,089,000 is for administrative costs. This appropriation provides for cash benefits to miners who are disabled because of black lung disease, and to widows and children of miners who were entitled to these benefits or whose deaths were caused by black lung disease.

The amount included for benefit payments is a reduction of \$106,000,000 from the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. The reduction is actually a net figure composed of a decrease of \$154,000,000 resulting from a decline in retroactive payments, and an increase of

\$48,000,000 resulting from additional persons receiving benefits and the full year cost of benefit payment increases allowed for only part of fiscal year 1974. The average number of persons receiving benefits is expected to increase from 463,000 in fiscal year 1974 to 489,000 in fiscal year 1975.

For administrative costs, the amount included is a reduction of \$31,836,000 from the \$41,925,000 available in fiscal year 1974. Most of this reduction results from the fact that the responsibility for receipt and processing of new claims was transferred to the Department of Labor effective January 1, 1974. After this date the Social Security Administration will handle claims for the Department of Labor on a reimbursable basis.

Supplemental security income program.—The bill provides \$4,774,000,000, the same amount as the budget request and an increase of \$2,562,364,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The large increase is due to the fact that the program was operational for only a half-year in 1974. Title XVI of the Social Security Act authorizes a new Federally administered and financed "Supplemental Security Income" program for persons aged 65 and over, and for the blind and totally disabled. This program became effective January 1, 1974 and replaces the State and local administered program of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled.

The amount included in the bill provides \$3,871,407,000 for benefit payments to the aged, blind, and disabled; \$452,000,000 for Federal contributions toward State supplementary payments designed to protect beneficiaries against reductions in income; \$53,839,000 for vocational rehabilitation services provided by State agencies to blind and disabled recipients; and \$396,754,000 for repayments to the social security trust funds for the cost of administering the program. The number of individuals receiving Federal benefits is expected to increase from 4.3 million in fiscal year 1974 to 5.0 million beneficiaries in fiscal year 1975.

The Social Security Amendments of 1973 provided a benefit increase effective July 1, 1974 as well as an increase effective January 1, 1974. The benefit increase effective July 1974 from \$140 to \$146 for an individual and \$210 to \$219 for a couple causes an increase in the benefit payments over the 1974 level of \$110 million. Beneficiaries were provided an increase from \$65 to \$70 in January, and \$70 to \$73 in July for so-called essential persons.

Limitation on salaries and expenses.—The bill provides authority to spend \$1,992,107,000 from the social security trust funds for administrative costs. This is a reduction of \$43,464,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$104,209,000 over the amount available in 1974. The reduction relates to the increase requested for payment of the GSA user charge. The Committee deleted the entire amount requested for user charge payments because to approve such payment would increase the cost to the trust funds for the purpose of augmenting GSA's public building fund for general governmental construction. This could result in the trust funds financing the construction of facilities having no relationship to social security programs. The Committee views the trust funds as the depository of the contributions of workers and employers, and thus, there is a legal responsibility on

the part of the trustees to exercise every precaution in the conservation of these funds. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Social Security Administration not to pay any part of the standard level user charge to GSA.

The increase over 1974 is to pay for annualization of the pay raise, increased cost of private carrier contracts, and mandatory increases in salaries of public agencies performing under contract. The Committee recognizes that the cost of administering the Social Security programs has remained at approximately 2.2 percent of the income of the trust funds; however, it urges that every effort be made to contain cost, especially with regard to contracts with private carriers. Such contracts should be designed to produce high performance at the lowest possible cost.

Limitation on construction.—The bill provides authority to spend \$8,232,000 from the social security trust funds for purchase contract payments on four district offices and three program centers as well as for site acquisition and design work for 30 additional district offices. The Committee approves the use of \$5,796,000 of previously authorized program center funds for the construction phase of 18 district offices.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

American Printing House for the Blind.—The bill includes \$1,967,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$150,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

The Printing House was chartered in 1858 to manufacture, on a nonprofit basis, books and materials for the education of blind children. Over the years the original charter has been broadened so that at the present time the Printing House serves all blind pupils of less than college grade including those attending private non-profit educational institutions.

Additional funds are required in fiscal year 1975 to provide educational materials to 766 additional blind pupils; the total number served will amount to 24,962 pupils. In addition, the per capita rate will increase by approximately 5 percent, from \$72.30 per pupil to \$76.00 per pupil in fiscal year 1975.

For advisory committees and field services, \$80,000—an increase of \$3,000 over 1974—is included to cover travel and related expenses.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf.—The bill includes \$9,819,000, the amount requested, and an increase of \$3,332,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

The Committee recommendation provides \$7,838,000 for operating costs of the academic program, and \$1,981,000 for furnishings and moveable equipment for the new facilities. During fiscal year 1975, the Institute will occupy its new academic, residential, and dining facilities; evaluate the utility of the new quarters; and implement a wide range of specially designed educational programs to prepare young deaf people for meaningful employment. Enrollment is expected to total 700 full-time equivalent students.

The amount provided in the bill would support an additional 84 positions for technical education, personal and social development, communication skills improvement, and administration. Funds provided for furnishings and equipment would be used for classrooms, dormitories, dining areas, teaching laboratories, shops and studios.

Gallaudet College.—The bill includes \$27,476,000, the amount requested, and an increase of \$12,464,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. Included under this appropriation heading are the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School.

For the academic program of Gallaudet College, the bill provides \$10,291,000, an increase of \$1,264,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The additional funds will support the implementation of experimental projects for preparatory students, upgrading of the physical plant through preventive maintenance, increased faculty salaries, and improvements in instructional departments and management services.

For the interim operation of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, the bill provides \$4,408,000, an increase of \$433,000 over fiscal year 1974. The increase is for developing, evaluating, and validating research projects; pupil personnel services; educational services; and expanded curriculum models. Permanent facilities are currently under construction.

The bill provides \$2,312,000, an increase of \$302,000 over the 1974 level for the Kendall School. The additional funds are for improving the inservice training program, expanded media services, library resource center, and research activities.

An amount of \$10,465,000 is included for construction projects involving equipment for the new food and health service buildings, an additional dormitory for Gallaudet College, and residence units and equipment for the Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

Howard University.—The bill includes \$79,194,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$17,048,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

For the academic program the bill includes \$48,477,000, an increase of \$3,117,000 over the 1974 funding level. Additional funds are included for faculty salary increases (\$1,400,000); new positions for the graduate school, communications school, broadcast laboratory, and libraries (\$1,411,000); and maintenance of the physical plant (\$1,149,000).

The amount included for Freedmen's Hospital is \$18,217,000, an increase of \$1,431,000 over the 1974 funding level. The new teaching hospital to replace Freedmen's Hospital is scheduled to open in January, 1975. Funds included in the bill would support 271 new positions to provide the additional staff needed to operate the new hospital.

For the construction program, the bill includes \$12,500,000 for the university library extension, medical-dental library extension, land acquisition, and equipment for the new teaching hospital.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human development.—The bill includes \$170,530,000, an increase of \$22,830,000 over the budget request, and \$12,938,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974 on a comparable basis. These figures relate to programs authorized by the Social Security Act, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and Titles III and IV of the Older Americans Act. Funds for salaries and expenses have also been included. The Committee has deferred consideration of

funds requested under Title VII of the Older Americans Act, and the Economic Opportunity Act until the authorizations for these programs are extended.

