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SPECIAL REPORT:

FY 2001 Appropriations

for *Labor-HHS-Education*

(as included in December 2000 Omnibus Package)

The California Institute presents here an analysis of California details of FY 2001 Appropriations for the Departments of Labor, HHS and Education as contained in the omnibus spending bill passed in December 2000. Separate reports analyze the omnibus bill's provisions which deal with appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, and with appropriations for matters.

California Institute appropriations analysis special reports are also available on the Institute's website, <http://www.calinst.org>.

LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For Employment and Training accounts (Workforce Investment Act or WIA -- formerly JTPA), the bill provides \$5.67 billion, above both the Senate-passed level of \$5.45 billion, and the House-passed total of just above \$5 billion. The final figure is roughly \$230 million above the FY2000 amount. Nearly half of the total appropriated is an advance appropriations for FY 2002. Recently, given California's above-average share of both poverty and unemployment, the state has received more than 16% of WIA funds.

The conference agreement provides \$1.1 billion for youth activities and \$1.59 billion for Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities. Among the pilot and demonstration projects funded under the dislocated worker program titles was \$691,000 to the San Diego State University Foundation to implement innovative high-tech training programs; \$276,000 to the City of Monrovia to train youth in information technologies; \$1.1 million to the California State Polytechnic University in Pomona to develop technology training programs; and \$493,000 to the Greater Sacramento Urban League for an Urban Achievement Program targeting training employment and support for urban youth; \$92,000 to the International Agri-Center in Tulare for an E-Commerce training initiative; \$184,000 for the More Opportunities for Viable Employment program through the Tulare County Office of Education; \$170,000 for Community Technology and Education Center at the Los Angeles River Center and Gardens for a job training initiative; \$1,275,000 to the San Francisco Department of Human Services for its Community Jobs Initiative; and \$616,000 to the Charity Cultural Services Center in San Francisco for job training. The Senate-passed bill had recommended that the Department of Labor consider supporting the Multi-State (including California) Pilot of National Institute for Metal Working Skills to retrain and certify dislocated workers and low wage workers as metalworkers; no similar language was apparent in

the conferenced bill. No mention is made of a funding for skill training for low-income and disadvantaged workers at the enter for Employment Training in San Jose, which had been mentioned in prior drafts.

The conference agreement also includes funding for management and oversight of pilot and demonstration projects and additional administrative funding for backlog reduction in the alien labor certification program as listed in the Senate report. It also includes a provision extending the availability of Welfare to Work funding from three to five years, and it accepts Senate language to eliminate Welfare to Work performance bonuses.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Most of HHS funding, indeed most funding in the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bills, is in the form of mandatory expenditures, over which the appropriators have no direct discretion. For the Medicaid program's grants to states, the agreement anticipates that \$93.6 billion will be required.

The conference agreement includes \$5.5 billion for health resources and services instead of \$4.8 billion as proposed by the House and \$4.7 billion proposed by the Senate. Within these funds, the report provides \$226 million for construction and renovation of health facilities, which is to include funds for work at Martha's Village and Kitchen Medical Clinic in Indio; Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine in Vallejo; the Alfred E. Mann Institute and Biomedical Engineering Center at USC, Paradise Valley Hospital in National City; Children's Hospital and Health Center in San Diego; Alexander Hughes Community Center in Claremont; Scripps Memorial East County Hospital in El Cajon; Edgemoor Geriatric Hospital in San Diego County; Fresno Community Hospital and Medical Center Regional Ambulatory Care Facility; the El Sereno Family Health Center in Los Angeles; Culver City senior health and social services center; Los Angeles Eye Institute; and the Plaza Community Center of Los Angeles's children's health and social services center. No mention was apparent for the Santa Marta Hospital in Los Angeles, which had been slated for funds in a prior version of the bill.

