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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 20, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DOUG OSE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord of history and giver of all good and lasting gifts, America's Thanksgiving prayer seems to expand each year. Perhaps because human life seems all the more fragile in a globalized world where there is so much war and violence. Perhaps because we treasure freedom all the more as we learn about so many people in the world who have never experienced what true freedom means. Perhaps because we have come to see that so many blessings are not costly but freely given by You to all and that the most valuable blessings are not material but wrapped in spiritual meaning and not individually possessed but mutually shared with others.

No matter how we as persons calculate, measure, or recognize our blessings, Lord, may each of us here in America grow in gratitude this Thanksgiving Day because grateful people are usually more gracious; and as Americans, we not only see ourselves blessed, we also wish to be a blessing to the rest of the world.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will receive up to five 1-minute speeches from each side.

GRATITUDE FOR U.S. MILITARY IN IRAQ

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Washington Post reported the U.S. military has discovered in southern Fallujah the main head quarters of an al Qaeda organization of Abu Musab Zarqawi, who claims responsibility for bombings, kidnappings, and beheadings across Iraq.

As a grateful parent of three sons in the U.S. military, including an Army National Guard member in Iraq, as a proud veteran of 31 years of service in the Army National Guard and as a Member of Congress, I have never been more proud of America's heroes fighting in the frontlines of the War on Terrorism in Iraq. Despite defeatists who slander every success, America's military will succeed to protect America's women and children from barbarian murderers.

It is more clear than ever President Bush is correct: ''We will not waver, we will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail. Peace and freedom will prevail.''

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 846 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 846

Resolved, That the requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported on or before the legislative day of November 20, 2004, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures:

(1) A bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2005, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon.

(2) A bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman

from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

The resolution we are considering today would provide for the same-day consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules. It waives clause 6(a) of rule XIII, requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Committee on Rules, against certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.

The rule applies to the waiver to any resolution reported on or before the legislative day of November 20, 2004, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures:

First, a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2005, an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon; or, second, a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear what we are trying to do. We are trying to make sure that as a result of the action that we took on or about October 8 as it related to the funding of the government that we would make sure we would responsibly work on behalf of the American people to make sure that all spending bills would be necessarily approved and done properly by this House. But we wanted to make sure that the government was funded from that day forward.

Today, as we end what we believe will be the last day for the House of Representatives for the 108th Congress, it allows us a chance to make sure that we are prepared to do just that. As we speak, up in the Committee on Rules right now here in the Capitol, the Committee on Rules is meeting to approve the omnibus appropriations bill. This bill will make sure that we can bring this very important bill to the floor and then we can get on with our work today and hopefully adjourn tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) for yielding me this time.

It is the 11th hour and the deals have been struck. Most, if not all, of us want to go home. Certainly the majority does. So we find ourselves again being asked to override regular House rules and vote on legislation which I defy anybody to tell me that 99 percent of us have read. I am talking about 99 percent of the Members of the House of Representatives have not read this legislation.

There is no reason why we cannot consider the omnibus appropriations bill tomorrow or Monday or Tuesday. There is no reason why all of us in the body and, most importantly, the American people should not have at least 24 hours to try to read how we are spending their money before we spend it.

I realize, Mr. Speaker, that most of the Members will support this measure. But I am opposed to the process by which it has come together floor today. And in just a few short hours, Members of this body will be asked to approve a bill that spends nearly $400 billion of Americans' hard-earned tax dollars without being afforded the opportunity to actually read the bill. That is just not right.

The bottom line is, Mr. Speaker, one party controls Washington, D.C.'s political circumstances. One party controls the House, the Senate, and the White House. One party has controlled Congress' legislative agenda and one party has controlled this year's appropriations process. I ask the American people what have they done for them this year? In a word, if I were answering, it would be not much.

Despite escalating gas prices and continued reliance on fuel needs from the volatile Middle East, has Congress enacted a comprehensive energy bill? No. Bridges and tunnels and highways around America are literally crumbling away due to years and years of neglect. And despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of jobs are on the line, has Congress passed a transportation bill? No. Welfare reform? Still on the starting blocks. Patient's bill of rights? In intensive care. Fully funding education programs like No Child Left Behind? Still waiting at the schoolhouse door. Getting our first responders the tools and equipment they need to protect the homeland? Do not hold your breath.

As far as I can tell, the only thing that the ruling party can do successfully is explode the national debt and burden our children and grandchildren to fix the mistakes we make on a daily basis around here in the House of Representatives. Enough already.

So we will go home today or tomorrow after having worked fewer days in this session of Congress than in any previous Congress in nearly the last 60 years. These really are the best words that I can use to describe this situation. The rule is a disservice to the Members of this body. More importantly, it is an affront to the people whom we represent. This process smells and the odor wafts from sea to shining sea.

I understand the circumstances at the end of the session deadline of which the majority speaks, but I ask why the rush? Why run this House in such a disorderly way? The precedent that we continue to set with this kind of action will haunt us and our successors for many generations. It is up to the majority to step up to the plate and attempt to restore integrity to the process this body practices.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I appreciate the gentleman's speaking about the way in which the House is operating today. I am proud of what we are doing. And in just a few hours we are going to hear the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, come and say that this package before us represents a freeze or a 0 percent growth in nondefense discretionary spending. That is hard work. That is hard work, Mr. Speaker, but in the very beginning of this year the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE), chairman of the Budget Committee, as a result of enlisting the Members of Congress, decided that we were going to have a budget that did the right thing for 2005. And that is exactly what this Republican-led Congress has done.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) worked very diligently to make sure that the budget that this conference put forth and this House put forth is something that will be passed. We intend to make sure that we are not going to have any wild spending sprees like we have done in the past. It is going to be responsible. I am proud of what we have done. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), our great Speaker, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority leader, have made sure that the things that are in this bill deal with the essence of what is good for America. I am very proud of what we are doing.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

□ 0915

Mr. Speaker, I believe it appropriate for me to rise in light of the gentleman from Texas's remarks. First of all, I note that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is on the floor. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is one of the most respected Members in this body. He is a gentleman who has led our committee with fairness and great ability. Mr. Dyer is also on the floor, our chief clerk of the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations continues to be, in my opinion, one of the committees that really strives to work in a bipartisan fashion to meet the responsibilities that it has and the responsibilities that this Congress has to the American people.

The budget to which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) spoke has resulted in a dysfunctional appropriations process over the last 4 years really. I have served on the Committee on Appropriations for 23 years, so I have some experience of the workings of that committee. In the early years that I served, it was also difficult to pass appropriation bills. Then we got

into the 1994 election, the majority changed and, in 1995, of course, we shut down the government on November 22, 1995. The government essentially remained shut down and with sporadic periods of being open between then and early in January of the following year.

Since that time, particularly since the election of President Bush in 2000, in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, this year, we have clearly had a dysfunctional budget and appropriations process, about which my friend from Texas seems to be so proud. In fact, this is the third year in a row where we have passed an omnibus appropriations bill including most of the appropriations. We have ignored the regular order. We have ignored the process of adopting appropriation bills one by one. We have ignored the process of having our appropriation bills open to full disclosure and consideration, not only by the House of Representatives, but by the American people. We have prevented the American people from having the opportunity to make their views known on these appropriation bills. Why? Because we have passed them in the dead of night, as we did last night, come out with a very quick Committee on Rules report, a martial law rule, and an inability to expose those to the light of day.

Now, most of those appropriations bills, the nine bills that will be incorporated into this omnibus have, in fact, been subjected to hearings, discussion on this floor, discussion on the Senate floor, and most, I do not know what percentage, but I would guess well over 90 percent, perhaps even as close to 97 or 98 percent of the bills have, in fact, been subjected to the regular order and the legislative process as it should run.

But the fear of the American people is that in the dead of night, in the cloudiness of quick consideration, that many things are included in these bills which perhaps both Houses would not have put in there, as has happened too frequently during the course of this Congress, or that neither House really knows is in there.

So when my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) refers to this as being a process that is contrary to regular order, he is absolutely right. It is not something of which we ought to be proud. To that extent, I disagree with my good friend, the gentleman from Texas. It is, in fact, something that we ought to commit ourselves to not repeating. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), my good friend, is on the floor, and was the chief of staff of one of the most distinguished leaders with whom I have had the privilege of serving, Bob Michel, himself a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I used to remember Leader Michel during the times when he was the Minority Leader of this House saying that this process was wrong when we pursued it, when we got into a deadlock and could not get bills passed.

So it is not that it is solely the actions of one party. It is, however, to say that we ought not to pretend that when we are doing it, that it is good, and that when the other guy is doing it, it is bad. It is not a good process. We did not in the year of last year pass eight of our appropriations bills until the calendar year following the beginning of the fiscal year. It was January. The previous year, it was February before we adopted most of the appropriations bills. I regret that we do not consider the appropriations bills one by one. There has not been a conference on the Labor-Health bill, a bill which will have approximately $150 billion in discretionary funding in this bill. It has not been conferenced. I have been a member of that committee for 23 years. I did not participate in a conference on that bill.

Now, because of the way our committee operates, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and others have kept me apprised, and I am not surprised at that. As I said, they are good and decent and fair leaders of the Committee on Appropriations. We ought not to delude ourselves because of their fairness and because of the fact that they have kept me informed and kept the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) informed and others informed. But the American people who have been precluded from seeing that bill conferenced have not been informed as our democracy contemplates, so I do not share the gentleman's pride in this process.

Mr. Speaker, because I have the time and I am on my feet, I also want to make a comment. I may make this comment again when he is here. In my view, the House of Representatives has sustained an extraordinary loss in the last election. I do not speak in terms of the fact that another candidate won the election. I, in no way, denigrate that candidate. But I do rise to lament the loss of a giant of this House, a Member of this House who, in my opinion, is arguably the best legislator in this House, a Member of this House whom I have grown to have the highest respect for, for his intellect, for his integrity, for his focus on fiscal responsibility. No one, no one in this House or in the United States Senate has any more faithfully focused on fiscal responsibility than my friend, the gentleman from Texas (CHARLES STENHOLM). It is a great loss to the House that he will not be serving with us next year.

As we consider this appropriation bill, and as the gentleman from Texas remarks with respect to constraining funding, I will tell my friend that we have constrained funding less over the last 4 years perhaps than at any time since I have been here, less than we did during the Clinton years. Domestic discretionary spending has risen higher over the last 4 years, as perhaps the gentleman knows, discretionary spending has risen higher. Now, there have been some reasons for that. Certainly, 9/11, terrorism, the war in Iraq. As the gentleman from Texas knows, I have supported that funding. We cannot, we must not send our best abroad to fight terrorism without supporting them fully. I have done that, and I intend to do that. But having said that, I do not intend to pretend that that money is for free, that somebody is not going to pay that bill.

Earlier this week, the Republicans increased the debt of this Nation by $800 billion, meaning that over the last 42 months we have increased the national debt by 25 percent, $2 trillion. I personally do not believe that that is something of which to be proud, $2 trillion in additional debt. I have three grandchildren. One is a little older, one is little younger, and one is very young. And all of them are going to pay that bill. Because this generation of Americans, acting through its Members in the House of Representatives, has determined that it will not pay its bills. I think that is an immoral policy. It is the refusal to accept personal responsibility for the challenges confronting our generation, and we are going to allow the next generation and perhaps generations thereafter to pay that bill.

The immediate consequences, of course, were evidenced yesterday. I hope they will be ameliorated. I hope interest rates will not skyrocket. I hope the deficit will, as the gentleman from Texas hopes, will be constrained. But I will not delude myself, I tell my friend from Texas, that it is discretionary spending that has caused our problem, because those of us on the Committee on Appropriations know it is not discretionary spending. In fact, discretionary spending as a percentage of the budget is less today than it was in 1962 and 1972 and 1982. So we ought not to delude ourselves that our failure to fully fund No Child Left Behind, as the gentleman from Florida has said, is something of which to be proud. There are going to be children left behind as a result of us failing to do that.

So I rise, Mr. Speaker, to say that I will vote for this omnibus bill when it ultimately gets to the floor. I will vote against this rule, but I will vote for the omnibus bill. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), Jim Dyer, and each one of our chairmen and ranking members have worked hard to try to come to grips with bills that meet our responsibilities. These bills do so only in part. I thank my chairman and would say that there are areas in which we are short, not because we want to be short, but because the resources are not there to meet our commitments.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this brief time, at a time when debate is not fulsome and I had time to ruminate to some degree on what I consider the very serious fiscal challenge that confronts our country. We cannot pretend that we can have tax cuts and war and investment in education and transportation and energy and other needs of our country and simply pass the

debt along to our children and our grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, that is not right.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from Maryland I believe articulated a hope and a dream that both of these parties want to stand for, and that is that we can continue to work together. He expressed great confidence not only in the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and Jim Dyer, who is the staff director of the Committee on Appropriations; he appropriately talked about the service to this body of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), a Congressman from Texas 17. But he also talked about our hope and dream for the ability that we have to control ourselves, to bring forth spending that is worthy of the American public will.

The only thing that I would add is that we also need to have an economy that works, that is competitive with the world. We know we passed this last year, a medicare prescription drug bill that, for the first time, will allow senior citizens not to have to make a choice between food, clothing, housing, and getting the prescription drugs that were ordered by their doctor. These too are accomplishments that we have done, and it does come at a cost and a price, but it is the right thing to do.

I continue to believe in the American dream. I think that is what we are all about here today on a Saturday, working hard. And yes, the gentleman referred to us working until 2, 3, and 4 in the morning. I think that is good too. I think this body is faithful to the American public, and I believe in what we are doing.

□ 0930

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) has 12½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me time. He is a very able member of the Committee on Rules.

I think I follow in the tradition that those of us who are outside of the body politic of the appropriators do every year, and that is that we rise to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member, and the chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and particularly the chairman as he finishes his tenure. I want to thank him very much for the collegial and sensitive work he does. I particularly thank him for coming to my district to support our Fishers House. We thank him so very much for the work that is being done for our veterans and for their families that are at our veterans hospitals all over the country.