The Committee has approved the request of \$15,700,000 for research and demonstrations in child development, child welfare, and delivery of services to families. Projects would be continued in such areas as day care, child abuse, education for parenthood, and children with special needs.

The Committee has added \$15,000,000 for programs authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. No funds were included in the budget request, although the Committee understands that a budget amendment for this program is currently under consideration within the Executive Branch. To implement this new legislation an amount of \$4,500,000 was included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1974. The funds included in this bill would continue and expand child abuse prevention and treatment activities including research, demonstrations, training, data collection, dissemination, and technical assistance.

The bill includes \$96,000,000, the amount requested for grants for State and community programs on aging, authorized by Title III of the Older Americans Act. These funds are used to support State agency planning and operations, area planning and social services, and model projects—all directed toward older persons. For research and demonstration projects supervised by the Administration on Aging, the bill provides \$7,000,000 to continue 22 ongoing projects and permit a limited number of new starts. The Committee has added \$8,000,000 for training programs related to aging, for which no funds were requested in the budget. This amount will continue support for career and short term training, curriculum development and other activities aimed at manpower needs for programs for the elderly.

For salaries and expenses of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development, the bill includes \$28,830,000, a reduction of \$170,000 from the budget request. The Committee has reduced the amount requested for rental of office space by 10 percent consistent with the general policy followed throughout the bill. The Committee did not adjust that part of the request related to administering programs which have been deferred due to the lack of authorizing legislation. However, funds for salaries and expenses related to these programs will be reexamined after such legislation is enacted.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office for Civil Rights.—The bill includes \$22,321,000, a decrease of \$540,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$3,527,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974. In addition, \$1,466,000 is authorized to be transferred and expended from the social security trust funds.

The Committee has allowed 14 new positions instead of 28 requested in the budget for compliance enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and Title IX (sex discrimination provisions) of the Higher Education Act. In the 1974 appropriation bill, Congress allowed 165 new positions of which about one-half are currently filled according to testimony presented during the recent hearings. The Committee

has taken this factor into consideration in developing its recommendations for the coming fiscal year. In addition, testimony during the hearings was not clear about the deployment of the existing staff related to changing workload conditions in the enforcement of the Emergency School Aid Act. The President's budget proposes substantial revision and reduction in this program which the Congress has under consideration as part of H.R. 69, the Education Amendments of 1974. The Committee will reexamine this matter later when the budget is considered for this new legislation.

Additional funds over the 1974 level have been provided for such mandatory increases as full year cost of new positions funded for part of the previous fiscal year, higher administrative costs, and charges for space and building management services. The request for rental of office space was reduced by 10 percent (\$146,000), consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

Departmental management.—The bill includes \$93,970,000, a reduction of \$3,960,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$19,241,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1974 on a comparable basis. In addition, \$8,255,000 is authorized to be transferred and expended from the social security trust funds. The request of \$20,810,000 for policy research under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act has been deferred pending the enactment of extension legislation.

The Committee recommends 100 new positions instead of 135 requested in the budget. No new positions are allowed for public affairs, an area where the Department has made great strides in eliminating duplication and trimming excess costs. Seventeen new positions are approved for the audit agency for follow-up of audit findings and for increased audit capability in the Medicare and Medicaid areas. The balance of the request for new positions may be distributed by the Secretary among executive direction, field management, legal services, and administrative management.

The bill includes \$1,907,000 for special projects in the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of Administration and Management. The requested increase of \$14,472,000 for rental of office space has been reduced by 10 percent (\$1,450,000), consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill.

Other increases in the bill include the full year costs of new positions and salary increases included for only part of the previous year (\$1,055,000) and higher costs of administrative expenses (\$1,899,000).

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

Operating expenses, domestic programs.—The bill includes \$96,000,000 for the domestic programs of Action, a reduction of \$6,344,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$4,240,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The major domestic programs administered by Action are Volunteers in Service to America (Vista), University Year for Action, Foster Grandparents, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. These four programs comprise over 70 percent of the Action budget request. There are an estimated 132,000 full and part-time

volunteers in all Action programs of whom about 7,100 are full-time, salaried volunteers. Part-time volunteers average about 5 hours a week of volunteer work, and are usually reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

The Committee has deleted the increase of \$3,171,000 requested in the budget for Special Volunteer Programs, which are primarily research and demonstration programs. The Committee was not convinced of the necessity for providing an increase for these experimental programs at this time. The Committee is particularly convinced that the Community Service Fellowship Program, for which \$710,000 was requested in the budget, should not be continued in fiscal year 1975. No compelling case was made for conducting a program of this type. The budget requested an increase of \$2,846,000 for Program Support, but requested no new positions for 1975. The committee believes that these additional costs should be absorbed within available resources.

The increase over the 1974 appropriation results primarily from an increase in the number of Vista training entries and number of man-years in the field, and from an increase in the number of Retired Senior Volunteers and the cost of annualizing some of the Foster Grandparent Program grants. None of the reduction from the budget request is to be applied against the amount requested for the Older Americans volunteer programs or the SCORE/ACE programs.

The Committee is disturbed over the fact that Action has funded activities in connection with what are commonly referred to as public interest research groups. In the opinion of the Committee, this is an entirely inappropriate use of Federal funds. The Committee directs the agency to conduct a thorough examination of its current grants and contracts in order to eliminate any possibility of such funding practices, and to be very diligent in this respect in the awarding of all future grants and contracts, to assure that Federally assisted volunteers are not being assigned to public interest research groups or other organizations of a similar character.

The Committee believes that the intent of the law is to encourage volunteers to help children, the poor, the sick, the aged, the disabled, the handicapped and others who need assistance, and that the programs supported by Action should be limited to organizations which are specifically and directly oriented toward achieving these goals. The law very clearly prohibits the use of funds appropriated to Action for political activities. Political agitation and lobbying have their place in our society, but the American taxpayer should not be asked to foot the bill for these activities. The Committee intends to monitor the Action program very closely in the future to assure that it is operating in accordance with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.—The bill includes \$60,000,000, the amount of the budget request, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the 1974 appropriation, and an increase of \$12,250,000 over the amount actually available to the Corporation in 1974 after application of the reduction permitted by the 1974 appropriation act. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation is contingent upon matching contributions from non-Federal sources.