Under Rural Health Outreach Grants, which received a total of \$58 million, the bill specifies \$115,000 for the Anderson Valley Health Center of Boonville to expand dental and health care services and \$128,000 for the Partnership for the Children in San Luis Obispo County for a low income dental clinic. Within the \$36 million for telehealth, the bill provides \$43,000 for Arrowhead Regional Medical Center in Colton for a telemedicine regional network; \$723,000 for Children's Hospital Los Angeles for a telemedicine initiative; and \$1,020,000 for the Northern California Telemedicine Network Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

Ryan White AIDS Program

The conference agreement provides \$1.8 billion for all Ryan White AIDS programs, a boost from \$1.725 in the House bill and \$1.65 in the Senate bill. Within this amount are \$604 million for emergency assistance, \$911 million for comprehensive care, \$186 million for early intervention, \$65 million for pediatric HIV/AIDS, \$10 million for dental services, and \$31.6 million for education and training centers. The agreement includes language identifying \$589 million for the Ryan White Title II State AIDS drug assistance programs. California received 14.2% of Ryan White State AIDS grants in 1998, and 24.4% of emergency assistance funds.

In separate language later in the bill, the conferees direct the National Institutes of Health to fund \$2.27 billion in AIDS research.

Centers for Disease Control

Within the total provided for diabetes, the bill \$230,000 for the Fresno Community Hospital and Medical Center to support a minority-focused diabetes outreach program. The bill provides \$213,000 for Marin County to evaluate the high incidence of breast cancer in the San Francisco Bay Area.

National Institutes of Health

The conference report provides \$20.3 billion for NIH, a boost of \$2.5 billion from the FY 2000 level, and a continuation of efforts to double NIH funding over five years. The conference agreement

includes \$382 million for the National Human Genome Research Institute, a slight decrease from the roughly \$386 million proposed by the House and Senate, but an increase of \$46 million over FY00. California research universities are central figures in the effort to map human genetic structures. The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed in the Senate's bill to require a reasonable rate of return on NIH intramural and extramural research. California is home to a significant percentage of biomedical research companies, universities and other institutions.

Center for Mental Health Services

For the mental health block grant, the agreement provides \$420 million, up from the House- and Senate-passed levels. The House had proposed \$366 million, and the Senate \$416 million. California has received roughly 13% of these funds in recent years.

The bill provides \$680,000 for Pacific Clinics in Arcadia to support a school-based mental health demonstration program for Latina adolescents in partnership with community groups, mental health agencies, local governments and school systems in Southeast Los Angeles county, as well as \$921,000 for a mentally ill offender crime reduction demonstration in Ventura County to create the building blocks for a continuum of care for mentally ill offenders who enter the jail system in the county.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

The conference agreement includes \$1.67 billion for the substance abuse block grant instead of \$1.63 billion as proposed by both the House and Senate. California received 14.4% of the \$1.5 billion distributed in FY 1999. Roughly \$1.6 billion was distributed in FY 2000. Over the past seven years, California has received between 14% and 15% of funds from this grant, which are based on a state's adult population (weighted more heavily for ages 18-24) and a factor for cost of providing services.

The conferees specifically provided \$106,000 for Center Point, Inc. in Marin County to continue support for substance abuse and related services for minority, homeless and other at risk populations, as well as \$1.1 million for the City of San Francisco's model "Treatment on Demand" program for the homeless. The Senate version of the bill had applauded the work of the San Francisco model program, which includes substance abuse and mental health services for homeless persons, and that of Center Point, Inc., which it describes as a private non-profit corporation that provides low cost comprehensive drug and alcohol services to high risk families and individuals in the San Francisco Bay area. Both programs were also recipients of funding in the FY 2000 omnibus bill last fall.

Research, Demonstration and Evaluation

Under Research, Demonstration and Evaluation accounts, the bill provides \$300,000 for the U.S.-Mexico Border Counties Coalition for a study to determine unreimbursed costs incurred to treat undocumented aliens for medical emergencies in southwest border States, their border counties, and hospitals; \$255,000 for the LA Care Health Plan in Los Angeles for a demonstration program to improve clinical data coordination among Medicaid providers; and \$1.7 million for the AIDS Healthcare Foundation in Los Angeles for a demonstration of residential and outpatient treatment facilities.

Child Support Enforcement

The conference agreement includes \$2.44 billion for payments to states for child support enforcement and family support programs, \$30 million below the levels proposed by the House and Senate. The conferees provide extended availability of funds ("to remain available until expended") as proposed by the Senate version of the bill.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

The conference agreement includes the House's \$433 million level for refugee and entrant assistance as proposed by the House, instead of the Senate's recommendation to retain the \$425.6 million from last year's appropriation. California normally receives between one-quarter and one-third of such funds.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

The final bill included an advance appropriation of \$2 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant for FY02. It also includes an additional \$400 million in FY01 funding, which would supplement the \$1.18 billion that was advanced in last year's appropriations. California received 12.2% of funds from the program in 1998. Funds are based on the share of children under age 5 and children receiving free and reduced priced lunches, but California's share is reduced by also basing funds on state per capita income.