But for our colleagues and the American people that wonder why we rise today, because what we do today is probably one of the more important responsibilities of this body, and it is to get out of Washington and send the dollars, your tax dollars, back to your communities, to be able to keep your hospitals open, your schools open, to be able to help our senior citizens and to create peace around the world.

The reason why I rise is because we have not completed our job, coming from Texas where there is no energy policy discernable so that we can say to the American people that you will not continue to see your fuel prices increase, and, of course, the devastation that has occurred because jet fuel prices are high.

We have not been able to infuse into the economy reasonable policy so that those individuals who work every day can have a reasonable quality of life.

And then, of course, my concern, as the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) talked about the Medicare bill, one of the most expensive and unworkable bills that we have ever seen. More money goes to the pharmaceuticals than money in your pocket. No guaranteed prescription drug benefit for our seniors. That is why I rise today.

And if we want to talk about peace, it is unfortunate that even today in Iraq, where I visited just a few weeks ago with our soldiers, we have soldiers in Iraq without the appropriate equipment, and we have already spent $200 billion plus there and we have no plan.

My last point, Mr. Speaker, is on the floor yesterday we did something good with respect to Sudan. The Lugar bill was passed. But yet this administration and the will of this Congress has not seen its way to fund the African Union peacekeeping troops and to force Sudan to allow those troops in. And as we speak today, mothers and children are being raped and killed and villages are being raided and it is being done by the Sudanese police officers.

So you see there is much we could be doing but yet we are forcing an omnibus bill on the floor and yet many of us have never seen it. We welcome those dollars to go home to those street repairs, to help those nonprofits, to help ex-offenders return back into the community, to build affordable housing, to work with our Boy Scouts and other non-profit organizations. So this is why we are here. This is a martial rule that forces us to move forward on the people's business without the attention to detail to wonder whether there are enough dollars in there for Pell grants for our college students to go to school, and to be able to know whether our troops that are on the front lines in Afghanistan and Iraq have the appropriate equipment.

In a few weeks we will be looking in Iraq for elections. Dollars will be needed to be expended there. Safety will be needed. We will need the appropriate number of troops. We do not even know whether or not that the dollars that we have will suffice for the troop deployment and enforcement as well as the equipment, as well as the many casualties that are coming into our hospitals here in the United States and Germany, and of course whether we have the dollars to provide for those families whose troops have lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that we will proceed today. I do not know as we proceed that we will have the opportunity to say to the American people that we have done our very best. I would hope that we could do better in the 109th, but, more importantly, I wish we could do better for the American people today.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in previous election years we have heard about an October surprise. We did not have an October surprise this year. We are getting a November surprise.

Now, it is not a surprise to those of us who serve in this body. It is an unpleasant surprise to the American people, particularly those people who think that as a collective society we have some responsibilities to each other, because this is an appropriations bill that fails to fund adequately those programs that are essential to improving the quality of our lives to the extent that they must be done together.

People on the other side are fond of saying it is the people's money, not the government's money. Of course it is the people's money. But civilized and sensible people understand that we have two sets of needs for our money. Some of our needs, our desires are best met by money that we have individually and as families. But in our society particularly there are essential needs for our well-being that can only be met if we pool our money.

Now, on the one level people understand that they know that homeland security cannot be advanced by a tax cut. But neither can environmental cleanup, neither can transportation, neither can our ability to extend some compassion to people in need. The majority understand that. They understand that the American people understand that. So that is why, and let us be very clear, the sole reason we are here today a couple of weeks after an election funding the government for the rest of the year is the majority's craven unwillingness to stand up before the election for what they truly believe in. They have successfully hidden from the American people the true consequences of their philosophy. And that is the November surprise.

People who believe that America ought to be vigorously cleaning up environmental messes left from earlier periods, people who think we ought to be expanding the amount of affordable housing we have, people who think we ought to be extending health care for Americans rather than seeing it continue to erode, people who think we ought to be meeting our international obligations.

I read just this past week in Congress Daily that there is a shortfall in the money we send to feed starving people overseas. That is not adequately funded. Some of the President's own priorities are not funded internationally. It is true, I gather, they did manage to give in to the administration and there is money to go to Mars, and maybe ultimately the homeless can live there. But God help them, they better be able to because they certainly are not going to be able to find housing here.

Again, let us be clear here. There is no reason whatsoever why in this lame duck session after the election we are funding all of the important domestic elements of government and some of the international ones, except the majority's understanding that the consequences of their anti-government attitude simply would not have worked well before the election. The sole purpose of this timing is to deceive the American people. Fortunately, that deception cannot continue because we are going to have elections in the future. And we are going to test this philosophy, and here is the philosophy.

It is an administration that believes that all we have to do to reach the good life is essentially to remove all restraints on capital. Do not tax it. Put the taxes on people's consumption or on the money they earn for working. Do not hobble them with environmental regulations. For goodness sake, do not allow labor unions to speak up for their people. Do not make them pay overtime very much.

Four years from now the minimum wage will be meaningless because it will not move for 4 years under their administration and inflation will accomplish what the ideologues cannot accomplish openly. It will be eroded.

But let us go back to the budget. Now, the members of the Committee on Appropriations have always gotten praise here, including the majority members. What is the general phrase? They have done the best they can in a bad situation. Given the constraints they face, they have done a good job.

Let us be very clear, those constraints, those limitations; that is, inadequacy of funding for our public purposes, which is how as a society we in part express our aspirations for decency, for quality of life, for compassion, those constraints were not natural constraints. They did not come from the heavens. They are not natural phenomena. They are the result of the conscious policy choices of the administration and the majority. A decision to go to two wars, one of which was necessary in my judgment, one of which was not, and then to do five tax cuts, has left us, and the majority acknowledges that implicitly today by bringing up two weeks after an election measures that by any sense of democratic procedure should have been voted on before the people got to cast their ballots.

So the majority implicitly acknowledges that its extremely conservative assault on government, its refusal to acknowledge that there are important moral purposes that we can only accomplish if we pool our resources and work together as a people, they implicitly acknowledge the unacceptable nature of that, and we will continue this debate over the next 2 years.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while we were here considering this rule the Committee on Rules was meeting and reported out the conference report to accompany H.R. 4818, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, and providing for consideration of H.J. Res. 114, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes.

I bring it to the attention of the body that that particular rule, if this same day rule passes and then its undertaking, will allow the members of this body one hour of debate on the rule and one hour of debate on spending upwards of $388 billion, or more as it were.

Now, when we have passed the omnibus, and it will happen sometime today, the law requires that the President of the United States will have 10 days in which to review the omnibus provisions. What is amazing to me is that the House of Representatives Members are constrained by not knowing. My colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), and I have not seen this legislation. We have not read it. We may have participated in some part of the regular process of some of the particulars, but much of what is in this bill no member of the House of Representatives other than a handful have seen it at all. So the law requires that the President of the United States and his team of people rightly have an opportunity to review the provisions that are passed in this body and the other body, and they get ostensibly what will amount to 20 days, and many of the Members in this body will not get 20 minutes to read what it is that we are passing in spending the American taxpayers' money.

No, I am not proud of the process. There may be substantive things in the bill that will help Americans, but you and no one else can tell me that by avoiding regular order, by avoiding the way legislation ought be presented in this country. You cannot tell me that today you can call your constituents and tell them precisely what is in this bill. I know I cannot. I do not think that is right, and I do not think any Member of this House believes it is right.

Do you have the power? Of course you do. Can you continue down this path? Of course you can. You do so at your peril because ultimately the American people will come to understand that you cannot have deficit and borrowed money, run a war, it used to be called having guns and butter. I think my friends in the majority think we can have guns, butter, ice cream and cookies. It is not going to work.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is a great way to start a Saturday morning, the opportunity to get up and debate before the American public the important parts about not only America and our process and the ability that we have by majority vote, but it is also an opportunity for us to look the American public right in the eye and to say that we have done what we said we would do, that this is a lean package. It follows exactly what we said we would do in the budget earlier this spring.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has brought forth a package as a result of what we heard was bipartisan work, informing people what was in the bill, the opportunity to make sure that not only as the gentleman from Maryland said to keep him updated but others in his party to make sure that they were aware of what was happening on an omnibus spending package that is important to this great Nation and an obligation of this Congress.

□ 0945

Yes, I am proud that we have the ability to say today we will bring this to the floor of the House of Representatives. The Committee on Rules has acted, and subsequent to us leaving today, we will have a measured and wonderful debate. I am proud of what we have done. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1034

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) at 10 o'clock and 34 minutes a.m.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the de novo vote on agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 846.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on House Resolution 846 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on House Resolution 853.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 234, nays 159, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 538]

YEAS—234

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Bell
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Coble
Cole
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Deal (GA)
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Majette
Manzullo
Matheson
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Saxton
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner (OH)
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—159

Abercrombie
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Edwards
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Miller, George
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Solis
Spratt
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu

NOT VOTING—39

Ackerman
Bachus
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Burr
Cannon
Case
Collins
Culberson
Davis, Tom
Delahunt
Deutsch
Dunn
Fattah
Feeney
Gephardt
Gillmor
Gordon
Hobson
John
Kind
Kleczka
Lipinski
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
Meehan
Millender-McDonald
Musgrave
Norwood
Owens
Quinn
Rothman
Stark
Toomey
Towns
Upton
Waters
Weller
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1101

Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. SHERMAN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA FOR PUBLIC SERVICES PERFORMED ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 853.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H.R. 853, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 3, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 539]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chandler

Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—3

Dingell
Frank (MA)
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—38

Ackerman
Bachus
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Burr
Cannon
Case
Collins
Davis, Tom
Delahunt
Deutsch
Dunn
Fattah
Feeney
Gephardt
Gillmor
Gordon
Hobson
John
Johnson, Sam
Kind
Kleczka
Lipinski
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
Meehan
Millender-McDonald
Musgrave
Norwood
Owens
Quinn
Rothman
Stark
Toomey
Towns
Upton
Waters
Weller

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1111

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4818, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 114, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005

Mr. PUTNAM, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108–794) on the resolution (H. Res. 866) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 114) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4818, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005 AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 114, MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2005, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 866 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 866

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

SEC. 2. Upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 114) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the joint resolution equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

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

□ 1115

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, it is a beautiful Saturday morning all across America and people are waking up and taking their morning coffee, reading the paper, getting the kids off to soccer practice, and slipping into the woods to do a little hunting.

As I say, on this glorious Saturday morning, people are going about their lives and doing the things that they do, enjoying time with their family and their business, and they are undoubtedly thinking to themselves, as they find out that Congress is in session on a Saturday, that it is about time those guys did some work.

It is an important issue indeed that finds us here doing the people's business this weekend as we wrap up a very productive 108th Congress. The omnibus package that is here before us today, this rule, H. Res. 866, provides for consideration of H.R. 4818, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005.

Mr. Speaker, this rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. Section 2 of the resolution provides for consideration of H.J. Res. 114 under a closed rule and provides for one hour of debate in the House, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and

ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit H.J. Res. 114.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a tremendous amount of work on the part of our appropriators, working in conjunction with the authorizing committees on a bipartisan, bicameral basis. It is important to note, Mr. Speaker, that this omnibus represents the work of nine different subcommittees on appropriations. There are nine different bills combined in there, but it is not because of the work of the House that that is the case. The House has passed all but one of those bills, and, unfortunately we find ourselves here at the end of the 108th Congress passing them en blanc as a result of issues not related to the House, as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and the ranking member of that committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), have done a tremendous job of making sure that the House appropriation train runs on time.

This legislation includes funding for the majority of our agencies and departments, along with very important infrastructure appropriations and needs. It is vital that we pass this to ensure the smooth and continued operation of the Federal Government. The final spending package fully complies with the spending targets agreed to by the Congress and the administration, totaling $821.9 billion in fiscal year 2005 discretionary spending.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note and to reinforce the fact that this fully complies with the spending targets laid out by this Congress and represents a freeze, or zero percent growth, in nondefense discretionary spending. Total discretionary spending in this bill is $388.4 billion. All additional spending is paid for by an across-the-board cut of 0.83 percent in all nondefense and nonhomeland security spending, a $300 million recession in nonwar, nonemergency defense funds, and $283 million from limitations on expenditures from the Crime Victims Fund.

Mr. Speaker, discretionary funding in the fiscal year 2001 budget, the last budget of the last administration, was 15 percent. Fifteen percent. Mr. Speaker, for the past 4 years, we have been able to hold the line on discretionary spending. This year's freeze demonstrates this Congress' commitment to fiscal responsibility during a time when our men and women in uniform are in harm's way.

In our restraint, however, we continue to make provisions for those who rely on America's promises. The bill provides a record level of resources for veterans health, including a total of over $30 billion for the Veterans Health Administration; $19.5 billion for medical services; $4.7 billion for medical administration; $3.7 billion for medical facilities; and $385 million for medical research. In addition, the bill does not contain additional fees or surcharges for America's veterans.

The bill also provides a significant boost in the manpower and resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The bill includes over $5 billion for the FBI, an increase of over $625 million above last year, and $100 million above the President's request. This funding provides enhanced training, information technology, and staff to the tune of over 1,100 new positions for the FBI to improve intelligence and counterterrorism capabilities, while continuing to fight white collar and violent crime.

The package we consider today prioritizes our Nation's needs in a fiscally responsible manner, and I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, for months now, Republicans have held hostage some of the foremost priorities of the American people. Key national level needs like education, veterans health care, and highway construction have all been put on the back burner. The hard legislative choices and spending decisions that had to be made were delayed so that Republicans could ensure their success at the polls.

Well, now that the election is over, we have returned to Washington to finally finish our budget for fiscal year 2005, and I am certain that my Republican friends will come down to the floor, pat each other on the back, and proclaim this giant $388.4 billion spending bill a great success that finishes their work for the year.