The Corporation is a non-profit organization established pursuant to the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 to support non-commercial television and radio broadcasting. The increase over the 1974 appropriation is accounted for primarily by increases in community service grants which go directly to the local public television and radio stations. The use of these grants is determined almost entirely at the local level, and they represent about 45% of the total appropriation. The other major items in this account are the production and distribution costs of public television and radio programs. The Corporation does not itself produce or distribute programs, but does award contracts to other organizations for these purposes. Production costs are expected to decline by \$1 million in 1975, while distribution costs are expected to increase by about \$2 million.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$15,521,000, a decrease of \$449,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$3,621,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Committee has approved the request for 29 new positions for 1975 to enable the Service to keep pace with its mounting workload. The requested increase of \$1,485,000 for payments to the General Services Administration for office space has been reduced by \$149,000. The Committee has also reduced the request for research and training contracts with educational institutions from \$400,000 to \$100,000. The increase over the 1974 appropriation is accounted for primarily by the cost of the new positions to be added, the annualized cost of the 52 new positions approved in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1974, and by the aforementioned increase made necessary by the Government-wide change in the present system of paying for office space.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$409,000, a reduction of \$93,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$3,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Committee has denied the request for four new positions, not being convinced that it is necessary at this time to almost double the Commission's existing staff. The slight increase of \$3,000 over last year is for within-grade salary increases.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$60,980,000, a decrease of \$420,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$4,923,000 over the appropriation for last year. The Board requested an increase of \$4,185,000 for payment to the General Services Administration for office space. The Committee reduced this request by \$420,000. The rest of the increase over the 1974 appropriation is accounted for largely by the annualization of the most recent Federal pay increase, the cost of grade and within-grade increases, an increase in reporting costs, and furniture and equipment replacements. No new positions were requested for 1975.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,186,000, a decrease of \$20,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$256,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Committee reduced the requested increase of \$202,000 for rent, communication, and utilities by \$20,000. With that exception, the Committee has approved the request. No new positions were requested for 1975.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,512,000, a reduction of \$208,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$622,000 over the 1974 appropriation. The Committee has reduced the budget request primarily because the Commission has never filled all of its authorized positions and stated in the hearing that it does not plan to do so in 1975. The Commission requested no additional positions for 1975. The Committee has also reduced the budget request for payment of rental charges by \$20,000. The increase over the 1974 appropriation is largely accounted for by increases in personnel compensation and benefits, travel costs, and rent, communications, and utilities.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Payments for military service credits.—The bill includes \$3,516,000, the amount of the budget request, and a decrease of \$18,962,000 from the 1974 appropriation. The last of ten yearly installments on the amount due the railroad retirement account for creditable military service by railroad workers through June 30, 1963 was appropriated in 1974. The amount in the bill covers the additional interest due the railroad retirement account arising from the fact that the ten annual appropriations for this purpose were not enacted by July 1 of each year.

Limitation on salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$24,336,000, a reduction of \$1,725,000 from the budget request, and an increase of \$1,619,000 over last year's appropriation. This account is a limitation on the amount in the railroad retirement account which may be used by the Railroad Retirement Board for administrative purposes. The Committee has deleted the budget request of \$1,725,000 for payment of rental to the General Services Administration over and above the basic rental for office space. The Committee does not believe that trust funds should be used to pay the cost of constructing Federal office buildings, to be used for purposes unrelated to the program financed by the trust funds. The increase over the 1974 appropriation is accounted for by such mandatory items as increased postage costs and the cost of grade and within-grade salary increases, and by the purchase of a computer acquired earlier on a rental basis and additional workload created by changes in the law during 1973. No new positions were requested for 1975.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

Operation and maintenance.—The bill includes authority to use \$14,505,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home Permanent Fund,

the amount of the request, and an increase of \$663,000 over the authorization for 1974. No new positions were requested for 1975. The increase over 1974 is accounted for by the annualization of 1974 pay increases in 1975 and by the increased costs of supplies and materials and the purchase of some minor equipment.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended: On Pages 8 and 9 in connection with "Health services":

Provided further, That \$1,600,000 shall be available for payment of the costs of medical care, related expenses, and burial expenses, hereafter incurred, by or on behalf of any person who has participated in the study of untreated syphilis initiated in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1932, in such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions as prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for payments in such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions, of such costs and expenses hereafter incurred by or on behalf of such person's wife or offspring determined by the Secretary to have suffered injury or disease from syphilis contracted from such person, to remain available until expended:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES DAVID R. OBEY, SILVIO O. CONTE AND EDWARD PATTEN

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 placed broad new responsibilities on state and local governments in the operation of manpower programs. The bill that the subcommittee has recommended simply does not provide the money which is needed to permit that responsibility to be met. Even when carry-over money from the FY 1974 supplemental appropriation is added to the amount requested by the subcommittee, the total represents a substantial cut in job programs next year.

Particularly affected will be public employment programs which will be cut by as much as two thirds in about half the communities in the country. Those communities will be forced to rely on the so-called manpower revenue sharing under Title I funding to make up that deficit, but in most cases states and local sponsors will be receiving less money under Title I than was spent on training programs alone in their area last year.

Certain regions of the country are particularly short-changed by the bill. The vast majority of prime sponsors in the South, for instance, will receive only 90% of the funds under Title I that were available just for training programs in those areas last year, and will receive no Title II money at all. (Title II authorizes public employment funds for communities with unemployment of more than 6.5%.) The Manpower Administration's Region IV which includes everything east from the Mississippi and south from Kentucky contains more than 13% of the nation's unemployed, but receives only 4.5% of the funds which will be allocated under Title II.

There is clear evidence that many of the communities that failed to qualify for Title II funding, did so not because there was less of a

problem in their area than in other parts of the country, but because unemployment data for individual localities is not computed in a uniform manner by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such communities are now faced with the unhappy prospect of having to operate both public employment programs and job training programs on less money than was available for training alone in the past.

Such program cuts at this time will severely aggravate the growing unemployment problem facing the nation. Economists both in and out of the administration predict that unemployment will approach 6% in the coming fiscal year. Figures just released for May show a jump in unemployment of .2 of a percent and as new graduates enter the job market in June the jump will be even greater. If additional federal money is going to be available to deal with what will undoubtedly be a worsening unemployment problem in August, September and October, it will have to be included in this appropriation.

Adequate funds for public service employment is the least inflationary way which the Congress can combat such unemployment. More than 97% of the money under PEP goes directly into the pockets of the wage earner. Unlike other government measures to reduce unemployment, public employment programs are not dependent on creating greater consumer demand in order to provide jobs. Workers are hired directly as the result of government expenditures. In addition, the money they receive in wages is pumped back into the economy for goods on which there tend to be low inflationary pressures.

President Nixon's Federal Reserve Board appointee, Andrew Brimmer, noted the low inflationary character of Public Service job expenditures on May 26 when he advocated tough monetary and fiscal policies coupled with more generous funds for Public Service jobs to fight unemployment which he says will come as a by-product of the fight against inflation. Brimmer stated, "it is clear that an enlargement of the PEP would be the preferable route to travel—if the nation truly wants to make early progress in stimulating employment and moderating a further rise in unemployment."

We believe that state and local governments will not be able to meet their responsibility in providing Public Service jobs under the new act unless additional money is made available under Title I and we intend to offer an amendment to add \$300,000,000 to the amount which the subcommittee has recommended for that Title. This would make more money available to all communities for whatever manpower programs that a community feels would be of greatest benefit to the local economy. In the overwhelming majority of cases that will mean that all the additional money will be spent for public service employment.

The additional \$300,000,000, when added to the amount available under the supplemental for PEP and the money which the committee has included under Title II will bring the total available for next year for Public Employment up to about the same level the Congress approved in FY 1973. Without that additional money the number of jobs being created nationally will drop more than 15,000 in a year in which unemployment is expected to be considerably worse. The additional money will provide states and local governments with a

chance to maintain public employment programs at something close to the same level as they have existed in the past and that is the least we believe the Congress should do in light of the current economic situation.