Social Services Block Grant

For the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) the bill provides \$1.725 billion a slight reduction from the \$1.775 billion approved for FY00. The Senate bill had proposed a reduction to \$600 million, while the House bill had recommended a much smaller reduction, to \$1.7 billion. California typically receives about 12.3% of SSBG funds, which is based purely on each state's relative share of the U.S. population.

Head Start

For Head Start, the conferees approved a significant boost, to \$6.2 billion. The Senate had proposed to boost Head Start funding by \$1 billion, to \$6.27 billion, while the House bill had proposed a \$400 million rise, to \$5.67 billion. As in last fall's omnibus bill, the bill defers \$1.4 billion in advance appropriations to FY02. California received 12.3% of Head Start funds in the most recent year for which data are available.

Community Services Block Grant

The conference agreement provides \$600 million for the Community Services Block, higher than both the Senate proposal of \$550 million and the House level of \$528 million, and the report specifies that existing recipients should receive proportionate increases. Due to formula limitations, California receives just 9% of CSBG funds.

Foster Care and Adoption

The conference agreement includes \$4.86 billion for payments to states for foster care and adoption assistance, a slight decline from the levels proposed by the House and Senate earlier in the year, but an increase of more than \$300 million from the FY 2000 level. California receives more than 20% of Foster Care program funding.

Administration on Aging

The bill funds the Administration on Aging at \$1.1 billion, an increase from both the House and Senate proposals. The Senate had proposed \$955 million for aging programs, about \$22 million over the FY00 level, while the House had pegged the figure at \$926 million, or a decrease of \$7 million. The agreement provides \$425,000 to the City of Compton for an elderly assistance demonstration program to support and evaluate a community approach to providing services to low income seniors. While not in the conference report, the Senate Committee report noted that the City of Compton was recently ranked as having the highest percentage of elderly persons at risk of disease and malnutrition. California receives 9.3% of the primary HHS aging programs -- supportive services/senior centers, congregate nutrition services, and home delivered meals.

Office of Minority Health

The agreement provides \$49 million, up from approximately \$38 million in the House and Senate bills, for the Office of Minority Health. The bill provides \$765,000 for the Alameda County Medical Center for an initiative to reduce health disparities among uninsured minority populations; \$1.1 million for the San Francisco Department of Public Health to provide HIV care and related services with an emphasis on providing care for women and minorities; \$1.1 million for the Fresno Community Hospital and Medical Center for diabetes care and outreach for Hispanic Americans and low-income individuals; and \$1.7 million for the National Council of La Raza for minority health research and outreach.

State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)

The conference agreement does not include a provision, proposed by the Senate but not in the House bill, to shift unspent fiscal year 1998 SCHIP funds to fiscal year 2003.

Also within HHS accounts, the conference bill provides \$2 million for the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The conference report provides \$44.5 billion for education programs, an increase of \$6.5 billion over the FY 2000 level.

Education Reform

For education reform activities, the agreement includes \$1.9 billion, up from \$1.5 billion in the House bill and \$1.4 billion proposed by the Senate. Included are \$450 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, of which California receives about 11%, an increase from the \$425 million proposed by the Senate but below the \$517 million in the House plan.

Technology Innovation Challenge funding is slated to decline from \$146 million in FY 2000 to \$136 million in FY 2001, and the program's earmarks include \$207,000 to Grant Joint Union High School District in Sacramento for technology enhancements; \$921,000 for the Community Arts Partnership at the California Institute of the Arts in Santa Clarita for the Digital Arts Network Project; \$184,000 to Travis Unified School District in Fairfield for a technology plan; and \$170,000 to the Santa Barbara Industry Education Council and Santa Barbara County Education Office for a computers for families program.

The conference agreement includes \$846 million for 21st Century Learning Centers instead of \$600 million as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within the amounts provided for 21st Century Learning Centers, the conference agreement includes \$20.6 million worth of earmarks, which includes: \$230,000 to the Boys and Girls Club of Coachella Valley in Palm Desert for after school programs; \$921,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs of Santa Clarita Valley for youth development programs; \$276,000 to the Tulare County Office of Education in Visalia for a Summer Youth program; \$691,000 West-End YMCA Association in Ontario for after school programming; and \$128,000 Fontana Unified School District for the educational component of a teen center for at-risk youth.