But, Mr. Speaker, this bill does not even come close to accomplishing what our constituents expect from this Congress. Republicans in this House just returned from the campaign trail where they promised to create more jobs and more economic opportunity. They promised they would do all they could to keep our homeland safe. They promised they would work hard to provide Americans with affordable health care and lower prescription drug prices, and they promised they would balance the budget.

However, their record tells a very different story.

This Congress has failed to act on job creation. There is a 1.6 million private sector job deficit in this country, yet Republicans have failed to pass a long-term highway bill that would create more than a million new jobs, and they have failed to end tax breaks for companies that ship jobs overseas.

This Congress has failed to provide adequate resources for our national security. This Congress has failed to provide resources for our national security. Not only have Republicans failed to give our police and firefighters the resources they need, they have failed to secure our borders and ports and failed to complete action on the critical recommendations of the bipartisan 9/11 Commission.

This Congress has failed to provide quality, affordable health care for Americans. Republicans have failed to hold down the price of prescription drugs, failed to reduce the number of uninsured, and failed to give Americans the right to import lower-priced prescription drugs from abroad.

This Congress has failed to keep America fiscally sound. Republicans repeatedly refuse to enact sensible measures to pay for any new spending or tax cuts enacted. Their policies and mismanagements have sent the budget deficit skyrocketing from $159 billion in fiscal year 2002 to a record $422 billion today, and just this week forced Congress to raise the debt limit by $800 billion, saddling our children with a massive debt that they cannot afford.

Our work is nowhere near done, Mr. Speaker. It is shameful Republicans are rushing to finish our final spending bills and leave town without taking these very serious and very important matters under consideration. Perhaps while Republicans are enjoying their Thanksgiving vacation they will take a moment to give thanks that they do not have to face the electorate for 2 more years. I do not think the American people would approve of this do-nothing Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague from Florida for yielding me this time.

I stand in strong support of the rule that brings forth this Omnibus Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2005. It is really an historic piece of legislation when one thinks about the fact or realizes that it achieves a freeze, or a zero percent growth, in nondefense discretionary spending. That is an historic accomplishment, an extraordinary accomplishment, while these nine appropriation bills included in this great omnibus package fund the needs and the many great actions that day in and day out the men and women that work for the Federal Government carry out. So I strongly support the rule and the underlying legislation.

I think it is just and appropriate also, Mr. Speaker, that we take just an instant to commend and thank a great American patriot, a Floridian, who has served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of this House for the last 6 years, my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

When I arrived here as a freshman Member 12 years ago, he immediately began to teach me many extraordinary

things with that friendship that he shares with all of us here in the House. I am in awe of someone who has reached such great heights in this Congress and yet never ceased to be that friend to his colleagues, to all of his colleagues, and to his constituents. And so the great State of Florida has had a great representative for these years not only in this House but especially in these 6 years in the Committee on Appropriations.

It is with a sense of gratitude as well as admiration that I say to Chairman YOUNG, thank you for what you have done, not only in this piece of legislation, this historic piece of legislation, but in all of your years of service in this House, sir. Thank you.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise to express my great regrets about the inclusion of the Weldon-authored provision that undermines the rights of a State to enforce its own laws.

If this bill passes, and I am sure it will, that means that from now on State and local governments failing to comply with the Weldon provision put at risk all of their State Medicaid funding, all their SCHIP funding, all their Head Start money, all their child care development block grant money, and all their social services block grant money. In short, anything that comes to the State or local government from the Labor-HHS bill. How is that for coming down with a pretty heavy hand?

□ 1130

Simply put, it restricts the States' autonomy and right to self-governance and undermines States' ability to enforce their own constitutional protections.

If a State chooses to enforce its own laws and require an HMO to provide abortion counseling or services, it will pay a very heavy price. None of us, I believe, are going to want to explain to the senior citizens that the nutrition programs are over, that Medicare is gone, that the Social Security check will not be there, denying the Federal funds for State and local governments that attempts to ensure that a woman has full access to reproductive health services and information. Information. Once again, the land of the free and the home of the brave is going to control the information going to its citizens.

In fact, the way the proposal is worded, even Federal programs could be stripped of their funds if they were to comply with this law. Moreover, it interferes with State and local governments' responsibility to set the parameters of their Medicaid programs, something that they are very concerned about. And I know that New York, which I represent, is very concerned about the cost of Medicaid.

Right now, if a woman is raped and receives her health care from Medicaid, States can force all HMOs that participate in Medicaid to either pay for her abortion or tell her that she is eligible to get that coverage and where she can get it. If this provision passes, the States will not be able to enforce this requirement and Medicaid HMOs can simply refuse to cover the woman's abortion and not give her any information that she can get coverage elsewhere. I am sure that is what the intent is.

It even interferes with, and possibly overrides, current Federal laws, such as the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act, which ensures that women in life-threatening circumstances receive the medical care they need.

Suppose a woman comes into the emergency room of a hospital with an incomplete miscarriage which can threaten her life. Under present law, the hospital must stabilize her. If stabilizing requires completing the abortion, they have to do it no matter what their religious belief. But when Weldon passes, the hospital can say it is discrimination to force them to do this and so the woman can just die.

I call on my colleagues to understand what is happening here. I know when the women in America find out what is happening here, there is going to be great outrage.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell Members a little bit about the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILL YOUNG). BILL has been a friend of mine for over 20 years. When my wife was ill with cancer and she was in Germany and was going through treatment, he assisted me in making sure that I was able to get to her and spend time with her before she passed away, so I have undying gratitude to Bill for his kindness toward me over the years.

The last few days I talked to him about a problem in the Marianas, in Guam, Saipan, American Samoa and elsewhere in the South Pacific about people who are dying from diabetes because they do not have enough dialysis machines over there. The gentleman from Florida told me he would do everything that he could to help get dialysis machines to those people. He tried to get the money into the appropriations bill; but, unfortunately, at the last minute it could not be done. So I approached him today on the floor and I said these people are dying, they are American citizens, and he said I am going to do everything I can to make sure that they get the equipment necessary to preserve and protect their lives. He was even going to go to the Pentagon to help find a way to get the equipment over there.

I would like to say to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) on behalf of my family and on behalf of people of Guam, Saipan, American Samoa and elsewhere who are not in this bill, I believe they will get the help they need because he said he is going to go that extra mile to get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman from Florida is leaving the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, so I would like to say that I appreciate the work he has done for not only me but for people all around the world.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I know it is late in the process, but I regret that this omnibus appropriations bill is wholly short on funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance program, otherwise known as LIHEAP. I am compelled to speak on this issue because of the very real national crisis facing residents of the Northeast and the Midwest in the weeks and months ahead.

Mr. Speaker, this omnibus bill provides a total funding for LIHEAP of $2.2 billion. That is approximately $800 million of the level needed to ensure that this program has the same purchasing power as when it was created in 1982.

According to the Center For Budget and Policy Priorities, across this country Americans will see a 24 percent increase in the price of home heating. Heating oil is going up 32 percent, propane 22.3 percent, and natural gas 12.1 percent. Our most vulnerable Americans depend on this program to protect them in the harsh winter months.

Regrettably, the LIHEAP level of funding in this omnibus appropriations bill does not give them that protection. Millions of them will be left out in the cold.

Mr. Speaker, I tried, without success, to amend the conference report in the Rules Committee to increase LIHEAP funding by approximately $800 million. I hope Members of this body, as they return home for the holidays, will remember that they had a chance to address this issue and they were denied that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, there probably are some good things in this omnibus. Time will tell. This appropriations bill was brought before the Committee on Rules at 9 a.m. this morning. It is a huge bill, as Members see. It probably weighs more than I do, and it will take some time for all of us to sift through the paper. But it frustrates me that those without a powerful lobby or special interest PAC oftentimes are forgotten. This place is about priorities and choices, and this omnibus bill fails to make LIHEAP the priority it needs to be.

Mr. Speaker, the sun is shining on American corporations that choose to take advantage of a special tax loophole by incorporating in the Caribbean Islands. But here at home, in particular my home State of Massachusetts, it is going to be a cold, dark winter for many seniors and low-income families. People in America should

never have to choose between paying for their prescription drugs and heating their homes, and people in America should never have to choose between heating their homes and putting food on the table. Yet because of our lack of action, those are the choices that too many Americans will have to make this winter. We could have and we should have done better.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) for his many years of service in this Congress. We are all very proud to have served with him. I wish the gentleman well.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly share the gentleman's concern about the situation that people up north find themselves in. It is a situation, to be honest, that is somewhat unfamiliar to me, having been raised in Florida and never having seen snow until I was 30. But I understand the plight. I am proud of the work that the appropriators have done, undoubtedly from the Northeast and around the country, who share the gentleman's concern at funding LIHEAP at $2.2 billion, an increase of $84 million over last year. They are certainly doing everything they can to make sure that the winters in Boston are a little bit less cold and a little bit less dark.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, first I rise to say good-bye to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST). Good-bye for now, and to thank him for all of his contributions to the people of this Nation and to all of us in this body. He has been the ultimate Energizer Bunny. I have never seen such steady, good energy in anybody in my life. I thank the gentleman, and I want him to know he will be missed.

Next, I rise in opposition to the anti-choice, anti-woman provisions in H.R. 4818. This is a misguided measure which is very dangerous for our health care system as a whole. Let me be clear, this provision is nothing more than a payoff to the religious right. The majority party has made it quite clear that winning an election is worth sacrificing the health of American women.

This bill robs women of their right to access comprehensive health care. No matter how Members look at it, this provision goes one step further by making it impossible for women to exercise their reproductive choices and once again subjects them to the wrath of the anti-choice movement.

The current state of our health care system is weakening by the day. Many of our constituents are experiencing increased premiums with others being dropped by their health plans altogether. This provision would effectively strip States of their right to enforce laws that were designed to protect women's health. Instead of putting patient access to care in further jeopardy, we should be figuring out how to improve access to quality health care. Not only is this a direct assault on women's health and the authority of health care providers; it is a slap in the face to State and local governments that have implemented policies that put a woman's health ahead of bad politics.

We cannot fall for this outrageous antic of the anti-choice community. We cannot let them twist another health care issue into a political one. That is why I implore my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote against this extremely harmful measure.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), a distinguished physician.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for bringing this important rule to the floor. I would also like to join in the chorus of others commending the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG). He has been an outstanding chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I guess this is the gentleman's last bill as full committee chairman. I thank the gentleman for being a friend and a mentor to me, and I am certainly glad we are going to continue to have the gentleman on the committee.

Several Members have risen to criticize the included Weldon language in this bill, and I want to clarify that this is the Weldon-Hyde language. This is a continuation of the Hyde policy of conscience protection.

The reason I sought to include this provision in the bill is my experience as a physician, and I still see patients, is that the majority of nurses, technicians and doctors who claim to be pro-choice who claim to support Roe v. Wade always say to me that they would never want to participate in an abortion, perform an abortion, or be affiliated with doing an abortion. This provision is meant to protect health care entities from discrimination because they choose not to provide abortion services.

The measure was adopted during the full committee consideration, and those who opposed it had an opportunity to call for a vote in committee and on the floor, and they did not. This provision is intended to protect the decisions of physicians, nurses, clinics, hospitals, medical centers, and even health insurance providers from being forced by the government to provide, refer, or pay for abortions. This is a reasonable Federal policy, one that was overwhelmingly approved by this very body by a vote of 229–189. The policy simply states that health care entities should not be forced to provide elective abortions, a practice to which a majority of health care providers object, and I can tell Members from personal experience, and which they will not perform as a matter of conscience.

Forty-five States and the Federal Government protect the right of health care providers to decline participation in abortions, and abortion advocates are working to abolish these legal protections in the courts and through the regulatory process. Abortion advocates have launched a campaign to force hospitals and health care entities to provide, refer, and pay for abortions. Abortion advocates argue that the term ''health care entity'' only covers individuals and not institutions. Abortion advocates argue that because an entity receives Federal funds they are required to provide abortions.

By twisting the law, they have successfully used the court and State and local governments to violate the objections to abortions of health care entities and providers. Let me give some examples of what I am talking about. In July 2002, an Alaskan court forced a community hospital to provide elective late-term abortions contrary to its policy and the sentiment of the community.

□ 1145

In New Jersey, abortion advocacy groups urged the State of New Jersey to require a Catholic health system to build an abortion clinic on its premises to serve what they stated was a right of access to abortion.

This year the State of New Mexico refused to approve a hospital lease because the community-owned hospital declined to perform elective abortions.

This provision makes two simple changes in the existing law to prevent discrimination. It explicitly clarifies existing law to state that a health care entity includes a hospital, a health professional, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan or any other kind of health care facility. It goes on further to state that existing law protects health care entities from discrimination based on three kinds of participation in abortion: performing, training and referring. This amendment strengthens existing law, and it is appropriate language for us to have in the bill.

This provision only applies to health care entities that refuse to provide abortion services. Furthermore, the provision only affects instances when a government requires that a health care entity provide abortion services. Therefore, contrary to what has been said, this provision will not affect access to abortion, the provision of abortion-related information or services by willing providers or the ability of States to fulfill Federal Medicaid legislation.

The right of conscience is fundamental to our American freedoms. We should guarantee this freedom by protecting all health care providers from being forced to perform, refer or pay for elective abortions. This is a good provision. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the rule and ''yes'' on the underlying bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous

consent request to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

(Ms. LOFGREN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Weldon amendment language that will reduce health care for women.

Mr. Speaker, once again the Republican majority is trying to pass major legislation detrimental to women written in the still of the night. They know they can't get this legislation passed in the light of day when the American public is watching and listening, so they stealthily add it to a huge omnibus bill at midnight. And now we're debating this on a Saturday morning as most of America is just getting up on a weekend before Thanksgiving. We're about to vote on this major bill without a proper national debate.