DAVID R. OBEY,
Member of Congress.
SILVIO O. CONTE,
Member of Congress.
EDWARD J. PATTEN,
Member of Congress.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1975

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus these amounts are *not* included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1974	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1975	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1970)-----	\$2, 700, 000	-----	-\$2, 700, 000
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 161, 000	-----	-7, 161, 000
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies, indefinite (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1967)-----	1, 549, 000	\$1, 500, 000	-49, 000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds-----	11, 410, 000	1, 500, 000	-9, 910, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1975**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus these amounts are *not* included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1974	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1975	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Manpower Administration: Unemployment trust funds.....	\$6, 887, 584, 000	\$6, 755, 823, 000	-\$131, 761, 000
Special workmen's compensation expenses.....	3, 997, 000	4, 347, 000	+350, 000
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	253, 000	-----	-253, 000
Total, Department of Labor.....	6, 891, 834, 000	6, 760, 170, 000	-131, 664, 000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Assistant Secretary for Health: Public Health Service trust funds.....	1, 583, 000	1, 621, 000	+38, 000
Office of Education: Special statistical compilations and surveys.....	13, 000	25, 000	+12, 000
Social Security Administration:			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	52, 322, 394, 000	58, 369, 347, 000	+6, 046, 953, 000
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	6, 998, 665, 000	7, 886, 004, 000	+887, 339, 000
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	11, 732, 514, 000	12, 472, 003, 000	+739, 489, 000
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund.....	3, 744, 162, 000	4, 242, 006, 000	+497, 844, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	74, 799, 331, 000	82, 971, 006, 000	+8, 171, 675, 000
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	2, 611, 528, 000	2, 781, 416, 000	+169, 888, 000
SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME			
Payment of claims.....	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, trust funds.....	84, 302, 698, 000	92, 512, 597, 000	+8, 209, 899, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
					New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION						
Program administration.....	\$71,762,000	\$71,762,000	\$67,763,000	\$67,759,000	-\$4,003,000	-\$4,000
<i>Trust fund transfer</i>	(86,766,000)	(86,766,000)	(88,165,000)	(88,165,000)	(+1,399,000)	(.....)
Comprehensive manpower assistance.....	2,265,584,000	2,265,584,000	2,050,000,000	2,150,000,000	-115,584,000	+100,000,000
Community service employment for older Americans.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	+10,000,000
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.....	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	365,000,000	.....	.....
Grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services.....	64,400,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	.....	.....
<i>Trust fund transfer</i>	(898,400,000)	(898,400,000)	(845,400,000)	(845,400,000)	(-53,000,000)	(.....)
Total, Manpower Administration.....	2,776,746,000	2,776,746,000	2,547,163,000	2,657,159,000	-119,587,000	+109,996,000

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	24,398,000	24,398,000	29,600,000	27,890,000	+3,492,000	-1,710,000
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	57,428,000	57,428,000	69,775,000	69,362,000	+11,934,000	-413,000
Special benefits.....	128,450,000	128,450,000	165,000,000	165,000,000	+26,550,000	.....
<i>Total, Employment Standards Administration</i>	185,878,000	185,878,000	234,775,000	234,362,000	+28,484,000	-413,000
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	70,408,000	70,408,000	102,500,000	100,816,000	+30,408,000	-1,684,000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
Salaries and expenses.....	48,635,000	48,635,000	53,250,000	53,000,000	+4,365,000	-250,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Salaries and expenses.....	24,571,000	24,571,000	31,700,000	30,290,000	+5,719,000	-1,410,000
<i>Trust fund transfer</i>	(797,000)	(797,000)	(820,000)	(820,000)	(+23,000)	(.....)
Special foreign currency program.....	.....	.....	200,000	200,000	+200,000	.....
Total, Departmental Management.....	24,571,000	24,571,000	31,900,000	30,490,000	+5,919,000	-1,410,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of Labor.....	3,140,636,000	3,140,636,000	2,999,188,000	3,103,717,000	-36,919,000	+104,520,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 91.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued**

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
					New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
Health services.....	\$485,856,000 (464,594,000)	\$485,856,000 (464,594,000)	\$493,413,000 (429,992,000)	\$481,860,000 (²)	-\$3,996,000	-\$11,553,000
<i>Trust fund transfer</i>	(5,419,000)	(5,419,000)	(5,774,000)	(5,774,000)	(+355,000)	(.....)
Buildings and facilities.....	9,500,000	9,500,000			-9,500,000	
Total, Health Services Administration.....	495,356,000	495,356,000	493,413,000	481,860,000	-13,496,000	-11,553,000
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL						
Preventive health services.....	125,854,000 (14,000,000)	125,854,000 (14,000,000)	124,714,000 (13,100,000)	134,910,000 (²)	+9,056,000	+10,196,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						
National Cancer Institute.....	381,673,500 (169,518,000)	366,776,000 (160,710,000)	419,506,000 (180,494,000)	425,000,000 (²)	+58,224,000	+5,494,000
National Heart and Lung Institute.....	302,915,000	289,550,000	309,299,000	321,196,000	+31,646,000	+11,897,000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	40,399,000 (5,166,500)	39,051,000 (4,908,000)	39,051,000 (4,908,000)	44,388,000 (²)	+5,337,000	+5,337,000
National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases.....	152,520,000 (6,927,000)	146,287,000 (6,674,000)	144,486,000 (8,475,000)	162,207,000 (²)	+15,920,000	+17,721,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.....	115,918,000 (9,082,000)	111,330,000 (8,628,000)	110,171,000 (9,787,000)	131,960,000 (²)	+20,630,000	+21,789,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....	102,804,000 (11,196,000)	99,624,000 (10,780,000)	98,068,000 (12,336,000)	105,843,000 (²)	+6,219,000	+7,775,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	171,711,000 (5,067,000)	163,515,000 (4,814,000)	164,336,000 (3,993,000)	178,108,000 (²)	+14,593,000	+13,772,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	110,507,000 (19,747,000)	106,199,000 (18,698,000)	104,679,000 (26,218,000)	120,232,000 (²)	+14,033,000	+15,553,000
National Eye Institute.....	39,337,000 (2,234,000)	37,825,000 (2,122,000)	37,625,000 (2,322,000)	38,878,000 (²)	+1,053,000	+1,253,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.....	26,879,000 (2,000,000)	26,397,000 (2,000,000)	26,354,000 (2,330,000)	32,594,000 (²)	+6,197,000	+6,240,000
Research Resources.....	130,448,000 (1,663,000)	125,361,000 (1,580,000)	81,270,000 (1,430,000)	124,370,000 (²)	-991,000	+43,100,000
John E. Fogarty International Center.....	4,767,000	4,767,000	4,784,000	5,384,000	+617,000	+600,000
Subtotal, NIH Research Institutes.....	1,579,938,500	1,516,682,000	1,539,629,000	1,690,160,000	+173,478,000	+150,531,000
National Library of Medicine.....	18,903,000 (7,426,000)	19,273,000 (7,056,000)	21,456,000 (6,282,000)	21,768,000 (²)	+2,495,000	+312,000
Buildings and facilities.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-5,000,000	
Office of the Director.....	12,903,000	12,903,000	18,124,000	17,894,000	+4,991,000	-230,000
Total, National Institutes of Health.....	1,619,744,500	1,556,858,000	1,582,209,000	1,732,822,000	+175,961,000	+150,613,000
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health.....	737,781,000 (65,000,000)	738,149,000 (55,065,000)	692,162,000	761,601,000	+23,452,000	+69,439,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital (indefinite).....	41,784,000	41,784,000	42,340,000	42,340,000	+556,000	
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.....	779,565,000	779,933,000	734,502,000	803,941,000	+24,008,000	+69,439,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 91.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued**