Education for the Disadvantaged (Title I)

From a total of \$9.5 billion for the Education for the Disadvantaged programs, the conference agreement provides \$8.6 billion (up from the Senate's \$8.3 billion and the House's \$7.9 billion) for Title I basic and concentration grants. Most of the funds are advance appropriations for FY 2002.

The California delegation won a significant victory when the conference agreement included provisions to mitigate the negative impacts of the longstanding 100% hold harmless on Title I spending. (For several years, a California-backed provision in existing law to more accurately track growth in poor children -- thereby boosting Title I funds for states with greater needs -- has been jettisoned by shrinking-state Members of Congress during the appropriations process via a so-called hold harmless provision.) The agreement still retained an excess hold harmless on both basic grants and concentration grants under Title I, but additional funds are provided to allocate to California and the other states with more rapidly growing populations of poor children which have been shortchanged by the hold harmless.

The agreement includes \$7.24 billion for basic grants and \$1.36 billion for concentration grants, but it provides that the problematic 100% hold harmless will apply only to \$6.88 billion worth of basic grant funding and \$1.22 billion worth of concentration grant funding. Hence, it appears that \$448 million in Title I basic grant funding will be allocated without the 100% hold harmless. California likely will receive a large proportion of these new dollars. Likewise, the agreement provides for \$142 million in concentration grant spending which will not be subject to the hold harmless.

[By way of background, the 100% hold harmless provision cuts California's funding share by taking funds from California and other states with rapid growth in poor children and shifting it to states

with less or no growth. Senators from slower-growth states have ensured that they get all the money they received the prior year regardless of the rapidly burgeoning needs in states which actually have poor child growth. Only after last year's funding level has been reached for all states do additional funds flow to California and other high-growth states. California received 12.2% of Title I funds in FY 1999, up from the 11% level maintained for several years prior.]

Losing states still gained more than they otherwise would have from the Title I hold harmless compromise. The bill sets the amount which will be distributed among states according to the proportions for the prior year which is \$101 million more for basic grants than the actual FY 2000 level, and \$64 million more for concentration grants. Hence, California and its growing state colleagues will ultimately divide only 78% of the new Title I money.

In another smaller victory, the conference report did include language stating that the hold harmless would apply only to the Title I program, and that the hold harmless levels would not apply when calculating amounts for other programs for which allocations rely on the percentage share received from Title I. The California Congressional delegation had fought for this language as well.

The bill does include \$3.5 million for the Department to obtain from the Census Bureau the small-area income and poverty data which is used to update the Title I allocations (but which to date have been reduced or negated by the hold harmless provisions).

Title I Migrant Program

The conferenced bill increases funding for the state agency migrant program under Title I by \$25.3 million to \$380 million for FY01, as proposed by the Senate version of the bill. California receives roughly 30% of migrant state grant funds.

Impact Aid

For the Impact Aid program, which support schools and districts whose tax base is eroded by a non-taxpaying federal presence in the community, the conference bill would increase funding by \$86 million to \$993 million, and specifies that there should be adequate construction accounts to fund a \$921,000 project for the Wheatland School District (California received 7.1% of Impact Aid funds in 1999.)

School Improvement Programs

The agreement includes \$4.87 for School Improvement Programs instead of \$3.17 billion as proposed by the House and \$4.67 million in the Senate bill. (The House had proposed \$1.75 billion for the Teacher Empowerment Act, which was at the time undergoing authorization, shifting funds to parallel programs therein.) For the Eisenhower professional development program, the conferees provided \$485 million, up from \$435 million in the Senate bill and from \$335 million in the previous year (California received 11.4% of Eisenhower state and local development funds in 1999.) For innovative education program strategies, of which California received 11.9% in 1999, the agreement provides \$385 million, above the \$366 million proposed by the Senate but well below the \$3.1 billion proposed by the House.

Class Size Reduction and School Construction

The report provides \$1.6 billion for President Clinton's class size reduction program. It specifies that funds be allocated based on the FY 1999 distribution of funding, and provides that up to 25% of the funds may be used for teacher testing, certification, and professional development. Districts with more than 10% of its teachers uncertified may use all funds for such alternative purposes. It also provides that a school district that has already reduced class size in the early grades may use its funds to make further reductions in grades kindergarten through 3 or other grades, or pursue improve teacher quality activities.