Mr. Speaker, this is no simple piece of legislation that merely extends current law as its author claims. This is sweeping new legislation that would allow any individual physician, health care professional, hospital, HMO, health insurance plan or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan from providing, paying for, or even referring a patient for abortion services. There isn't even an exception for the health and safety of women, even in cases of life-threatening emergencies, rape or incest.

Worse yet is the draconian enforcement provision. If a state chooses to enforce its own law protecting women's health, that state will lose all of its federal funds for health and human services—funds for Medicaid, SCHIP, Head Start, child care services, and the list goes on.

Whatever happened to a Republican party and its support for states' rights and, more importantly, their compassion for all Americans?

This provision is outrageous—both procedurally and substantively and by itself provides sufficient reason to vote no on the entire bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I am deeply grateful to the gentleman for yielding me this time, for his tireless service to our country, for his friendship, and I wish him and his wife Kathy all the best in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Weldon-Hyde provisions. On this Saturday morning, millions of American women are going about their business, hopefully enjoying leisure time with their families and friends, preparing for Thanksgiving, completely unaware that their Congress, their leaders are stripping them of access to a constitutional right to reproductive health care. Physicians and hospitals, let us be clear, already have the right under the conscience clause to refuse to perform abortions. The Weldon-Hyde provision would allow HMOs or other health insurance companies—HMOs and health insurance companies—to decide for any reason whatsoever it will no longer pay for, provide information or make referrals for abortion services, even if the woman's life is in danger and she is a victim of rape or incest or even if the physician as a matter of his conscience wants to perform this medical service.

Under this bill, it would be impossible for a State to ensure that poor women who are victims of rape or incest can access Medicaid-covered abortions in these narrow circumstances. This bill allows any health care entity to ignore all Federal, State and local laws pertaining to abortion services, information and referrals. While, again, there are no Federal laws that require any individual or hospital to provide abortions, there are Federal laws that women should be informed of their legal options, and this bill could overturn those options.

This bill is a gag clause denying women even necessary information to make informed decisions. Will Rogers used to say, ''No man's house is safe. The legislature is in session.'' Women of child-bearing age, your body is not safe as long as this Republican-dominated Congress is in session.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee who has played a key role in putting this bill together.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4818. We have put a lot of thoughtful deliberation into these bills, and we are pleased to get this job done. By taking into consideration the priorities of the President and the Members of this House, we have produced a bill that meets the needs of all Americans, 280 million. Let me share with you the funding we have provided in a few of the programs in the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill. I might say there are 500 programs in that bill, but I think there are some worth highlighting.

First is education. It is essential to the preservation of democracy, and an investment in education is an investment in people. Mr. Speaker, Federal education spending has more than doubled since fiscal year 1996, from $23 billion to nearly $57 billion today. The bill supports teachers and students by increasing funding for title I by $500 million. Title I provides additional resources to low-income schools to help principals, teachers and students close education achievement gaps.

Yesterday, we voted to reauthorize IDEA. Many of my colleagues speak with me about the financial demands of special education and the needs of the children in their local school districts. We hear from parents about the need to support adequate special education funding to ensure their special needs children receive a quality education. In this bill, funding for special education totals over $11 billion, a $607 million increase over fiscal year 2004, a 380 percent increase since 1996.

Secondly, health care is a critical part of our Nation's economic development. To assist in protecting the health of all Americans and provide essential human services, the bill provides the Department of Health and Human Services over $64 billion for fiscal year 2005. Mr. Speaker, similar to the Department of Education, we have more than doubled funding for health and human services since fiscal year 1996.

Funding for NIH, that is the place where they do the research on health needs, is increased by $800 million, bringing its total budget to $28.6 billion. As a result of our commitment to the National Institutes of Health, our citizens are living longer and better lives.

Health centers operating at the community level provide regular access to high-quality, family-oriented comprehensive primary and preventive health care, regardless of ability to pay, and improve the health status of underserved populations living in inner city and rural areas. By the end of fiscal year 2004, it is estimated that these facilities around the country will have served more than 13 million patients. Funding is increased in this bill.

Children's hospitals are the training grounds for pediatricians and pediatric specialists. Again, $303 million to educate these people to serve the children of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, our society is judged not only by the care we provide to our young but also how we treat the elderly. This bill provides over $1.4 billion to the Administration on Aging to enhance health care, nutrition and social supports to seniors and their family caregivers.

The bill also includes $21 million for a Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program to operate employment programs that reach out to our homeless veterans.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, first let me say I rise in strong opposition to this outrageous Weldon provision that is neatly tucked away in this very expansive spending bill.

But, first, I just want to thank the gentleman from Texas for his leadership, for his service and for his friendship. I want to wish him well as he enters this new chapter of his life. Thank you again so much for your leadership.

Mr. Speaker, this refusal clause will allow health insurance companies, hospitals and other corporations to impose policies barring any physician or other health care provider from performing abortions or even from offering referrals. Once again, here is another effort to turn the clock back on women's rights. It will gut the longstanding title X regulatory requirement that pregnant women who request information about all of their medical options, including abortion, be given that information and be given a referral upon request.

Mr. Speaker, this refusal clause is dangerous, it is ill-conceived, and it

will deny untold numbers of women their constitutional right to choose. This is a dangerous time for women around this country. The neo-con agenda is on the march. Women's lives are at stake. Is this the beginning of the end of constitutionally protected health care for women? It is really a dark day for women throughout the land, and we must fight back.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from San Diego, California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a decorated war hero and outspoken supporter of all men and women in uniform.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, but I want to talk about the education section in the bill.

I had doubts when John Porter left this committee if we had someone that could do as good a caring job, and that job turned out to be the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and his chairmanship of this committee. I was talking to the Deputy Director of Intelligence yesterday and had just got here as the gavel went down on the special education vote. I would have voted for that.

But I also want to thank the committee. If you take a look at the special education needs in this country, they are growing all the time. The increases in this bill for special education itself are at their highest level, $57 billion, $11.5 billion above last year.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) in that particular committee. The gentleman from Wisconsin is an arm-wrestling opponent, but he does a good job, and I want to thank him for the education portion of this bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me first of all acknowledge the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) and thank him for his work and his service to this body, which will always be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take an opportunity very briefly again, I think I have done it before, to thank the appropriators and to thank in particular the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee and their respective chairs and ranking members on what I believe is the general intent to try to work to ensure that America's people receive the benefit of their investment in this Nation. It is not an easy task. Unfortunately, what happens is that the philosophies outside of the appropriators comes into the play of trying to be fair.

Let me make it also very clear that, unlike some of the editorials and commentary as we debate this morning, there are many in our rural and urban centers that are looking for these Federal dollars as their only lifeline of survival. I do not like the denigration of this process because I know that there are constituents where I live that cannot survive if they do not have the opportunities of these dollars for HIV fights, for educational fights, for housing fights.

□ 1200

So the problem with what we see here today is, in addition to the fact that this bill was not given to members to be able to protect the interests of Americans, we have the problem of amendments that are cutting away at the choice of hospitals to do good health care as it relates to individuals who need abortions and who are looking for the health services to be adequate and complete.

In this bill, I saw funding for a vaccine fund, but I do not know if we answered the question why we had a poisoned vaccine or a vaccine that we could not use for millions of Americans who needed the flu shot.

In this bill, we know that we have not met the needs of homeless Americans. As thousands march in Washington, DC, for the homeless, we do not have those dollars that we need.

I am grateful for the dollars that are helping me fight HIV/AIDS in my community and educational opportunities. But the question is, do we have the moneys to do comprehensive immigration reform? We have H–1Bs, but do we have dollars to protect American jobs? Do we have dollars for a comprehensive immigration reform? Do we have dollars to assist the African Union with peacekeeping troops in Africa so that the Sudanese, those in Darfur and around the area, are not being brutalized every single day? Do we have the policies that would provide for the health care for veterans and provide the dollars that I need and many of us need in our districts in our veterans' hospitals? Do we have the dollars for the returning veterans from Iraq and Afghanistan, to provide them with better quality of life and do we have the dollars for their families?

I would only say, as I conclude, Mr. Speaker, that this bill needed more attention, more time, and more cohesion. I would ask my colleagues to reconsider the time that was given for adequate study of the omnibus. Because of the Weldon amendment and other legislative poison pills, I vote ''no'' on the rule.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate all of my good friends and female colleagues for speaking out on the Weldon-Hyde provision that is in this bill. But I think it is important also to show that this issue is not just related. It is not just a woman's issue. It is about our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and it is a bad provision. It is a discriminatory provision, and it undermines the U.S. Constitution that guarantees reproductive rights for all women. And that is the purpose of it. We are supposed to be the people's body, and yet this undermines what the vast majority of the American people believe in.

Seventy-six percent of the public opposes exempting hospitals from providing medical services to which they object on religious grounds, and yet this is the purpose of this provision which we are about to make law. Eighty-nine percent of the public opposes allowing insurance companies to refuse to pay for medical services on religious grounds. This Federal refusal clause is a sweeping new exemption from current laws and regulations pertaining to abortion services and information.

It undermines Roe V. Wade. It is very important. Not just foot in the door. It is getting the whole body of very radical opinion in the door, undermining what the vast majority of the American people believe in. It would change existing law to say that a Federal, State, or local government may not require any constitutional or individual health care provider to provide, pay for, or refer for abortions. It is so ambiguous that virtually any kind of action taken by a Federal, State, or local government could be banned. It is wrong. It should not be in this omnibus appropriations bill, and the public needs to know that there are many people who object to it very strongly.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am delighted to see that the work of the appropriators has been so well received as it relates to transportation needs and defense needs and continuing our support for international issues and the fight against AIDS and malaria and tuberculosis, the investments that they have made in basic medical research. I am glad to see that their work is so highly regarded that the focus of the opposition is limited to a single issue.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking the distinguished gentleman from Texas and his entire staff for their tireless and diligent efforts on behalf of this body and this Nation. They have done an outstanding job.

Mr. Speaker, here is the bill. I hesitate to lift it. I think it is an OSHA violation. This is it. It became available to us at 12:15 last night. It is less than 12 hours later, and we are going to be voting on this in a very short time. Something is wrong with our democracy.

In 1993, the Republican House minority made these statements: A bill that

cannot survive a 3-day scrutiny of its provisions is a bill that should not be enacted. Proper consideration must be given to important legislation even in the closing days of a session. The world's most powerful legislature cannot in good conscience deprive its memberships of a brief study of a committee report prior to final action.

You have done that. You said it must not be done, and you do it repeatedly.

I have about 30 seconds left. Let me yield that time to any Member on this floor who can in good conscience honestly answer two questions: Have they read this document well enough to have confidence they know what is in it, and can they tell the American people why we must act today instead of waiting 3 days?

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman has presented two rhetorical questions, and I will respond to one. It is a pleasure to be here with the distinguished gentleman from Washington, a man who represents a very technologically savvy constituency and a very environmentally concerned constituency. And that tremendous pile of paper was available on the Web last night at 12:15 that would have taken advantage of the skills that are out there as well as saving a few trees.

This is an important work. And I might also ask how long it took for the gentleman to read cover to cover all of the nine bills that had already passed this House in due time?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of the major issues that are of importance to the majority of my constituents is how well we treat the veterans. And it is very important to point out that in this bill there is $19.5 billion for medical services, $4.7 billion for medical administration, $3.7 billion for medical facilities, and $385 million for medical research. What does this mean? What it means is that we are taking good care of our veterans.

It is important, too, to remember that there are no increased fees as was originally proposed. What this means is something that is very important to veterans in not just my district but every single district.

There are other programs in here which are very well funded, such as the National Institutes of Health. They received a bump-up, and certainly we all know that they are working on very many diseases.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I first rise to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) for his many years of service to this body. He worked selflessly for the people of Texas. He led the Democrats as the head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and as the ranking member on the Committee on Rules with great distinction. He was outstanding, a mentor to many of us, and we will miss him deeply. But wherever the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) and Kathy go, I know they will continue to work for the people of Texas and for the United States of America.

I also thank the appropriators, especially the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), ranking member, and the chairman. And I would like to really thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), who I understand this is the end of his term, for his steadfast help to New York after 9/11. He has been there through our darkest hours. I even remember on 9/12 calling him and saying that the police and fire needed phones, and he shipped them down to New York that day. He has done a great deal of support for New York in a bipartisan way, and my constituents and city are deeply grateful to him and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY). We thank them and we will miss him.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in very strong opposition to the anti-woman, the refusal law, the Weldon gag rule which will undermine and roll back a woman's constitutional right to choose. I would like my colleagues to put this in perspective. This is the 209th action striking at and chipping away at a woman's constitutional right to choose since the Republicans took control of this body; and I find it outrageous the way that they are disregarding the State, local, and Federal law.

I will end by saying that women will suffer, our health care system will suffer, and the Constitution will suffer. I urge my colleagues to vote against expanding this provision to hospitals and clinics.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), who also serves on the Committee on Appropriations and has worked very hard toward this final product.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. It is good to see the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM) on the Committee on Rules, managing the bill.

I also recognize the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for 6 awesome, fair, reasonable, very effective years as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I cannot think of a better gentleman in the House than the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and he has goodwill from every corner from this place and all across the country for so many of the right reasons, and I am grateful for his leadership. I am also grateful that he is going to continue working on the Committee on Appropriations in the days ahead.

We are here today before Thanksgiving finishing all of the years' appropriations work because the staff on the majority and minority side did a lot of work while we were gone being reelected, and I am grateful. My 8 years on the Committee on Appropriations have seen these things slide beyond Thanksgiving, even into the next Congress, which this year we should be proud we are not allowing to happen.

And it is complicated. We have honored the President's request to hold the line on spending. It was a big issue, and we have spent too much in previous years. This year we actually can take pride knowing we are meeting the responsibilities and not spending too much and holding the line on excess riders.

I know there are some differences today over individual aspects of this bill, but, overall, it is a fairly clean product, considering the history of this body. Both sides, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and the professional staff can take a lot of pride in knowing that we have got a good work product here and we are meeting the responsibilities of the government.

