

3. Does the NIH allow researchers to recuse themselves from involvement in the research funded by their own NIH grants? If yes, did the NIH allow Dr. Schatzberg to recuse himself from any of the grants made to him by the NIH?

4. Please provide a list of all NIH grants received by Dr. Schatzberg. For each grant, please provide the following: a. Name of grant; b. Topic of grant; and c. Amount of funding for grant.

5. Please provide a list of any other interactions that Dr. Schatzberg has had with the NIH to include membership on advisory boards, peer review on grants, or the like. The span of this request covers 1998 to the present.

6. Stanford has claimed that Dr. Schatzberg's research has been monitored by an NIH Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB). Does the NIH DSMB provide oversight of conflicts of interest for a study? If so, please explain. If not, why not?

I look forward to hearing from you by no later than August 14, 2008. If you have any questions, please contact my Committee staff, Paul Thacker at (202) 224-4515. Any formal correspondence should be sent electronically in PDF searchable format to Brian\_Downey@finance-rep.senate.gov.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,  
Ranking Member.

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 70

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 222 of S. Con. Res. 70, the 2009 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in the resolution for legislation improving education, including legislation that makes higher education more accessible or more affordable. The revisions are contingent on certain conditions being met, including that such legislation not worsen the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

I find that the conference report to accompany H.R. 4137, the Higher Education Opportunity Act, satisfies the conditions of the reserve fund for improving education. Therefore, pursuant to section 222, I am adjusting the aggregates in the 2009 budget resolution, as well as the allocation provided to the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 70 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 222 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING EDUCATION

(In billions of dollars)

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2008 .....	1,875.401
FY 2009 .....	2,029.653
FY 2010 .....	2,204.695
FY 2011 .....	2,413.285
FY 2012 .....	2,506.063
FY 2013 .....	2,626.571
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2008 .....	-3.999

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 222 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING EDUCATION—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

FY 2009 .....	-67.746
FY 2010 .....	21.297
FY 2011 .....	-14.785
FY 2012 .....	-151.532
FY 2013 .....	-123.648
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2008 .....	2,564.237
FY 2009 .....	2,538.292
FY 2010 .....	2,566.671
FY 2011 .....	2,692.511
FY 2012 .....	2,734.155
FY 2013 .....	2,858.894
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2008 .....	2,466.678
FY 2009 .....	2,573.270
FY 2010 .....	2,625.593
FY 2011 .....	2,711.470
FY 2012 .....	2,719.582
FY 2013 .....	2,852.035

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 222 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING EDUCATION

(In millions of dollars)

Current Allocation to Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee:	
FY 2008 Budget Authority .....	9,874
FY 2008 Outlays .....	9,745
FY 2009 Budget Authority .....	9,349
FY 2009 Outlays .....	8,088
FY 2009-2013 Budget Authority .....	62,263
FY 2009-2013 Outlays .....	60,084
Adjustments:	
FY 2008 Budget Authority .....	-10
FY 2008 Outlays .....	*
FY 2009 Budget Authority .....	-9
FY 2009 Outlays .....	-114
FY 2009-2013 Budget Authority .....	36
FY 2009-2013 Outlays .....	-60
Revised Allocation to Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee:	
FY 2008 Budget Authority .....	9,864
FY 2008 Outlays .....	9,745
FY 2009 Budget Authority .....	9,340
FY 2009 Outlays .....	7,974
FY 2009-2013 Budget Authority .....	62,299
FY 2009-2013 Outlays .....	60,024

\*less than \$500,000.

CHILDREN'S DEATHS BY FIREARMS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, after more than a decade of decline, the number of children and teens killed by firearms is again increasing. I would like to take a moment to break down some of the statistics that contribute to this alarming fact. An analysis of firearm violence data by the Children's Defense Fund found that 3,006 children and teens were killed by guns in 2005. This marked the first time that more than 3,000 kids were killed by firearms in many years and the first yearly increase in the number of children's deaths since 1994. Broken down, this amounts to 1 child or teen dying every 3 hours in America, 8 children a day, or 58 children every week.

Firearms are the cause of death of more children between the ages of 10 and 19 than any other cause except car accidents. In 2005 alone, a shocking 69 preschoolers were killed by firearms. Between 1979 and 2005, gun violence took the lives of over 104,000 children and teens.

A closer look at these 3,006 tragedies show 1,972 children and teens were homicide victims, 822 children and teens committed suicide, and 212 children and teens died in accidental or undetermined circumstances; 2,654 were boys and 352 were girls; 404 were under the age of 15, 131 were under the age of 10, and 69 were under the age of 5.

More than five times as many children and teens suffered nonfatal gun injuries during the same period.

Mr. President, these staggering statistics cannot and must not be ignored. We must strengthen our gun laws to limit children's access to guns. As a father and a grandfather, I urge my colleagues to take up and pass sensible gun safety legislation so that this frightening trend will not continue.

IDAHOANS SPEAK OUT ON HIGH ENERGY PRICES

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, In mid-June, I asked Idahoans to share with me how high energy prices are affecting their lives, and they responded by the hundreds. The stories, numbering over 1,000, are heartbreaking and touching. To respect their efforts, I am submitting every e-mail sent to me through energy\_prices@crapo.senate.gov to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This is not an issue that will be easily resolved, but it is one that deserves immediate and serious attention, and Idahoans deserve to be heard. Their stories not only detail their struggles to meet everyday expenses, but also have suggestions and recommendations as to what Congress can do now to tackle this problem and find solutions that last beyond today. I ask unanimous consent to have today's letters printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have a 2001 Hyundai Elantra, well maintained, until lately—I can no longer afford much [periodic maintenance]. In any case, it gets approximately 35 mpg. It now costs me over \$50 to fill the tank. My wife works 32-35 hours per week at [Walmart] in Ontario, Oregon. She makes \$10 per hour, since it's in Oregon. [She drives more than] 18 miles each way to work.

My doctor at [the Veterans Administration hospital] is 86 miles one way. My wife's orthopedic doctor is in Nampa—roughly 50 miles. [She has another doctor] in Meridian—roughly 68 miles each way. I am disabled on Social Security disability. I receive army retirement and VA disability, partially offset by my retired pay.

Thank God and Walmart, I get a slight discount on household expenses at Walmart.

We're talking \$200 per month, or more, for gasoline. Do something besides talk! Drill Here—Drill Now—Pay Less!

TARO.

I doubt you will use this story because it will not help support the corporate energy giants or their lobbyists and it will not reaffirm the status quo as I believe Washington wants to continue to do.

We are paying more for energy at our house, just like everyone else. It costs us more to drive to work, to visit family, to