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
					New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE						
Public assistance.....	\$11,665,279,000	\$11,662,779,000	\$13,280,770,000	\$12,402,864,000	+ \$740,085,000	- \$877,906,000
Work incentives.....	340,443,000	340,443,000	280,000,000	280,000,000	-60,443,000	-----
Rehabilitation services.....	888,085,000 (157,550,000)	887,085,000 (150,725,000)	737,900,000 (41,125,000)	768,600,000 (²)	-118,485,000	+30,700,000
Salaries and expenses.....	72,200,000	72,200,000	73,503,000	72,020,000	-180,000	-1,483,000
Trust fund transfer.....	(600,000)	(600,000)	(600,000)	(600,000)	(-----)	(-----)
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	12,965,957,000	12,962,507,000	14,372,173,000	13,523,484,000	+560,977,000	-848,689,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Payments to social security trust funds.....	3,110,181,000	3,110,181,000	3,345,323,000	3,345,323,000	+235,142,000	-----
Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....	1,013,925,000	1,013,925,000	876,089,000	876,089,000	-137,836,000	-----
Supplemental security income program.....	2,211,636,000	2,211,636,000	4,774,000,000	4,774,000,000	+2,562,364,000	-----
Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(1,887,898,000)	(1,887,898,000)	(2,025,571,000)	(1,992,107,000)	(+104,809,000)	(-43,464,000)
Limitation on construction.....	(-----)	(-----)	(8,232,000)	(8,232,000)	(+8,232,000)	(-----)
Total, Social Security Administration.....	6,335,742,000	6,335,742,000	8,995,412,000	8,995,412,000	+2,659,670,000	-----
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS						
American Printing House for the Blind.....	1,817,000	1,817,000	1,967,000	1,967,000	+150,000	-----
National Technical Institute for the Deaf.....	6,487,000	6,487,000	9,819,000	9,819,000	+3,332,000	-----
Model Secondary School for the Deaf.....	3,975,000	3,975,000	-----	(⁵)	-3,975,000	-----
Gallaudet College.....	11,037,000	11,037,000	27,476,000	27,476,000	+16,439,000	-----
Howard University.....	62,146,000	62,146,000	79,194,000	79,194,000	+17,048,000	-----
Total, Special Institutions.....	85,462,000	85,462,000	118,456,000	118,456,000	+32,994,000	-----
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT						
Human Development.....	25,020,000 (407,600,000)	25,020,000 (392,100,000)	147,700,000 (576,600,000)	170,530,000 (³)	+145,510,000	+22,830,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Office for Civil Rights.....	19,245,000	19,245,000	22,861,000	22,321,000	+3,076,000	-540,000
Trust fund transfer.....	(1,253,000)	(1,253,000)	(1,466,000)	(1,466,000)	(+213,000)	(-----)
Departmental management.....	61,134,000 (54,810,000)	61,134,000 (54,810,000)	97,930,000 (20,810,000)	93,970,000 (²)	+32,836,000	-3,960,000
Trust fund transfer.....	(7,890,000)	(7,890,000)	(8,255,000)	(8,255,000)	(+365,000)	(-----)
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	80,379,000	80,379,000	120,791,000	116,291,000	+35,912,000	-4,500,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	25,549,164,500	25,427,197,000	29,996,646,000	29,458,689,000	+4,031,492,000	-537,957,000
Consisting of—						
Definite appropriations.....	25,473,277,500	25,351,310,000	29,910,884,000	29,372,927,000	+4,021,617,000	-537,957,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	75,887,000	75,887,000	85,762,000	85,762,000	+9,875,000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 91.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975—Continued

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
					New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 after reduction ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975
Action (domestic programs).....	\$91,760,000	\$91,760,000	\$102,344,000	\$96,000,000	+\$4,240,000	-\$6,344,000
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking People.....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,048,000)	(²)		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 47,750,000	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 60,000,000	+12,250,000	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	11,900,000	11,900,000	15,970,000	15,521,000	+3,621,000	-449,000
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.....	406,000	406,000	502,000	409,000	+3,000	-98,000
National Labor Relations Board.....	56,057,000	56,057,000	61,400,000	60,980,000	+4,923,000	-420,000
National Mediation Board.....	2,930,000	2,930,000	3,206,000	3,186,000	+256,000	-20,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	4,890,000	4,890,000	5,720,000	5,512,000	+622,000	-208,000
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	(358,800,000)	(349,000,000)				
Railroad Retirement Board:						
Payments for military service credits	22,478,000	22,478,000	3,516,000	3,516,000	-18,962,000	
Limitation on salaries and expenses	(22,717,000)	(22,717,000)	(26,600,000)	(24,336,000)	(+1,619,000)	(-1,725,000)
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund appropriation):						
Operation and maintenance.....	13,842,000	13,842,000	14,505,000	14,505,000	+663,000	
Capital outlay.....	456,000	456,000			-456,000	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Related Agencies.....	254,719,000	252,469,000	267,163,000	259,629,000	+7,160,000	-7,534,000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	28,944,519,500	28,820,302,000	33,262,997,000	32,822,035,000	+4,001,733,000	-440,962,000
Consisting of—						
Definite appropriations.....	28,863,632,500	28,739,415,000	33,172,235,000	32,731,273,000	+3,991,858,000	-440,962,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	80,887,000	80,887,000	90,762,000	90,762,000	+9,875,000	

¹ The enacting clause of the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1974 (Public Law 93-192) contained a provision which permitted, but did not require, the President to withhold from obligation and expenditure not to exceed \$400 million of the amount contained in the act. It was further provided that in so doing, the President could not reduce any appropriation in the act, or any activity, program, or project within an appropriation, by more than 5 percent.

² Not considered due to lack of authorization.

³ Excludes budget amendments not considered of \$40 million for "Elementary and secondary education" and \$4,500,000 for the "National Institute of Education", contained in House Document 93-308.

⁴ Transferred to "Elementary and secondary education", "Occupational, vocational, and adult education", and "Salaries and expenses" in 1975.

⁵ Transferred to "Gallaudet College" in 1975.

⁶ Includes \$5 million indefinite appropriation.

Ninety-third Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-first day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four*

An Act

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes.

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, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, \$68,009,000, together with not to exceed \$28,165,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, and of which \$4,713,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 2001-2003.

COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, and sections 326 and 328 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1951 and 1961) \$2,400,000,000, plus reimbursements, to remain available until June 30, 1976: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities and for the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title IX of the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973, \$12,000,000.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during the current fiscal year of benefits and allowances to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen, as authorized by title 5, chapter 85 of the United States Code, and for trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances, as provided by law (19 U.S.C. 1941-1944 and 1952), \$365,000,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of benefits for any period subsequent to June 15 of the current year: *Provided,* That, in addition, there shall be transferred from the Postal Service Fund to this appropriation such sums as the Secretary of Labor determines to be the cost of benefits for ex-Postal Service employees.