We are doing it in a timely manner, compared to other years. While we are 6 weeks into it, the fact is this is early compared to previous years. I am very proud of that work.

I am grateful, most importantly, to the staff. There is a changeover when term limits set in, and some staff may leave. I am not going to mention names but just say this staff on the Committee on Appropriations, minority and majority side, deserve a lot of credit. It is a 24/7 job, and they do an outstanding job for the country, and I am grateful.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his great service to this body, to the people of the United States. And let me express my regret that he will not be yielding time in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this bill comes before us is an omnibus bill because we did not take all the bills, vote on them on the floor, and the Senate did not do it either. This bill has some real inadequacies in its appropriation. In what promises to be a very cold winter, an inadequate LIHEAP appropriation; a $10 million cut in housing for people with AIDS, as if that scourge is going away from us; and a lot of other inadequacies in funding.

What I want to focus on is a major policy change that has been referred to by several other speakers, the so-called Weldon gag rule. This Federal refusal clause would allow not just hospitals but insurance companies, HMOs, to order their doctors not to perform abortions, not to refer people to abortions, not to tell people about abortion as an option. So whose conscience are we protecting? The board of directors

of the insurance company? The doctors? The patients?

This is an outrage, because it will mean that women who want to have abortions, that women who might want to have abortions, that doctors who think they ought to tell women about their options are told to shut up. By Federal law they cannot do this, because we care about limiting access to a constitutional right, because that is the real purpose of this.

□ 1215

The proposal would preclude State and local governments with oversight authority from enforcing basic health care certifications and licensing requirements in the area of abortion; and in deciding whether to approve a hospital merger, for instance, they could not say no if this would decrease the availability of abortion services or even referral services in an area. Under the bill, States would be precluded from requiring that health care companies provide even referrals for abortion services as a condition for participating in the Medicaid program.

Now, this invasion of States rights, this invasion of the conscience of the women, this invasion of the conscience of the doctors is very deliberate. It is because the people who wrote this clause do not want people to have the freedom to decide for themselves, do not want them to be able to avail themselves of their constitutional rights.

This is not a conscience protection clause. This is a gag rule, and it ought to be defeated.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, first, on the choice issue, I want to commend those other speakers who have stood here and pointed out how this bill will lead to the death of women who are suffering from partial miscarriages and will lead to the partial death of our federalist system as we deny States the right to protect women in their own hospitals.

Three process issues. Frist, we never debated VA–HUD on this floor. Offering amendments to appropriations bills is about the most significant thing rank-and-file Members get to do on this floor, and it illustrates the total irrelevancy of the rank-and-file of both sides when we take that important function away and nobody seems to care. It is all about leadership. And as to VA–HUD, we were not even given the right to pass amendments that could be stripped out in conference.

Second, as the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) pointed out, we were not given a chance to read this bill. Why are we not given 3 days to read it and then we can vote on it? Why? Because we want all of Thanksgiving week off; not just 2 days, the whole week. Hey, we are going to get 2 months off because we do not want to do our work. We do not want to read that boring bill. We are going to go home without reading it, but we want to rubber stamp it first.

Finally, and both parties deserve criticism over decades on this one, fiscal management. There is no corporation or major institution in this country that does not decide on its annual budget a month or two before the fiscal year begins. Do my colleagues think General Motors waits until February to figure out its budget? We should have done this bill in August.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just point out that this bill is within budget and that the House has done its work in hearing and passing the individual spending bills, and whatever inadequacies there may be in this process would not be a result of this half of the legislative branch.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me this time.

A lot of mischief can come from a bill that is a $388.4 billion bill, 14.75 inches thick, I measured it, which was filed sometime after midnight. I will guarantee my colleagues not one Member, including the gentleman from Florida, read this bill, even on the Internet.

One of the worst pieces of mischief that is included in this bill that we know of so far, there is probably a lot more, is the so-called Weldon gag rule. This rule, far from constituting a simple conscience clause as proponents claim, will amount to a broad noncompliance permit for companies that want to refuse to abide by the law. The bill could restrict States' autonomy and their right to self-governance, undermine States' abilities to enforce their own constitutional protections, block States' abilities to set the parameters of their own Medicaid programs, override Federal title X guidelines that ensure women receive full medical information, interfere with State and local governments' responsibility to oversee hospital mergers, set health care licensing and certification standards, interfere with, and even possibly override, current Federal laws like the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act, which ensure that women in life-threatening circumstances receive the medical care they need and, just as importantly, deny low-income women key information about and referrals to abortion services.

This is wrong. It is the wrong way to do it. It is the wrong way to debate it; and as far as I know, given this massive spending bill that no one has read, as far as I am concerned, it is just the tip of the iceberg. Vote ''no'' on the rule, vote ''no'' on the bill.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished minority leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) for yielding me this time and for his leadership. He has brought many rules to the floor over the course of many sessions of Congress. Our country, this Congress, and the American people have all been well served, especially the people of Texas who took great pride in his leadership, the dean of the Texas delegation, a diligent and, when it comes to the Committee on Rules, that is part of what one has to be, a diligent and very astute and wise leader for the House Democrats on that committee.

The gentleman's service here will be long remembered. We will all be positively impacted for a long time to come, and I want to thank the gentleman and congratulate him for his service to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Weldon amendment, an extraordinary sneak attack on women's rights and a disgraceful display of ideology over health.

This amendment is a radical change in policy that the House has not passed this session and that the Senate has never considered, debated, or voted on. Republicans slipped it into the appropriations in the dark of night when they thought no one was looking. It is entirely outside the scope of this omnibus spending bill, yet it is part of a must-pass bill at the insistence of House Republican leaders.

This language makes a mockery of Roe v. Wade. Under this provision, a woman will not know where her right to choose will be honored or where it will be denied.

This was first advertised to me as an expansion of the conscience clause which we all respect, as a person who served under the leadership of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) on the Labor-HHS committee and with our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), I knew full well the importance of the conscience clause to Catholic doctors or other faith doctors, but particular mention was always made of Catholic doctors. It was said to me that this was merely an expansion of that from the doctors to the hospitals, Catholic hospitals. But, I say to my colleagues, it is so very much more than that. We all respect a conscience clause, but this goes well beyond that.

If a hospital, a health insurance company, or a doctor opposes Roe v. Wade, they could simply ignore it. They could simply ignore it. This is the law of the land; a constitutional right could simply be ignored. The Weldon amendment

is essentially a domestic gag rule, restricting access to abortion counseling, referral, and information. Health care companies should not be able to prevent doctors from giving medically necessary information.

This language, again, makes a mockery of existing State and local laws, including many State constitutions. Under the Weldon amendment, any law or regulation currently on the books to protect access to reproductive health services is at risk. The term ''discrimination'' in this amendment is so vague that it could be used against any Federal, State, or local government effort to provide reproductive health services.

This language makes a mockery of title X. The title X family planning program provides much-needed reproductive health services that reach millions of low-income, uninsured individuals; and it really is sad because we all want to reduce the number of abortions in our country. That is a goal that we all share, and reproductive family planning is one way to do that.

But under this amendment, clinics could participate in title X programs without providing a full range of reproductive health services. Federal dollars should not be used to deny the federally protected right to choose. Let me repeat that. Federal dollars should not be used to deny the federally protected right to choose.

Roe v. Wade is the law of the land, but Republicans are gutting it step by step.

The Weldon amendment will have a major and harmful impact on women's health. This sweeping new exemption from current laws and regulations should not be the law of the land, and it certainly should not be a part of the omnibus appropriations bill.

The Republican assault on women's rights must be stopped. I urge my colleagues to oppose the Weldon amendment.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in 1973, Congress passed the Church Amendment to protect the conscience rights of hospitals and health care providers from being forced into involvement with abortion. The amendment provides that the receipt of Federal funds in various health programs will not require hospitals or individuals to participate in abortions if they object based on moral or religious convictions. It also forbade hospitals in these programs to make, willingness or unwillingness to perform abortions a condition of employment.

Since 1973, and I think many Members know this, various conscience protections, many of which deal specifically with abortion, have been enacted into law. Unfortunately, over the years, gaps in the protection of existing law have been exploited by proabortion organizations which have now undertaken a nationwide campaign to require all health care providers to participate in abortion. That campaign has met with some success, and there are a number of those which I will put into the RECORD, including trying to compel Catholic hospitals as a condition of a merger and acquisition to provide abortions. In one case in my own State, they compelled a $2 million settlement that had to go into a trust that paid for abortions. That's outrageous. To counteract this extreme campaign—to force health care providers to participate in abortion—Federal conscience law when signed by President Bush, will now be strengthened.

The principle of the Hyde amendment was that no one should be forced to participate in abortions in any way, and that needs to be affirmed. That is what this Weldon-Hyde amendment will do. The addition of conscience protection to the Hyde amendment remedies current gaps in Federal law and promotes the right of conscientious objection by forbidding federally funded government bodies to coerce the consciences of health care providers who respect fundamentally the right to life and basic human rights for the unborn.

THE CAMPAIGN TO FORCE HOSPITALS TO PROVIDE ABORTION

Forty-five States and the Federal Government protect the right of health care providers to decline involvement in abortion. Pro-abortion groups seek to abolish these legal protections:

ABORTION ACCESS PROJECT

Operating in 24 States, the project's goal is ''increasing access to abortion services by expanding . . . the number of hospitals offering abortion services.'' The project admits that its tactics include ''pressuring hospitals'' and it does so through both political and legal pressure.

The ''Hospital Access Collaborative'' division reports on the State projects' legal and regulatory interventions challenging mergers. See www.abortionaccess.org/AAP/campaigns/hospital/hospital.htm (accessed 09/07/03).

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION—REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM PROJECT: ''RELIGIOUS REFUSALS AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS.''

The ACLU has published a report and advocacy kit aimed at requiring all hospitals, including Catholic hospitals, to provide abortions. The report argues: ''When . . . religiously affiliated organizations move into secular pursuits—such as providing medical care or social services to the public or running a business—they should no longer be insulated from secular laws. In the public world, they should play by public rules.'' ACLU, ''Religious Refusals and Reproductive Rights,'' January 2002, page 11, www.aclu.org/Reproductive Rights/ReproductiveRights.cfm?ID=10516&c=30 (accessed 09/10/03).

GEORGE GUND FOUNDATION, PRO-CHOICE RESOURCE CENTER AND ACLU REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM PROJECT NATIONAL MEETING

''Much of the debate focused on strategy, with participants wonder whether it was better to work toward improving and narrowing conscience clauses or to fight to eliminate them altogether . . . Although reproductive rights activists should still work to improve conscientious exemptions, [ACLU executive director Ira Glaser] said, their ultimate goal should be getting rid of them.'' See ''Conscientious Exemptions and Reproductive Rights,'' Executive Summary, page 10, www.prochoiceresource.org/about/CERR_Body.pdf (accessed 09/07/03).

In one session at the national meeting, the group analyzed a same conscience protection which ''allowed hospitals, their staffs, or 'any other person' to opt out of providing abortions, sterilizations, and contraception if they objected to such services.'' The participants decided ''the measure couldn't be fixed and should be opposed at all costs.'' Id. at page 11.

MARYLAND NARAL HOSPITAL PROVIDER PROJECT

''The goal of the Hospital Provider Project is to increase access to abortion services by requiring Maryland hospitals to provide abortion . . .'' www.mdnaral.org/initiatives.htm (accessed 04/05/2002).

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA

''While everyone has the right to their [sic] opinions about reproductive health care, including . . . abortion, it is important to remember that the conscience that matters most belongs to the patient . . . Health care providers who object to providing certain services still have an obligation to respect the rights of their patients and to enable them to access the health care they need.'' www.plannedparenthood.org/articles/exemptions.html (accessed 09/12/03).

PRO-CHOICE RESOURCE CENTER

''Through its Spotlight Campaign, PCRC [Pro-Choice Resource Center] organizes regional meetings to build a network of opposition to 'conscience' or patient abandonment clauses that allow doctors, pharmacists and entire hospital systems to deny women access to services like abortion . . .'' See www.prochoiceresource.org/programs/rg_meet.html (accessed 09/05/03).

''Right now, so-called 'conscience' clause laws are in place in 45 or 50 States, allowing doctors, pharmacists, clinics, hospitals, managed care plans and even employers to refuse to provide, or to pay for, abortion . . . The MergerWatch program is taking action to expose and overturn these 'conscience' clauses.'' See. www.prochoice resource.org/programs/spot.html (accessed 09/05/03).

CURRENT THREATS

Unfortunately, gaps in the protections of existing laws have been exploited by proabortion organizations, which have undertaken a nationwide campaign to require all health care providers to participate in abortion. That campaign has met with some success. Novel legal and administrative strategies have resulted in:

Forcing a private community hospital to open its doors for late-term abortions,

Denying a certificate of need to an outpatient surgical center that declined involvement in abortion, after an abortion rights coalition intervened in the proceedings,

Forcing a private non-sectarian hospital to leave a cost-saving consortium, because the consortium abided by a pro-life policy in its member hospitals,

Dismantling a hospital merger, after abortion advocates approached a State attorney general to challenge the merger,

Pressuring a hospital to place $2 million in trust for abortions and sterilizations before allowing the hospital to consolidate,

Attempting to require a Catholic hospital to build an abortion clinic and pay for abortions,

Threatening a Catholic-operated HMO with loss of State contracts because it declines to provide abortions,

Prohibiting hospitals from ensuring that the property they sell is not used for abortions.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time; but I would like to take a moment, if I may, to speak on a more personal note.

This will be my last speech before the House and the last rule that I will manage. First, let me say that serving on the Committee on Rules has been the highlight of my congressional career, and although I will not miss attending our midnight and 7 a.m. meetings, I will miss the committee, its members, and the good work we tried to do every week.