The bill provides \$1.2 billion in school construction funds, with most (\$1.1 billion) allocated according to Title I formula allocations, with a 0.5% small state minimum. Each state is then directed to distribute 75% of the funds by competitive grant, targeted on school districts with 30% or more in

poverty or more than 10,000 poor children. Language specifies that private schools may compete for funding for certain specified needs. A portion of these funds are also to be used for disabled education.

Safe and Drug Free Schools

For the Safe and Drug Free Schools program, the agreement provides \$644 million, of which the \$439 million House-proposed level (and the same level as in FY 2000) are to be used for the drug free schools program's state grant program. California typically receives slightly more than 11% of drug free schools state grants, allocations for which are based in large part on the Title I formula.

Bilingual and Immigrant Education

The agreement provides level-funding of \$150 million, the amount proposed by both the Senate and House bills, for the immigrant education program (of which California receives more than 25%).

The bill raises bilingual education funding by \$17.5 million to \$180 million, and raises competitive foreign language assistance grants by \$6 million to \$14 million, as proposed by the Senate. It also provides \$100 million for professional development activities under the title, up from the \$85 million Senate proposal and the \$71.5 million House proposal.

Special Education

The conference agreement includes \$7.44 billion in overall expenditures for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), up from \$7.35 billion as proposed by the Senate and \$6.56 billion as proposed by the House.

For the primary component, special education grants to the states, the bill provides \$6.34 billion, a major boost of \$1.35 billion over the FY 2000 level. It also specifies \$384 million for grants for infants and families, and preschool grants will remain at \$390 million. The Senate version of the report had stated that an increased amount would represent 15% of the estimated average per-pupil expenditure and 13% of excess costs for providing special education services. There is an ongoing debate over whether the federal government should pay 40% of the schools' costs for providing such services, as many argue was promised when the federal program and its corresponding mandate were created.

Importantly, now that total funding for IDEA programs has exceeded the \$4.9 billion threshold, any increase in special education funds will now be allocated according to each state's population aged 3-21, a formula somewhat more favorable to California than the prior formula.

Vocational Rehabilitation

The agreement increases funding for rehabilitation services and disability research to \$2.8 billion. California received 9.7% of state services (which constitute the bulk of these funds) in 1999. In a small, related program, the conference agreement level funds rehabilitation services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers at \$2.35 million, electing not to adopt the Senate plan to raise funding by \$500,000, to \$2.85 million.

Vocational and Adult Education

Vocational Education basic state grants, of which California won 10.7% in FY 1999, receives an increase of \$44.3 million, to \$1.1 billion, as was proposed in the House bill. The Tech Prep education program remains level-funded at \$106 million, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

The agreement provides an increase of \$70 million to \$540 million for adult education grants, of which California received 11.4% in 1999. Included in the Senate bill is a boost of \$3 million to \$22 million for state grants for incarcerated youth, while the House bill would eliminate funding. Within adult education funding, the agreement sets aside \$70 million for integrated English literacy and civics education services to new immigrants, to be allocated 65% based on a state's absolute need for services (based on INS data for immigrants admitted for legal permanent residence for the 10 most recent years) and 35% based on a state's recent growth in need for services (based on the three most recent years).

Student Financial Assistance

The agreement sets the maximum Pell Grant at \$3,750, up from \$3,650 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,500 as proposed by the House, and provides \$8.8 billion for current Pell Grants. It also

provides \$60 million for Perkins Loan cancellation and \$55 million for Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships (LEAP).

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) funding would rise by \$70 million to \$691 million under both the House and Senate Appropriations bills. Work-study funding would rise by a similar amount, surpassing the \$1 billion mark for the first time in both bills.

Higher Education

For overall higher education programs, the agreement provides \$1.9 billion, a significant jump from the roughly \$1.7 billion provide in the House and Senate bills.

Under Aid for Institutional Development, the bill accepts the higher House level and raises funding for Hispanic Serving Institutions (those whose enrollment is at least 25% Hispanic) by \$26 million to \$68.5 million.