H. R. 15580—2

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For grants for activities authorized by the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49–49n, 39 U.S.C. 3202(a)(1)(E)); Veterans' Employment and Readjustment Act of 1972 (38 U.S.C. 2001–2013); title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 501–503); sections 312 (e) and (g) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973; and necessary expenses for carrying out 5 U.S.C. 8501–8523 and 19 U.S.C. 1941–1944, 1952, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$64,400,000, together with not to exceed \$928,900,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, and of which \$29,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of unemployment insurance claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant was based, which cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That any portion of the funds granted to a State in the current fiscal year and not obligated by the State in that year shall be returned to the Treasury and credited to the account from which derived.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Labor-Management Services Administration, \$27,745,000.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employment Standards Administration, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, \$69,150,000.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

For the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses (except administrative expenses) accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year authorized by title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended, and title V, chapter 81 of the United States Code; continuation of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944; and sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); and not to exceed \$1,946,000, which may be transferred to the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, \$165,000,000, together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation and other benefits for any period subsequent to June 15 of the current year: *Provided*, That in addition there shall be transferred from the Postal Service fund to this appropriation such sums as the Secretary of Labor determines to be the cost of administration for Postal Service employees through June 30, 1975.

Whenever the Secretary of Labor finds it will promote the achievement of the above activities, qualified persons may be appointed to conduct hearings thereunder without meeting the requirements for hearing examiners appointed under 5 U.S.C. 3105: *Provided*, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such activities.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, \$102,006,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for reimbursement to States under section 7(c)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 656(c)(1)) for the furnishing of consultation services to employers under section 21(c) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 670(c)).

None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to require recordkeeping and reporting under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 from employers of ten or fewer employees, and such exclusion shall be governed by the current rules and regulations in CFR, Title 29, Chapter XVII, Part 1904.15.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$52,872,000, of which \$6,174,000 shall be for expenses of revising the Consumer Price Index, including salaries of temporary personnel assigned to this project without regard to competitive civil service requirements.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for departmental management and \$1,270,000 for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, \$29,675,000, together with not to exceed \$820,000 to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Department of Labor, as authorized by law, \$200,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency for payments in the foregoing currencies.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Appropriations in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for supplies, services, and rental of conference space within the District of Columbia, as the Secretary of Labor shall deem necessary for settlement of labor-management disputes.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1975".

H. R. 15580—4

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles III, V, XI, XII, and XIII of the Public Health Service Act, the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 7901), section 1 of the Act of July 19, 1963 (42 U.S.C. 253a), section 108 of Public Law 93-353, and title V of the Social Security Act, \$493,455,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for payments to the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 shall remain available through June 30, 1976, pursuant to sections 1303(i) and 1304(k) of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further*, That any amounts received by the Secretary in connection with loans and loan guarantees under title XIII and any other property or assets derived by him from his operations respecting such loans and loan guarantees, including any money derived from the sale of assets, shall be available to the Secretary without fiscal year limitation for direct loans and loan guarantees, as authorized by said title XIII, in addition to funds specifically appropriated for that purpose: *Provided further*, That \$1,600,000 shall be available for payment of the costs of medical care, related expenses, and burial expenses, hereafter incurred, by or on behalf of any person who has participated in the study of untreated syphilis initiated in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1932, in such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions as prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for payment, in such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions, of such costs and expenses hereafter incurred by or on behalf of such person's wife or offspring determined by the Secretary to have suffered injury or disease from syphilis contracted from such person, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That when the Health Services Administration operates an employee health program for any Federal department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made by way of reimbursement or in advance to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That in addition, \$5,774,000 may be transferred to this appropriation as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided further*, That \$1,300,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation for construction and related activities shall remain available until expended.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title III of the Public Health Service Act, the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries; and purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$136,443,000: *Provided*, That training of employees of Federal, State, and local governments and of private agencies, shall be made subject to reimbursement or advances to this appropriation for the full costs of such training.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title IV, parts A and I, of the Public Health Service Act with respect to cancer, \$691,666,000.

NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out title IV, parts B and I, and title XI of the Public Health Service Act, \$324,130,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, to carry out title IV, parts C and I, of the Public Health Service Act, \$49,864,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, METABOLISM, AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

For expenses necessary to carry out title IV, parts D and I, of the Public Health Service Act with respect to arthritis, rheumatism, metabolic diseases, and digestive diseases, \$173,121,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND STROKE

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title IV, parts D and I, of the Public Health Service Act with respect to neurology and stroke, \$142,498,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, to carry out title IV, parts D and I, of the Public Health Service Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, \$119,452,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out title IV, parts E and I, of the Public Health Service Act with respect to general medical sciences, \$187,400,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

To carry out, except as otherwise provided, title IV, parts E and I, of the Public Health Service Act with respect to child health and human development, \$141,966,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

For expenses necessary to carry out title IV, parts F and I, of the Public Health Service Act, with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, \$44,133,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

To carry out, except as otherwise provided, sections 301, 311, and title IV, part I, of the Public Health Service Act, with respect to environmental health sciences, \$34,939,000.

H. R. 15580—6

RESEARCH RESOURCES

To carry out, except as otherwise provided, section 301 and title IV, part I of the Public Health Service Act with respect to research resources and general research support grants, \$127,200,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to pay recipients of the general research support grants programs any amount for indirect expenses in connection with such grants.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED
STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

For the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences, \$5,589,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided for, section 301 with respect to health information communications and parts I and J of title III of the Public Health Service Act, \$28,450,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction of, and acquisition of sites and equipment for, facilities of or used by the National Institutes of Health, where not otherwise provided, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health, \$17,000,000.

Funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations in this Act shall be available for the expenses of sharing medical care facilities and resources pursuant to section 328 of the Public Health Service Act and for the purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health and, except as otherwise provided, the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2681, et seq.), the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, and the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, \$781,358,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$42,340,000, or such amounts as may be necessary to provide a total appropriation equal to the difference between the amount of the reimbursements received during the current fiscal year on account of patient care provided by the hospital during such year and \$66,233,000.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES

For carrying out the District of Columbia Medical and Dental Manpower Act of 1970, as amended, \$7,500,000.

PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES AND INTEREST LOSSES

For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be required by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial interest or participations in the Health Professions Education Fund assets or Nurse Training Fund assets, authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, to be issued pursuant to section 302(c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, \$164,000, and for payment of amounts pursuant to section 744(b) or 827(b) of the Public Health Service Act to schools which borrow any sums from the Health Professions Education Fund or Nurse Training Fund, \$3,836,000: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated herein shall remain available until expended.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION FUND

The Secretary is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available in the Health Professions Education Fund and the Nurse Training Fund, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitation as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, \$30,215,000; together with not to exceed \$27,000,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title XI, part B, of the Social Security Act.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan; Survivor Benefit Plan and payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55), such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

EDUCATION DIVISION

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Environmental Education Act, part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934; the Cooperative Research Act; title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and section 222(a)(2) and title IX of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, \$107,600,000 of which \$12,000,000 shall be for educational broadcasting facilities and shall remain available until expended.