It has been my distinct honor to have served in this great body for 26 years. During my time here, I have had the privilege to work alongside some of the most talented and dedicated Members that this body has ever known. I want to thank them, my colleagues, for their constant efforts on behalf of this great Nation, and I want to thank them for their friendship. I also want to thank my constituents for their trust and support. I have always tried to serve my constituents as honestly and diligently as I could, and although my time here has come to an end, I do hope in some way that I may have been able to give a little something back to the people and to the country that has given me so much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1230

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly tip my hat to the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Rules. The gentleman has served on that committee for 26 years, and I certainly wish him and his family all the best.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to bring the debate on this rule over this critically important continuation of the Federal Government to a close. I want to thank our great Floridan, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), for what he and his staff, his great committee, have done in meeting the needs and prioritizing the needs of this Nation.

As a Nation and as a State, we are indebted to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for the leadership and service he has provided. As a Congress, we are indebted to him for the patience and honor and dignity and demeanor that he has brought to these ever-so-difficult times. No one can understand the burdens that are placed on the chairman, and he has always handled them so well.

As we debate the issues contained within this omnibus and what it means for this Nation going into the Thanksgiving week, it is important that we keep in mind as we celebrate that uniquely American holiday that the safety and comfort that is provided for us by the men and women who are funded by this bill and the infrastructure that takes us to be with family and friends is provided by investments made in this bill. And as we give thanks to the Almighty for our family and our friends and for the blessings, it is important to take the opportunity to give thanks for the blessings of just being an American and the liberty and freedom that that means and the people who provide it for us who are in uniform, who are in law enforcement and who benefit greatly by the priorities in this bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PUTNAM

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PUTNAM:

At the end of the resolution add the following:

SEC. 3. Upon the adoption of this resolution, the House shall be considered to have adopted House Concurrent Resolution 528.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2655. An act to amend and extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2912. An act to reaffirm the inherent sovereign rights of the Osage Tribe to determine its membership and form of government.

H. Con. Res. 524. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make certain corrections to the enrollment of H.R. 1350.

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

H.J. Res 111. Joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Ninth Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1047) ''An Act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to Modify temporarily certain rates of duty, to make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes.''.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1350) ''An Act to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes.''.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 480. An act to provide competitive grants for training court reporters and closed captioners to meet requirements for realtime writers under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 519. An act to determine the feasibility of establishing an Indian Tribal Development Corporation.

S. 1438. An act to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Reservation for the use of tribal land for the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes.

S. 1530. An act to provide compensation to the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of South Dakota for damage to tribal land caused by Pick-Sloan projects along the Missouri River.

S. 1996. An act to enhance and provide to the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Angostura Irrigation Project certain benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program.

S. 2154. An act to establish a National sex offender registration database, and for other purposes.

S. 2605. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the heads of other Federal agencies to carry out an agreement resolving major issues relating to the adjudication of water rights in the Snake River Basin, Idaho, and for other purposes.

S. 2873. An act to extend the authority of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa to hold court in Rock Island, Illinois.

S. 3014. An act to reauthorize the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1356

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4818, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 114, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 866, as amended, on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of House Resolution 866 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5382.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 158, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 540]

YEAS—233

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCotter
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner (OH)
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—158

Abercrombie
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Chandler
Clay
Clyburn
Cooper
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Emanuel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McIntyre
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Woolsey
Wu

NOT VOTING—42

Ackerman
Bachus
Blumenauer
Boswell
Burr
Cannon
Case
Collins
Conyers
Cunningham
Delahunt
Deutsch
Dunn
Fattah
Feeney
Gephardt
Gillmor
Hill
Hobson
John
Kind
Kleczka
Lipinski
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
Meehan
Millender-McDonald
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Norwood
Quinn
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Skelton
Toomey
Towns
Turner (TX)
Upton
Waters
Weller
Wexler

□ 1420

Mr. STRICKLAND changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay''.

Mr. TIBERI and Mr. HAYES changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea''.

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 540, I was delayed in getting to the floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Pursuant to House Resolution 866, House Concurrent Resolution 528 is adopted.

The text of H. Con. Res. 528 is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 528

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

1. In Division H—Transportation, Treasury, Independent Agencies, and General Government Appropriations Act, 2005, strike all of section 643 and insert:

SEC. 643. Section 653(j) of title 42, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) INFORMATION COMPARISONS AND DISCLOSURE TO ASSIST IN FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION—

''(A) FURNISHING OF INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish to the Secretary, on such periodic basis as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Secretary, information in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury for comparison with information in the National Directory of New Hires, in order to obtain information in such Directory with respect to persons—

''(i) who owe delinquent nontax debt to the United States; and

''(ii) whose debt has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(g).

''(B) REQUIREMENT TO SEEK MINIMUM INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall seek information pursuant to this section only to the extent necessary to improve collection of the debt described in subparagraph (A).

''(C) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

''(i) INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall compare information in the National Directory of New Hires with information provided by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to persons described in subparagraphs (A) and shall disclose information in such Directory regarding such persons to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with this paragraph, for the purposes specified in this paragraph. Such comparison of information shall not be considered a matching program as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552a.

''(a) CONDITION ON DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary shall make disclosures in accordance with clause (i) only to the extent that the Secretary determines that such disclosures do not interfere with the effective operation of the program under this part. Support collection under section 466(b) of this title shall be given priority over collection of any delinquent federal nontax debt against the same income.

''(D) USE OF INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury may use information provided under this paragraph only for purposes of collecting the debt described in subparagraph (A).

''(E) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—

''(i) PURPOSE OF DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of the Treasury may make disclosure under this subparagraph only for purposes of collecting the debt described in subparagraph (A).

''(ii) DISCLOSURES PERMITTED.—Subject to clauses (iii) and (iv), the Secretary of the Treasury may disclose information resulting from a data match pursuant to this paragraph only to the Attorney General in connection with collecting the debt described in subparagraph (A).

''(iii) CONDITIONS ON DISCLOSURE.—Disclosures under this subparagraph shall be—

''(I) made in accordance with data security and control policies established by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Secretary;

''(II) subject to audit in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

''(III) subject to the sanctions under subsection (l)(2).

''(iv) ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES.—

''(I) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary shall determine whether to permit disclosure of information under this paragraph to persons or entities described in subclause (II), based on an evaluation made by the Secretary of the Treasury (in consultation with and approved by the Secretary), of the costs and benefits of such disclosures and the adequacy of measures used to safeguard the security and confidentiality of information so disclosed.

''(II) PERMITTED PERSONS OR ENTITIES.—If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary determine pursuant to subclause (I) that disclosures to additional persons or entities shall be permitted, information under this paragraph may be disclosed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with collecting the debt described in subparagraph (A), to a contractor or agent of either Secretary and to the Federal agency that referred such debt to the Secretary of the Treasury for collection, subject to the conditions in clause (iii) and such additional conditions as agreed to by the Secretaries.

''(v) RESTRICTIONS ON REDISCLOSURE.—A person or entity to which information is disclosed under this subparagraph may use or disclose such information only as needed for collecting the debt described in subparagraph (A), subject to the conditions in clause (iii) and such additional conditions as agreed to by the Secretaries.

''(F) REIMBURSEMENT OF HHS COSTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall reimburse the Secretary, in accordance with subsection (k)(3), for the costs incurred by the Secretary in furnishing the information requested under this paragraph. Any such costs paid by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be considered costs of implementing 31 U.S.C. 3711(g) in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(g)(6) and may be paid from the account established pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3711(g)(7).''.'

2. In section 122 of Title I of Division J—Other Matters, strike ''0.83'' and insert ''0.80''.

COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5382.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5382, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 269, nays 120, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 541]

YEAS—269

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Baca
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Beauprez
Bell
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carson (OK)
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
English
Eshoo
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hinojosa
Hoekstra
Holt
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas (OK)
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matsui
McCotter
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Nunes
Nussle
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez, Loretta
Saxton
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Stearns
Strickland
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner (OH)
Udall (CO)
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Watt
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—120

Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldwin
Bass
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Chandler
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Engel
Etheridge
Evans
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Holden
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Majette
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
Menendez
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Rahall
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanders
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Slaughter
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Udall (NM)
Velázquez
Watson
Waxman
Weiner
Woolsey
Wu
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—43

Ackerman
Bachus
Blumenauer
Boswell
Burr
Cannon
Case
Collins
Delahunt
Deutsch
Dunn
Fattah
Feeney
Gephardt
Gillmor
Graves
Hart
Hill
Hobson
John
Kind
Kirk
Kleczka
Larson (CT)
Lipinski
Lynch
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
Meehan
Millender-McDonald
Musgrave
Norwood
Putnam
Quinn
Rothman
Skelton
Toomey
Towns
Turner (TX)
Upton
Waters
Weller
Wexler

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1432

Messrs. DICKS, DAVIS of Florida and ETHERIDGE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 541 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the conference report accompanying H.R. 4818, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4818, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Pursuant to House Resolution 866, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 866, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see Book II of proceedings of the House of Friday, November 19, 2004.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we bring to the floor today is a conference report on the omnibus appropriations bill which includes nine bills that were not concluded prior to the end of the fiscal year. The good news is that the House had passed every one of our bills but one. And the other good news is that this bill concludes the appropriations business for fiscal year 2005.

I compliment the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the aisle. I compliment the Members of the House for having moved all of our bills expeditiously; but this will conclude our business, and now the 109th Congress can start fresh, with a new budget resolution, hopefully, and a new appropriations process.

The bill that we are discussing today has already been discussed in great detail during consideration of the rule. The bill itself has been available for more than 14 hours for Members to review, and there is a 10-page summary on all of the desks that is available so Members can look at the highlights of the bill.

Considering the fact that we had to include nine bills here, and some extraneous material, this is a pretty good bill. It is a clean bill. It is a lean bill. It is within the budget limitations set by the House and set by the President; and so I would just hope, Mr. Speaker, that we can conclude this work and move on to whatever is next.

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS						
Production, Processing, and Marketing						
Office of the Secretary	5,062	5,185	4,185	5,124	5,124	+62
Executive Operations:						
Chief Economist	8,656	14,949	10,810	9,817	10,317	+1,661
National Appeals Division	13,589	14,826	14,526	14,154	14,331	+742
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	7,694	8,146	8,246	8,128	8,228	+534
Homeland Security staff	496	1,491	508	1,000	775	+279
Office of the Chief Information Officer	15,402	22,093	15,608	17,595	16,595	+1,193
Common computing environment	118,585	136,736	---	125,585	125,585	+7,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	5,650	8,063	5,811	5,742	5,742	+92
Working capital fund	---	12,850	12,850	---	12,850	+12,850
Total, Executive Operations	170,072	219,154	68,359	182,021	194,423	+24,351
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	803	819	803	819	818	+15
Office of Civil Rights	18,123	22,283	19,452	20,347	19,889	+1,766
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	669	808	669	682	669	---
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	(155,546)	(175,938)	(128,216)	(170,870)	(163,870)	(+8,324)
Payments to GSA	123,179	128,319	128,319	128,319	128,319	+5,140
Building operations and maintenance	32,367	41,642	35,564	37,551	35,551	+3,184
Repairs, renovations, and construction	---	5,977	2,000	5,000	---	---
House floor amendments	---	---	-37,667	---	---	---
Hazardous materials management	15,519	15,730	15,730	15,532	15,532	+13
Departmental administration	22,119	26,361	22,939	22,626	22,626	+507
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,774	4,263	3,852	3,852	3,852	+78
Office of Communications	9,174	10,288	9,378	9,365	9,365	+191
Office of the Inspector General	76,825	78,392	78,392	78,289	78,289	+1,464
Office of the General Counsel	34,495	38,589	35,486	36,236	35,861	+1,366
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics	592	805	592	605	592	---
Economic Research Service	70,981	80,032	76,575	75,268	74,768	+3,787
National Agricultural Statistics Service	128,161	137,594	128,661	130,299	129,480	+1,319
Census of Agriculture	(25,279)	(22,520)	(22,520)	(22,405)	(22,405)	(-2,874)
Agricultural Research Service:						
Salaries and expenses	1,082,468	987,597	1,057,029	1,090,261	1,110,887	+28,419
Buildings and facilities	63,434	178,000	202,000	172,838	187,838	+124,404
Total, Agricultural Research Service	1,145,902	1,165,597	1,259,029	1,263,099	1,298,725	+152,823
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:						
Research and education activities	617,780	501,540	628,607	628,492	660,781	+43,001
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(9,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	(+3,000)
Extension activities	439,125	421,174	440,349	443,061	449,225	+10,100
Integrated activities	50,195	76,865	66,255	57,242	55,153	+4,958
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	5,935	5,935	5,935	5,935	5,935	---
Total, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	1,113,035	1,005,514	1,141,146	1,134,730	1,171,094	+58,059
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	721	804	721	733	721	---
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:						
Salaries and expenses	716,329	828,361	831,823	786,866	814,623	+98,294
Buildings and facilities	4,967	4,996	4,996	4,967	4,967	---
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	721,296	833,357	836,819	791,833	819,590	+98,294