Within the amounts provided for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, the conference agreement includes \$115 million for a wide array of earmarks, including: \$921,000 for CSU Long Beach for a Technology-Enhanced Learning Project; \$1,713,000 to the San Bernardino Community College District to support the expansion of distance education telecourse broadcasting; \$1,704,000 to the Ocean Institute in Dana Point for the Ocean Education Center; \$553,000 for the National Latino Research Center at CSU San Marcos for training and research regarding Hispanic populations in the U.S.; \$2.5 million for the University of Hawaii for a joint project with UCLA and two other institutions for the Globalization Network program; \$921,000 to the University of Redlands for computer technology and networking; \$92,000 to La Sierra University in Riverside for educational equipment; \$255,000 to East Los Angeles College in South Gate for South Gate Education Center technology upgrades; \$425,000 to the University of San Francisco for equipment and program development at the Center for Economic Development; and \$425,000 for Diablo Valley College for a teacher mentoring program to recruit high school and community college students into teaching.

The bill includes \$703 million million for Federal TRIO programs, which seek to improve higher education opportunities for low-income individuals and first-generation college students, an increase of \$85 million above the FY00 appropriations levels. The conference report raises GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs) funding by \$95 million (or nearly 50%) to \$295 million.

Fund for the Improvement of Education

For the fund for the improvement of education (FIE), the conference agreement includes \$349 million, a sizeable boost from the \$244 million level in FY 2000, as well as from the \$145 million proposed by the House and \$142 million proposed by the Senate. Within these funds, the agreement earmarks \$140 million worth of projects, including: \$1,000,000 for the San Diego Unified School District for "The Blueprint for Student Success in a Standards-Based System"; \$184,000 for Riverside Community College District for general planning for a Center for Primary Education; an additional \$547,000 for Riverside Community College District for curriculum development and related costs for the School for the Arts; \$686,000 to WestEd Eisenhower Regional Consortium for Science and Mathematics in San Francisco for 24 Challenge and Jumping Levels Math; \$929,000 to Yosemite National Institute in Sausalito for science-based environmental education; \$461,000 for the Center Unified School District in Antelope for training for literacy professionals; \$497,000 to San Juan Unified School District in Carmichael for a comprehensive literacy program; \$921,000 the San Joaquin Council of Governments in Stockton for the San Joaquin County Reads Program; \$111,000 to Mariposa County Unified School District for a teacher initiative; \$350,000 for the Center for Advanced Research and Technology in Clovis for educational programming; \$230,000 to California Drug Consultants in Moreno Valley for educational learning aids and equipment for disabled and ill children in the Riverside County region; \$850,000 to the California School of Professional Psychology in cooperation with school districts in the San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Fresno metropolitan areas for model teacher training

programs; \$250,000 to the California Institute of the Arts in Valencia for an urban distance learning program; \$250,000 to the American Film Institute for activities supporting a media literacy pilot project undertaken in coordination with the Los Angeles Unified School District; \$1,275,000 for demonstration and evaluation of "one-to-one" computing in eight high-need school districts which include four in California -- San Pablo, Fairfield, Bay Point, and East Menlo Park; \$1 million to the Sacramento City Unified School District to establish the California Home Visiting Center to train teachers and parents in order to improve student learning; \$850,000 for The GRAMMY Foundation in Santa Monica for music education programs; \$425,000 to the Alameda County Social Services Agency to support an education and training program for high school students; \$361,000 for the Oakland Unified School District for a teacher professional development initiative to increase student achievement in literacy, math and science; \$128,000 to the Centro Latino de Educacion Popular in Los Angeles program to provide literacy training for Hispanic children and adults; \$85,000 for Los Angeles Free Net in Encino to provide free internet access to schools and libraries; and \$43,000 for the Santa Barbara County Education Office for school violence prevention resource kits.

Under a separate property transfer heading, the agreement releases a reversionary interest at San Francisco State University.

RELATED AGENCIES

Institute of Museum and Library Services

Within a \$207 million appropriation for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the conference agreement provides for \$39 million in earmarks, including \$92,000 to the City of Corona for library technology improvements; \$6,000 to the City of Murrieta Public Library for technology improvements; \$1.4 million to the Sierra Madre Public Library CA for technology improvements; \$230,000 for the City of Ontario Public Library for technology improvements; \$250,000 for the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles to continue outreach and educational activities; \$723,000 to The George C. Page Museum in Los Angeles to expand education and outreach programs; and \$850,000 for The Children's Museum of Los Angeles for development of exhibits, educational programs and teacher training.