H. R. 15580—8

OCCUPATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, section 102 (b) (\$20,000,000), parts B and C (\$438,978,000), D, F (\$35,994,000), G (\$19,500,000), H (\$9,849,000) and I of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1241-1391), the Cooperative Research Act, and parts B-1 (\$37,500,000), D (\$8,139,000), E (\$2,100,000), and F (\$9,000,000) of the Education Professions Development Act, \$612,376,000 including \$16,000,000 for exemplary programs under part D of said 1963 Act of which 50 per centum shall remain available until expended and 50 per centum shall remain available through June 30, 1976, and not to exceed \$18,000,000 for research and training under part C of said 1963 Act.

HIGHER EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, titles I, III, IV, section 745 of title VII, and parts A, B, C, and D of title IX, and section 1203 of the Higher Education Act, the Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969 as amended, section 207 and title VI of the National Defense Education Act, as amended, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), section 421 of the General Education Provisions Act, and Public Law 92-506 of October 19, 1972, \$2,131,271,000, of which \$240,300,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants and amounts reallocated for work-study shall remain available through June 30, 1976, \$23,750,000 shall be for veterans cost-of-instruction payments to institutions of higher education, and \$660,000,000 shall be for basic opportunity grants (including not to exceed \$11,500,000 for administrative expenses) of which \$648,500,000 shall remain available through June 30, 1976, \$315,000,000 for subsidies on guaranteed student loans shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be used to pay any amount for basic opportunity grants for students who were enrolled at institutions of higher education prior to April 1, 1973.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, titles I (\$49,155,000) and III (\$2,594,000) of the Library Services and Construction Act (20 U.S.C. ch. 16); and title II (except section 231) and title VI (\$7,500,000) of the Higher Education Act; \$72,224,000.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of Education, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such office, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the General Education Provisions Act, and the Cooperative Research Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$114,400,000.

H. R. 15580—9

STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE FUND

For the Student Loan Insurance Fund authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$115,000,000 to remain available until expended.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOAN AND INSURANCE FUND

For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be required by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial interest or participations in assets of the Office of Education authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, to be issued pursuant to section 302(c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1717(c)), \$2,701,000, to remain available until expended, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available in the Higher Education Facilities Loan and Insurance Fund, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitation as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 849) as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such fund: *Provided*, That loans may be made during the current fiscal year from the fund to the extent that amounts are available from commitments withdrawn prior to July 1, 1975, by the Commissioner of Education.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

For carrying out section 405 of the General Education Provisions Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$70,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be used to award a grant or contract to any educational laboratory, research and development center, or any other project if any employee, of said laboratory, center, or project is compensated, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part from Federal funds at an annual salary in excess of the salary paid to the U.S. Commissioner of Education or the Director of the National Institute of Education.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out section 402 of the General Education Provisions Act, \$2,307,000.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided section 404 of the General Education Provisions Act, \$11,500,000.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV, VI, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XIX of the Social Security Act, and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), \$12,111,731,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall be for child welfare services under part B of title IV.

For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, VI, X, XIV, XVI, and XIX, respectively, of the Social Security Act, for the last three months of the current fiscal year (except with respect to activities included in the appropriation for "Work incentives"); and for making, after April 30 of the current fiscal year, payments for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year; such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the subsequent appropriations therefor for the current or succeeding fiscal year.

In the administration of titles I, IV (other than part C thereof), VI, X, XIV, XVI, and XIX, respectively, of the Social Security Act, payments to a State under any such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

Such amounts as may be necessary from this appropriation shall be available for grants to States for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

WORK INCENTIVES

For carrying out a work incentive program, as authorized by part C of title IV of the Social Security Act, including registration of individuals for such program, and for related child care and other supportive services, as authorized by section 402(a)(19)(G) of the Act, including transfer to the Secretary of Labor, as authorized by section 431 of the Act, \$210,000,000, which shall be the maximum amount available for transfer to the Secretary of Labor and to which the States may become entitled pursuant to section 403(d) of such Act, for these purposes.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, section 303(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act, and the International Health Research Act of 1960, \$771,820,000; of which \$680,000,000 shall be for activities under section 110 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and of which \$23,000,000 shall be for activities under sections 120 and 130 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary for the Social and Rehabilitation Service, \$63,819,000, together with not to exceed \$600,000 to be transferred from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, as provided in section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Federal Disability Insurance, the Federal Hospital Insurance, and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, as provided under sections 217(g), 228(g), 229(b), and 1844 of the Social Security Act, and sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, \$3,345,323,000.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, including the payment of travel expenses either on an actual cost or commuted basis, to an individual for travel incident to medical examinations, and to parties, their representatives and all reasonably necessary witnesses for travel within the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, to reconsideration interviews and to proceedings before administrative law judges, \$876,089,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Postal Service shall be used for payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter by States in connection with the administration of said Act.

Benefit payments after April 30: For making, after April 30 of the current fiscal year, payments to entitled beneficiaries under title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, for the last two months of the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations and expenditures therefor to be charged to the appropriation for the succeeding fiscal year.

Whenever the Commissioner of Social Security finds it will promote the achievement of the provisions of title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, qualified persons may be appointed to conduct hearings thereunder without meeting the requirements for administrative law judges appointed under 5 U.S.C. 3105, but such appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1975: *Provided*, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such title.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

For carrying out the Supplemental Security Income program under title XVI of the Social Security Act, section 401 of Public Law 92-603, and section 212 of Public Law 93-66, including payment to the social security trust funds for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, \$4,774,000,000: *Provided*, That for carrying out these activities for the last two months of the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary shall be available, the obligations and expenditures therefor to be charged to the appropriation for the succeeding fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not more than \$2,004,729,000 may be expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay travel expenses either on an actual cost or commuted basis, to an individual for travel incident to medical examinations, and to parties, their representatives and all reasonably necessary witnesses for travel within the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to reconsideration interviews and to proceedings before administrative law judges under titles II, XVI, and XVIII of the Social Security Act: *Provided further*, That \$25,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or organizations with which agreements have been made to participate in the administration of titles XVI and XVIII and section 221 of title II of the Social Security Act, and after

maximum absorption of such costs within the remainder of the existing limitation has been achieved: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the United States Postal Service shall be used for payment, in such manner as said organizations may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of the social security program by States participating in the program: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be required may be expended for administration within the United States of the social insurance program of the United Kingdom, under terms of an agreement wherein similar services will be provided by the United Kingdom in that country for administration of the social insurance program of the United States.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

For acquisition of sites, construction and equipment of facilities and for payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 and the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, \$8,232,000, to be expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$1,967,000.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

For carrying out the National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act (20 U.S.C. 681, et seq.), \$9,819,000, of which \$1,981,000 shall be for construction and shall remain available until expended.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

For carrying out the Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act (80 Stat. 1027) and for the partial support of Gallaudet College authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954, \$27,543,000 of which \$10,465,000 shall be for construction and shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That if requested by the college, such construction shall be supervised by the General Services Administration.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For the partial support of Howard University, \$79,650,000, of which \$12,500,000 shall be for construction and shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That if requested by the university, such construction shall be supervised by the General Services Administration.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 426 of the Social Security Act, the Act of April 9, 1912 (42 U.S.C. 191), the Older Americans Act of 1965, and the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, \$177,950,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights \$22,207,000, together with not to exceed \$1,466,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, which sum shall be available for expenditure to enforce any order, with respect to the desegregation of schools of a local educational agency, requiring the transportation of students from one school to another school only under the same circumstances and in the same manner whether the residence of the students of such school or the principal office of such local educational agency is situated in the northern, eastern, western, or southern part of the United States.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary for departmental management, including hire of six medium sedans, and for carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, section 1110 of the Social Security Act, \$82,722,000 together with not to exceed \$8,226,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein; and not to exceed \$29,000 to be transferred from "Revolving fund for certification and other services," Food and Drug Administration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social and Rehabilitation Service for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and officers, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount equal to as much as the entire cost of such project.