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Marketing Services	74,985	85,998	75,892	78,198	75,698	+713
Standardization user fees	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(62,577)	(64,459)	(64,459)	(64,459)	(64,459)	(+1,882)
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (transfer from section 32)	15,392	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800	+408
Payments to states and possessions	3,318	1,347	1,347	3,847	3,847	+529
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service	93,695	103,145	93,039	97,845	95,345	+1,650
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	35,678	44,150	37,540	37,299	37,299	+1,621
Limitation on inspection and weighing services	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	---
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	595	803	595	608	595	---
Food Safety and Inspection Service	779,882	838,660	824,746	823,757	823,760	+43,878
Lab accreditation fees	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	4,602,719	4,808,271	4,786,924	4,901,839	5,002,287	+399,568
Farm Assistance Programs						
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	631	933	631	648	631	---
Farm Service Agency:						
Salaries and expenses	982,934	1,007,877	1,060,471	1,004,032	1,007,597	+24,663
(Transfer from export loans)	(841)	(1,033)	(1,033)	(1,002)	(1,002)	(+161)
(Transfer from P.L. 480)	(1,053)	(3,119)	(1,269)	(2,937)	(2,937)	(+1,884)
(Transfer from ACIF)	(281,350)	(305,011)	(289,445)	(293,764)	(293,764)	(+12,414)
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts	(283,244)	(309,163)	(291,747)	(297,703)	(297,703)	(+14,459)
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,266,178)	(1,317,040)	(1,352,218)	(1,301,735)	(1,305,300)	(+39,122)
State mediation grants	3,951	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	+49
Dairy indemnity program	100	100	100	100	100	---
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency	986,985	1,011,977	1,064,571	1,008,132	1,011,697	+24,712
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	(128,396)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(210,000)	(210,000)	(+81,604)
Guaranteed	(944,395)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,400,000)	(+455,605)
Subtotal	(1,072,791)	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)	(1,310,000)	(1,610,000)	(+537,209)
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	(613,860)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(+36,140)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(1,192,920)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,100,000)	(-92,920)
Subsidized guaranteed	(264,678)	(266,253)	(266,253)	(300,000)	(285,000)	(+20,322)
Subtotal	(2,071,458)	(2,116,253)	(2,116,253)	(1,950,000)	(2,035,000)	(-36,458)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---
Natural disasters emergency insured loans	---	(25,000)	---	---	---	---
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(60,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(3,246,249)	(3,803,253)	(3,818,253)	(3,362,000)	(3,747,000)	(+500,751)

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Loan subsidies:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	28,350	10,700	10,700	11,235	11,235	-17,115
Guaranteed	5,100	7,420	7,420	5,830	7,420	+2,320
Subtotal	33,450	18,120	18,120	17,065	18,655	-14,795
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	88,519	65,585	65,585	65,585	65,585	-22,934
Unsubsidized guaranteed	39,724	38,760	38,760	32,300	35,530	-4,194
Subsidized guaranteed	33,799	35,438	35,438	39,930	37,934	+4,135
Subtotal	162,042	139,783	139,783	137,815	139,049	-22,993
Indian tribe land acquisition	---	105	105	105	105	+105
Natural disasters emergency insured loans	---	3,235	---	---	---	---
Total, Loan subsidies	195,492	161,243	158,008	154,985	157,809	-37,683
ACIF expenses:						
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	281,350	305,011	289,445	293,764	293,764	+12,414
Administrative expenses	7,901	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	+99
Total, ACIF expenses	289,251	313,011	297,445	301,764	301,764	+12,513
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	484,743	474,254	455,453	456,749	459,573	-25,170
(Loan authorization)	(3,246,249)	(3,803,253)	(3,818,253)	(3,362,000)	(3,747,000)	(+500,751)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,471,728	1,486,231	1,520,024	1,464,881	1,471,270	-458
Risk Management Agency	71,001	91,582	72,044	72,044	72,044	+1,043
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,543,360	1,578,746	1,592,699	1,537,573	1,543,945	+585
Corporations						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:						
Federal crop insurance corporation fund	3,765,000	4,095,128	4,095,128	4,095,128	4,095,128	+330,128
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses	22,937,000	16,452,377	16,452,377	16,452,377	16,452,377	-6,484,623
Hazardous waste management (limitation on expenses)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
Total, Corporations	26,702,000	20,547,505	20,547,505	20,547,505	20,547,505	-6,154,495
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs	32,848,079	26,934,522	26,927,128	26,986,917	27,093,737	-5,754,342
(By transfer)	(283,244)	(309,163)	(291,747)	(297,703)	(297,703)	(+14,459)
(Loan authorization)	(3,246,249)	(3,803,253)	(3,818,253)	(3,362,000)	(3,747,000)	(+500,751)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(110,040)	(111,922)	(111,922)	(111,922)	(111,922)	(+1,882)

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II - CONSERVATION PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	741	936	731	758	741	---
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Conservation operations	847,971	710,412	854,132	845,863	837,360	-10,611
Watershed surveys and planning	10,500	5,083	11,083	7,500	7,083	-3,417
Watershed and flood prevention operations	86,487	40,173	86,487	64,000	75,576	-10,911
Watershed rehabilitation program	29,629	10,091	30,091	25,000	27,500	-2,129
Resource conservation and development	51,641	50,760	51,641	50,760	51,641	---
Farm bill technical assistance	---	92,024	---	---	---	---
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	1,026,228	908,543	1,033,434	993,123	999,160	-27,068
Total, title II, Conservation Programs	1,026,969	909,479	1,034,165	993,881	999,901	-27,068
TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development	632	929	632	645	632	---
Rural Development:						
Rural community advancement program	752,956	541,979	668,408	733,360	716,049	-36,907
Tree assistance (sec. 747)	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Transfer out)	(-28,000)	---	---	(-28,000)	(-28,000)	---
Total, Rural community advancement program	752,956	541,979	668,408	733,360	716,049	-36,907
RD expenses:						
Salaries and expenses	141,032	149,749	171,250	143,452	148,452	+7,420
(Transfer from RHIF)	(440,687)	(465,886)	(448,889)	(448,342)	(448,342)	(+7,655)
(Transfer from RDLFP)	(4,247)	(6,656)	(4,321)	(4,316)	(4,316)	(+69)
(Transfer from RETLP)	(37,630)	(39,933)	(38,323)	(38,277)	(38,277)	(+647)
(Transfer from RTB)	(3,152)	(3,328)	(3,152)	(3,152)	(3,152)	---
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts	(485,716)	(515,803)	(494,685)	(494,087)	(494,087)	(+8,371)
Total, RD expenses	(626,748)	(665,552)	(665,935)	(637,539)	(642,539)	(+15,791)
Total, Rural Development	893,988	691,728	839,658	876,812	864,501	-29,487
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Single family direct (sec. 502)	(1,351,397)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,150,000)	(-201,397)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(2,709,094)	(2,725,185)	(3,309,297)	(2,725,185)	(3,309,297)	(+600,203)
Subtotal, Single family	(4,060,491)	(3,825,185)	(4,409,297)	(3,925,185)	(4,459,297)	(+398,806)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(34,797)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+203)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(115,857)	(60,000)	(116,063)	(90,000)	(100,000)	(-15,857)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,045)	(5,045)	(5,045)	(5,045)	(5,045)	---
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(99,410)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(85,960)	(100,000)	(+590)
Multi-family housing credit sales	(1,491)	(1,501)	(1,501)	(1,501)	(1,501)	(+10)
Single family housing credit sales	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---
Self-help housing land develop. (sec. 523)	(2,421)	(5,000)	(10,000)	(5,000)	(10,000)	(+7,579)
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,329,512)	(4,041,731)	(4,686,906)	(4,157,691)	(4,720,843)	(+391,331)

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Loan subsidies:						
Single family direct (sec. 502)	125,274	127,380	127,380	138,960	133,170	+7,896
Unsubsidized guaranteed	39,668	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	-6,060
Subtotal, Single family	164,942	160,988	160,988	172,568	166,778	+1,836
Housing repair (sec. 504)	9,555	10,171	10,171	10,171	10,171	+616
Rental housing (sec. 515)	49,830	28,254	54,654	42,381	47,090	-2,740
Site loans (sec. 524)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	5,915	3,490	3,490	3,000	3,490	-2,425
Multi-family housing credit sales	659	727	727	727	727	+68
Single family housing credit sales	---	---	---	---	---	---
Self-help housing land develop. (sec. 523)	75	---	---	---	---	-75
Total, Loan subsidies	230,976	203,630	230,030	228,847	228,256	-2,720
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	440,687	465,886	448,889	448,342	448,342	+7,655
Rental assistance program:						
(Sec. 521)	574,689	586,100	586,100	580,000	586,100	+11,411
(Sec. 502(c)(5)(D))	5,865	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	+35
Total, Rental assistance program	580,554	592,000	592,000	585,900	592,000	+11,446
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund	1,252,217	1,261,516	1,270,919	1,263,089	1,268,598	+16,381
(Loan authorization)	(4,329,512)	(4,041,731)	(4,686,906)	(4,157,691)	(4,720,843)	(+391,331)
Mutual and self-help housing grants	33,799	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	+201
Rural housing assistance grants	45,949	42,500	42,500	46,992	43,992	-1,957
Farm labor program account	36,093	36,765	36,765	31,471	34,118	-1,975
Subtotal, grants and payments	115,841	113,265	113,265	112,463	112,110	-3,731
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,368,058	1,374,781	1,384,184	1,375,552	1,380,708	+12,650
(Loan authorization)	(4,329,512)	(4,041,731)	(4,686,906)	(4,157,691)	(4,720,843)	(+391,331)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(39,764)	(34,213)	(34,213)	(34,213)	(34,213)	(-5,551)
Loan subsidy	17,206	15,868	15,868	15,868	15,868	-1,338
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	4,247	6,656	4,321	4,316	4,316	+69
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	21,453	22,524	20,189	20,184	20,184	-1,269
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(14,914)	(25,003)	(25,003)	(25,003)	(25,003)	(+10,089)
Direct subsidy	2,776	4,698	4,698	4,698	4,698	+1,922
Rural cooperative development grants	23,858	21,000	23,500	24,000	24,000	+142
Rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants	12,592	---	11,419	12,500	12,500	-92
Renewable energy program	22,864	10,770	23,000	20,000	23,000	+136
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	83,543	58,992	82,806	81,382	84,382	+839
(Loan authorization)	(54,678)	(59,216)	(59,216)	(59,216)	(59,216)	(+4,538)

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Rural Utilities Service:						
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Electric:						
Direct, 5%	(240,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(-120,000)
Direct, Municipal rate	(1,000,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(-900,000)
Direct, FFB	(1,900,000)	(1,620,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,100,000)	(2,000,000)	(+100,000)
Direct, Treasury rate	(750,000)	(700,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+250,000)
Guaranteed electric	(99,410)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(+590)
Guaranteed underwriting	(1,000,000)	---	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Electric	(4,989,410)	(2,640,000)	(4,320,000)	(4,420,000)	(4,320,000)	(-669,410)
Telecommunications:						
Direct, 5%	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	---
Direct, Treasury rate	(248,525)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+1,475)
Direct, FFB	(120,000)	(100,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)	(+5,000)
Subtotal, Telecommunications	(513,525)	(495,000)	(520,000)	(520,000)	(520,000)	(+6,475)
Total, Loan authorizations	(5,502,935)	(3,135,000)	(4,840,000)	(4,940,000)	(4,840,000)	(-662,935)
Loan subsidies:						
Electric:						
Direct, 5%	---	3,648	3,648	3,648	3,648	+3,648
Direct, Municipal rate	---	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	+1,350
Guaranteed electric	60	60	60	60	60	---
Subtotal, Electric	60	5,058	5,058	5,058	5,058	+4,998
Telecommunications:						
Direct, 5%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Direct, Treasury rate	124	100	100	100	100	-24
Subtotal, Telecommunications	124	100	100	100	100	-24
Total, Loan subsidies	184	5,158	5,158	5,158	5,158	+4,974
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	37,630	39,933	38,323	38,277	38,277	+647
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	37,814	45,091	43,481	43,435	43,435	+5,621
(Loan authorization)	(5,502,935)	(3,135,000)	(4,840,000)	(4,940,000)	(4,840,000)	(-662,935)
Rural Telephone Bank Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(173,503)	---	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)	(+1,497)
Direct loan subsidy	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTB administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	3,152	3,328	3,152	3,152	3,152	---
Total, Rural Telephone Bank Program Account	3,152	3,328	3,152	3,152	3,152	---
High energy costs grants (by transfer)	(27,835)	---	---	(28,000)	(28,000)	(+165)
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program:						
Loan authorizations:						
Distance learning and telemedicine	(300,000)	---	(50,000)	(20,000)	(50,000)	(-250,000)
Broadband telecommunications	(598,101)	(331,081)	(464,038)	(600,000)	(550,000)	(-48,101)
Total, Loan authorizations	(898,101)	(331,081)	(514,038)	(620,000)	(600,000)	(-298,101)

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Loan subsidies:						
Distance learning and telemedicine:						
Direct	---	---	710	284	710	+710
Grants	38,770	25,000	25,000	38,000	35,000	-3,770
Broadband telecommunications:						
Direct	13,039	9,884	9,884	12,780	11,715	-1,324
Grants	8,947	---	9,000	9,000	9,000	+53
Total, Loan subsidies and grants	60,756	34,884	44,594	60,064	56,425	-4,331
Total, Rural Utilities Service	101,722	83,303	91,227	106,651	103,012	+1,290
(Loan authorization)	(6,574,539)	(3,466,081)	(5,529,038)	(5,735,000)	(5,615,000)	(-959,539)
Total, title III, Rural Economic and Community Development Programs	2,447,943	2,209,733	2,398,507	2,441,042	2,433,235	-14,708
(By transfer)	(513,551)	(515,803)	(494,685)	(522,087)	(522,087)	(+8,536)
(Loan authorization)	(10,958,729)	(7,567,028)	(10,275,160)	(9,951,907)	(10,395,059)	(-563,670)
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	595	799	595	608	595	---
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Child nutrition programs	6,717,780	6,056,860	6,227,595	6,060,860	6,629,038	-88,742
Transfer from section 32	4,699,661	5,319,697	5,152,962	5,319,697	5,152,962	+453,301
Discretionary spending	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Child nutrition programs	11,417,441	11,376,557	11,380,557	11,380,557	11,782,000	+364,559
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	4,611,861	5,087,250	4,907,250	5,050,250	5,277,250	+665,389
(Contingent emergency appropiations)	---	---	---	125,000	---	---
Total, (WIC)	4,611,861	5,087,250	4,907,250	5,175,250	5,277,250	+665,389
Food stamp program:						
Expenses	26,403,176	30,495,798	29,047,276	29,053,276	30,499,527	+4,096,351
Reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	---
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico and Samoa	1,402,805	---	1,448,522	1,448,522	1,515,027	+112,222
The emergency food assistance program	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	---
Total, Food stamp program	30,945,981	33,635,798	33,635,798	33,641,798	35,154,554	+4,208,573
Commodity assistance program	149,115	169,416	178,797	172,081	178,797	+29,682
Nutrition programs administration	137,488	152,227	133,742	142,592	139,937	+2,449
Total, Food and Nutrition Service	47,261,886	50,421,248	50,236,144	50,512,278	52,532,538	+5,270,652
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs	47,262,481	50,422,047	50,236,739	50,512,886	52,533,133	+5,270,652

