principal in Philadelphia. In part, here is what her letter reads: ''On September 2 we opened a new school year in a brand-new school building and we were off and running, despite the lack of books and other needed supplies. And then Friday came. A second grader ran screaming from her classroom and had to be restrained until she finally broke down in tears and told us she was worried about her mom, a known drug dealer in trouble again with the law. I assured her we loved her and that she was safe at school, and off she went for the weekend. Monday came and this time she came screaming from the building. Several hours and a sound breakfast later, we finally got her back to class. Tuesday and Wednesday followed the same pattern, until Thursday when she came in having been beaten with a belt. I spent Thursday with the police and Child Protective Services. She is now safe with her dad. But I am left wondering, how is it that schools can be labeled as failures when so many of our children enter school already left behind? And if schools are to fix all of the societal ills that haunt our students, why is the funding not there for our schools, especially our urban schools where our most needy students are?''

Then she goes on to say, ''The second grader I mentioned is but one of many hurting, angry children who enter my school on a daily basis. They lack what we take for granted: a safe, loving, nurturing home where their basic needs are met. For these students, my staff and I provide the only consistent safe place these kids know. We want desperately to teach them; but before we can do that, we must feed them and love them. We must gain their trust and we must teach them the social skills that no one has ever shared with them or modeled for them. I hope you will share my story with your colleagues who say that educators 'just don't want to be accountable.' I would be happy to share my story with them in person and can be reached at the above address and phone number.''

I think we ought to take the concerns of that principal to heart.

This motion in and of itself is not the issue. The amount of money that we can provide through this motion in added funding for education is small indeed.

The real issue is whether or not the House, having had an opportunity to once again hear concerns expressed about the problem, whether the House, in fact, will find a way to do more for education than we have done in this bill.

One of the previous speakers said that he resented it because we said that Republicans do not love education. I do not believe that. I think Republicans like education. I just do not think, based on their records, that they happen to like it as much as they like preserving $88,000 tax cuts for millionaires. That is our only objection. And when we have a change in those priorities, we will, once again, have a bill we can both agree on.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Mr. OBEY's motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2660 to increase funding for the No Child Left Behind Act to the highest possible amount.

As we near the end of the second year since No Child Left Behind became law, schools all over America are crying out for more funding in order to meet the new accountability benchmarks.

When I voted for the No Child Left Behind Act almost 2 years ago, I did so with reservations about the new testing requirements. But, I and all of the Members, were assured that while we were going to be asking much more of our schools, we would also be giving our schools increased support. But that is not what happened.

H.R. 2660 underfunds the No Child Left behind Act by $8 billion.

It falls $244 million short of the $3.2 billion that was promised to the States to make sure that there would be a highly qualified teacher in every classroom.

It underfunds after school programs by $750 million, serving one million children less than was promised in No Child Left Behind.

It denies eligible children the title I supplemental education services that they need to succeed in school.

States and schools all across America are doing their part to raise test scores and improve teacher quality. Congress needs to do its part by providing the promised funding. We need to fund programs under the No Child Left Behind Act at the very highest level possible.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, we all have heard the impressive statistics regarding the education funding increases that this Congress and Administration have provided over the past two years. No one can legitimately refute the fact that each year we provide historic increases that are necessary for states and schools across the country.

As someone who worked closely with the Administration and the Committee when Congress passed the No Child Left Behind Act, I have remained committed to following its implementation as well as the funding levels. I have always argued that we should make fundamental reforms to our federal programs before throwing money at them. No Child Left Behind is inciting those reforms and states, school districts, teachers, students and parents across the country are answering the call.

I think we all can agree that change is difficult and that No Child Left Behind reflects that. It is forcing all of us, as a nation, to have an important dialogue about education. A discussion that is being followed by action and dedication to success. It is for these reasons that I believe we are justified in continuing to push for and appropriate increased funding for our education programs. The people on the ground deserve it.

I have always prioritized adequate funding for education programs as well as fiscal conservatism. Given other expenses we have across the country and the world, I believe the House Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act represents a delicate balance between increased funding for federal education programs and fiscal restraint. I support the motion to instruct, however, because all of these education programs deserve to have the highest funding levels possible. Any additional available funding should go to our students.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida (during debate on motion to instruct on H.R. 2660), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108–335) on the resolution (H. Res. 421) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2115, VISION 100—CENTURY OF AVIATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida (during debate on motion to instruct on H.R. 2660), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108–336) on the resolution (H. Res. 422) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2115) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs for the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 6, ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

(1) The House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report the provisions of section 837 of the Senate Amendment that concern reformulated gasoline in ozone nonattainment areas and ozone transport regions under the Clean Air Act.

(2) The House conferees shall be instructed to confine themselves to matters committed to conference in accordance with clause 9 of rule XXII of the House of Representatives with regard to any matters relating to ozone nonattainment and ozone transport.