SEC. 204. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used for any activity the purpose of which is to require any recipient of any project grant for research, training, or demonstration made by any officer or employee of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to pay to the United States any portion of any interest or other income earned on payments of such grant made before July 1, 1964; nor shall any of the funds contained in this Act be used for any activity the purpose of which is to require payment to the United States of any portion of any interest or other income earned on payments made before July 1, 1964, to the American Printing House for the Blind.

SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this title to the American Printing House for the Blind, Howard University, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and Gallaudet College shall be awarded to these institutions in the form of lump-sum grants and expenditures made therefrom shall be subject to audit by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SEC. 206. None of the funds contained in this title shall be available for additional permanent Federal positions in the Washington area if the proportion of additional positions in the Washington area in relation to the total new positions is allowed to exceed the proportion existing at the close of fiscal year 1966.

SEC. 207. Appropriations in this Act for the Health Services Administration, the National Institutes of Health, the Center for Disease Control, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Health Resources Administration and the Office of the Secretary shall be available for expenses for active commissioned officers in the Public Health Service Reserve Corps and for not to exceed two thousand eight hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident to the dissemination of health information in foreign countries through exhibits and other appropriate means; advances of funds for compensation, travel, and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof) for persons coming from abroad to participate in health or scientific activities of the Department pursuant to law; expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents in foreign countries, of Public Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign countries, at costs for any given area not in excess of those of the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; rental or lease of living quarters (for periods not exceeding 5 years), and provision of heat, fuel, and light, and maintenance, improvement, and repair of such quarters, and advance payments therefor, for civilian officers and employees of the Public Health Service who are United States citizens and who have a permanent station in a foreign country; purchase, erection, and maintenance of temporary or portable structures; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207(f) or section 207(g) of the Public Health Service Act, at rates established by the Assistant Secretary for Health, or the Secretary where such action is required by statute, not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS-18.

SEC. 208. No part of the funds contained in this title may be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated as that term is defined in title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, to take any action to force the busing of students; to force on account of race, creed, or color the abolishment of any school so desegregated; or to force the transfer or assignment of any student attending any elementary or secondary school so desegregated to or from a particular school over the protest of his or her parents or parent.

SEC. 209. (a) No part of the funds contained in this title shall be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated as that term is defined in title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, to take any action to force the busing of students; to require the abolishment of any school so desegregated;

or to force on account of race, creed, or color the transfer of students to or from a particular school so desegregated as a condition precedent to obtaining Federal funds otherwise available to any State, school district, or school.

(b) No funds appropriated in this Act may be used for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or school system, or for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to carry out a plan of racial desegregation of any school or school system.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1975."

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES, DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for Action to carry out the provisions of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-113), \$100,000,000.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

PAYMENT TO THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

To enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, as authorized by section 396(k)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for expenses of the Corporation, \$57,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 396(k)(2) of such Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the amount of total grants, donations, bequests or other contributions (including money and the fair market value of any property) from non-Federal sources received by the Corporation during the current fiscal year, but not to exceed a total of \$5,000,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel and boards of inquiry appointed by the President; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; \$15,521,000.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, established by the Act of July 20, 1970 (Public Law 91-345), \$409,000.

H. R. 15580—16

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws \$60,980,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-188), including emergency boards appointed by the President, \$3,186,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, \$5,512,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE CREDITS

For payments to the railroad retirement account for military service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 228c-1), \$3,516,000.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$24,336,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement accounts: *Provided*, That \$500,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such workloads within the remainder of the foregoing limitation has been achieved: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision in law, no portion of this limitation shall be available for payments of standard level user charges pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(j)).

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund, \$14,505,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army upon recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS-18.

SEC. 402. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902).

SEC. 403. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 405. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to finance any Civil Service Interagency Board of Examiners.

SEC. 406. No part of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to provide a loan, guarantee of a loan, a grant, the salary of or any remuneration whatever to any individual applying for admission, attending, employed by, teaching at, or doing research at an institution of higher education who has engaged in conduct on or after August 1, 1969, which involves the use of (or the assistance to others in the use of) force or the threat of force or the seizure of property under the control of an institution of higher education, to require or prevent the availability of certain curriculum, or to prevent the faculty, administrative officials, or students in such institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies at such institution.

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act: *Provided*, That such transferred balances are used for the same purpose, and for the same periods of time, for which they were originally appropriated.

SEC. 408. Funds contained in this Act used to pay for contract services by profitmaking consultant firms or to support consultant appointments shall not exceed the fiscal year 1973 level: *Provided*, That obligations made from funds contained in this Act for consultant fees and services to any individual or group of consulting firms on any one project in excess of \$25,000 shall be reported to the Senate and House of Representatives at least twice annually.

SEC. 409. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative

relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for paying to the Administrator of the General Services Administration in excess of 90 percent of the standard level user charge established pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, for space and services.

SEC. 411. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are each authorized to make available not to exceed \$7,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and II, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 412. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay for any research program or project or any program, project, or course which is of an experimental nature, or any other activity involving human participants, which is determined by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction to present a danger to the physical, mental, or emotional well-being of a participant or subject of such program, project, or course, without the written, informed consent of each participant or subject, or his parents or legal guardian, if such participant or subject is under eighteen years of age. The Secretary shall adopt appropriate regulations respecting this section.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1975".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have signed H. R. 15580, the 1975 Appropriations Act for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies.

The Congress intended that the appropriations provided in H. R. 15580 should not exceed the fiscal year 1975 budget. Nevertheless, amounts included in the bill for mandatory Federal payments for public assistance are \$1.2 billion below the estimates in the budget. The Conferees' report on the bill, however, explicitly states that the "Conferees are acutely aware of the need to control inflation and of the need to restrain spending as one means to achieve this objective." The report further states: "The Conferees have no intention of approving new budget (obligational) authority which will ultimately result in spending in excess of the total budget estimate for the bill." In conclusion, the Conferees expressed the willingness of the Congress to consider fully deferrals and rescissions submitted by the President to achieve these objectives.

I commend the Congress on this responsible approach to reducing inflationary pressures. I believe, however, that further review of mandatory public assistance spending will confirm the need for significantly higher spending than provided for in H. R. 15580. In the meantime, I will submit, as expected by the report of the Conferees, deferrals to restrain spending for discretionary programs under this bill.

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(3)

November 27, 1974

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on November 27th:

S. 3202 ✓
H.R. 342 ✓
H.R. 15580 ✓
H.R. 17503 ✓

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.