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS						
Foreign Agricultural Service:						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation.....	131,368	143,077	137,722	139,162	137,822	+6,454
(Transfer from export loans).....	(3,286)	(3,440)	(3,440)	(3,421)	(3,421)	(+135)
(Transfer from P.L. 480).....	(1,069)	(1,102)	(1,102)	(1,097)	(1,097)	(+28)
Total, Salaries and expenses program level.....	(135,723)	(147,619)	(142,264)	(143,680)	(142,340)	(+6,617)
Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts:						
Program account:						
Loan authorization, direct.....	(130,892)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(109,000)	(109,000)	(-21,892)
Loan subsidies.....	103,274	86,420	86,420	94,198	94,198	-9,076
Ocean freight differential grants.....	27,835	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	-5,112
Title II - Commodities for disposition abroad:						
Program level.....	(1,184,967)	(1,185,000)	(1,180,002)	(1,185,000)	(1,182,501)	(-2,466)
Appropriation.....	1,184,967	1,185,000	1,180,002	1,185,000	1,182,501	-2,466
Salaries and expenses:						
Foreign Agricultural Service (transfer to FAS)	1,069	1,102	1,102	1,097	1,097	+28
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA).....	1,053	3,119	1,269	2,937	2,937	+1,884
Subtotal.....	2,122	4,221	2,371	4,034	4,034	+1,912
Total, Public Law 480:						
Program level.....	(1,184,967)	(1,185,000)	(1,180,002)	(1,185,000)	(1,182,501)	(-2,466)
Appropriation.....	1,318,198	1,298,364	1,291,516	1,305,955	1,303,456	-14,742
CCC Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses):						
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):						
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS).....	3,286	3,440	3,440	3,421	3,421	+135
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA).....	841	1,033	1,033	1,002	1,002	+161
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account.....	4,127	4,473	4,473	4,423	4,423	+296
McGovern-Dole international food for education and child nutrition program grants.....	49,705	75,000	75,000	100,000	87,500	+37,795
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs.....	1,503,398	1,520,914	1,508,711	1,549,540	1,533,201	+29,803
(By transfer).....	(4,355)	(4,542)	(4,542)	(4,518)	(4,518)	(+163)

DIVISION A--AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Food and Drug Administration						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	1,378,779	1,494,517	1,462,517	1,465,267	1,461,792	+83,013
Prescription drug user fee act	(249,825)	(284,394)	(284,394)	(284,394)	(284,394)	(+34,569)
Medical device user fee act	(31,654)	(33,938)	(33,938)	(33,938)	(33,938)	(+2,284)
Animal drug user fee act	(5,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,354)	(+3,354)
Subtotal	(1,665,258)	(1,820,849)	(1,788,849)	(1,791,599)	(1,788,478)	(+123,220)
Mammography clinics user fee (outlay savings)	(16,576)	(16,919)	(16,919)	(16,919)	(16,919)	(+343)
Export and color certification	(6,649)	(6,838)	(6,838)	(6,838)	(6,838)	(+189)
Payments to GSA	(119,594)	(123,015)	(129,815)	(129,815)	(129,815)	(+10,221)
Buildings and facilities	6,959	---	---	---	---	-6,959
Total, Food and Drug Administration	1,385,738	1,494,517	1,462,517	1,465,267	1,461,792	+76,054
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	89,901	95,327	93,327	95,327	94,327	+4,426
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(40,900)	---	(42,900)	(41,800)	(42,350)	(+1,450)
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	1,475,639	1,589,844	1,555,844	1,560,594	1,556,119	+80,480
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Hunger fellowships	2,982	---	2,500	2,500	2,500	-482
National Sheep Industry Improvement Center revolving fund	496	---	500	2,000	1,000	+504
Tree assistance (sec. 747)	14,912	---	---	---	---	-14,912
Citrus canker compensation	---	---	---	---	30,000	+30,000
Northern Great Plains Regional Authority	1,491	---	---	2,400	1,491	---
Denali Commission	994	---	---	500	1,500	+506
Food stamp program freeze	1,988	---	---	---	---	-1,988
Milk processing and packaging facilities	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000
Alaska private lands wildlife management	---	---	---	500	500	+500
Food stamp program	---	---	6,500	---	---	---
Florida citrus promotion	---	---	---	---	6,000	+6,000
Livestock Expo Center	---	---	---	---	1,000	+1,000
Rescissions, unobligated balances Great Plains, etc	---	---	---	---	-8,000	-8,000
Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives	---	---	---	---	2,250	+2,250
Virginia Horse Center	---	---	---	---	1,000	+1,000
Cottonseed technical correction	---	---	---	---	1,000	+1,000
Total, title VII, General provisions	22,863	---	9,500	8,900	41,241	+18,378
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS						
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L.108-199) Conservation Programs						
Natural Resources Conservation Service (Sec. 102(d)):						
Emergency watershed protection program (emergency)	149,115	---	---	---	---	-149,115
Tree assistance program (emergency) (Sec. 102(e))	12,426	---	---	---	---	-12,426
Emergency conservation prog. (emergency) (Sec. 102(f))	12,426	---	---	---	---	-12,426
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:						
Livestock indemnity prog. (emergency) (Sec.102(g))	497	---	---	---	---	-497
Total, Public Law 108-199	174,464	---	---	---	---	-174,464
Total, Other appropriations	174,464	---	---	---	---	-174,464
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	86,761,836	83,586,539	83,670,594	84,053,760	86,190,567	-571,269
Appropriations	(86,587,372)	(83,586,539)	(83,670,594)	(83,928,760)	(86,198,567)	(-388,805)
Emergency Appropriations	174,464	---	---	---	---	-174,464
Contingent emergency Appropriations	---	---	---	(125,000)	---	---
(By transfer)	(801,150)	(829,508)	(790,974)	(824,308)	(824,308)	(+23,158)
(Loan authorization)	(14,335,870)	(11,470,281)	(14,193,413)	(13,422,907)	(14,251,059)	(-84,811)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(150,940)	(111,922)	(154,822)	(153,722)	(154,272)	(+3,332)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE- JUSTICE- AND STATE- THE JUDICIARY- AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	105,564	186,551	75,995	141,466	124,100	+18,536
Intelligence policy and review	---	---	21,861	---	---	---
Joint automated booking system	18,974	20,309	20,000	20,185	20,185	+1,211
Automated Biometric Identification System-Integrated Identification system integration	5,046	5,054	5,054	5,054	5,054	+8
Legal activities office automation	26,749	---	16,749	70,502	40,510	+13,761
Narrowband communications	102,085	101,971	100,000	68,021	100,000	-2,085
Counterterrorism fund	989	---	---	---	---	-989
Administrative review and appeals	191,494	202,518	202,518	205,411	203,965	+12,471
Detention trustee	805,530	1,088,810	938,810	885,994	885,994	+80,464
Violence against women office	---	---	---	410,000	---	---
Office of Inspector General	60,200	63,813	63,813	63,187	63,813	+3,613
Total, General administration	1,316,631	1,669,026	1,444,800	1,869,820	1,443,621	+126,990
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	10,498	10,650	10,650	10,638	10,638	+140
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	612,029	657,135	639,314	623,364	634,193	+22,164
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-106)	---	---
Radiation exposure compensation act	1,975	---	---	---	---	-1,975
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	15,000	---	---	---	---	-15,000
Subtotal	629,004	657,135	639,314	623,364	634,193	+5,189
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	3,985	6,333	6,333	6,333	6,333	+2,348
Legal activities office automation	---	45,510	---	---	---	---
Antitrust Division	132,911	136,463	135,463	138,763	138,763	+5,852
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-112,000	-101,000	-101,000	-101,000	-101,000	+11,000
Direct appropriation	20,911	35,463	34,463	37,763	37,763	+16,852
United States Attorneys						
Salaries and expenses	1,510,193	1,547,519	1,535,000	1,532,154	1,547,519	+37,326
Interagency drug enforcement	---	---	---	295,409	---	---
Subtotal, United States Attorneys	1,510,193	1,547,519	1,535,000	1,827,563	1,547,519	+37,326
United States Trustee System Fund	166,157	174,355	172,850	174,355	173,602	+7,445
Offsetting fee collections	-158,157	-169,355	-167,850	-169,355	-168,602	-10,445
Interest on U.S. securities	-8,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	+3,000
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,193	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	+27
United States Marshals Service:						
Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	712,203	742,070	752,070	744,725	751,985	+39,782
Construction	13,918	1,371	1,371	---	5,734	-8,184
Total, United States Marshals Service	726,121	743,441	753,441	744,725	757,719	+31,598
Fees and expenses of witnesses	156,145	177,585	177,585	177,585	177,585	+21,440
Community Relations Service	9,426	9,833	9,833	9,494	9,664	+238
Assets forfeiture fund	21,530	21,759	21,759	21,759	21,759	+229
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	---	72,000	72,000	---	27,800	+27,800
Total, Legal activities	3,078,508	3,317,798	3,250,948	3,449,806	3,221,555	+143,047
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	---	580,632	561,033	---	561,033	+561,033
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	4,033,796	4,563,921	4,289,028	3,973,728	4,188,028	+154,232
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-2,863)	---	---
Counterintelligence and national security	484,947	495,000	916,000	1,017,000	1,017,000	+532,053
Direct appropriation	4,518,743	5,058,921	5,205,028	4,990,728	5,205,028	+686,285
Foreign terrorist tracking task force	60,949	56,349	---	120,819	---	-60,949

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	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Construction	11,056	---	10,242	---	10,242	-814
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	4,590,748	5,115,270	5,215,270	5,111,547	5,215,270	+624,522
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	1,703,038	1,815,719	1,815,719	1,799,243	1,807,481	+104,443
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-10,153)	---	---
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(1,500)	---	---
Diversion control fund	-118,561	-154,216	-154,216	-154,216	-154,216	-35,655
Subtotal	1,584,477	1,661,503	1,661,503	1,645,027	1,653,265	+68,788
Interagency drug enforcement	550,609	---	---	---	---	-550,609
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,135,086	1,661,503	1,661,503	1,645,027	1,653,265	-481,821
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	827,289	870,357	870,357	890,357	890,357	+63,068
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-106)	---	---
Rescission	---	-1,500	---	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	827,289	868,857	870,357	890,357	890,357	+63,068
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	4,414,313	4,706,232	4,567,232	4,627,696	4,627,696	+213,383
Buildings and facilities	393,515	---	189,000	189,000	189,000	-204,515
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,393	3,429	3,429	3,393	3,411	+18
Total, Federal Prison System	4,811,221	4,709,661	4,759,661	4,820,089	4,820,107	+8,886
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	188,124	1,710,664	217,000	210,875	227,900	+39,776
(By transfer)	(6,632)	---	---	(6,632)	---	(-6,632)
Rescission	---	-53,471	---	---	---	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	188,124	1,657,193	217,000	210,875	227,900	+39,776
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Local law enforcement block grant	222,633	---	---	150,000	---	-222,633
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(79,628)	---	---	(85,000)	---	(-79,628)
National Institute of Justice (earmark)	(9,953)	---	---	(10,000)	---	(-9,953)
USA FREEDOM corps (earmark)	(2,967)	---	---	---	---	(-2,967)
Justice assistance grants	---	---	634,000	---	634,000	+634,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	---	---	(80,000)	---	(85,000)	(+85,000)
National Institute of Justice (earmark)	---	---	(15,000)	---	(10,000)	(+10,000)
USA FREEDOM corps (earmark)	---	---	(5,000)	---	(2,500)	(+2,500)
Indian assistance	14,842	---	15,000	18,000	18,000	+3,158
Tribal prison construction	(1,991)	---	(2,000)	---	(5,000)	(+3,009)
Indian tribal courts program	(7,963)	---	(8,000)	---	(8,000)	(+37)
Indian grants	(4,977)	---	(5,000)	---	(5,000)	(+23)
State criminal alien assistance program	296,843	---	325,000	250,000	305,000	+8,157
Southwest border prosecutors	---	---	---	---	30,000	+30,000
(Earmark)	---	---	---	(30,000)	---	---
Cooperative agreement program	1,979	---	---	---	---	-1,979
Byrne grants (formula)	494,739	---	---	500,000	---	-494,739
Byrne grants (discretionary)	157,443	---	110,000	117,969	170,027	+12,584
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	49,705	---	---	---	---	-49,705
Drug courts	38,095	---	50,000	40,000	40,000	+1,905
Other crime control programs	3,851	---	3,862	5,950	5,983	+2,132
Assistance for victims of trafficking	9,894	---	10,000	---	10,000	+106
Prescription drug monitoring	6,926	---	10,000	---	10,000	+3,074
Prison rape prevention	36,784	---	52,175	---	37,000	+216
State prison drug treatment	---	---	35,000	25,000	25,000	+25,000
Intelligence sharing	---	---	10,000	11,000	10,500	+10,500
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	2,237	---	---	---	---	-2,237
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-287)	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	1,385,971	---	1,255,037	1,117,919	1,295,510	-90,461
Weed and seed program fund	57,926	---	51,169	62,000	62,000	+4,074
Community oriented policing services:						
COPS enhancement grants	---	---	113,000	---	---	---
Hiring	118,737	---	---	180,000	10,000	-108,737
Training and technical assistance	---	17,625	---	20,000	15,000	+15,000
Bullet proof vests	24,737	---	25,000	25,000	25,000	+263
Tribal law enforcement	24,737	20,000	---	20,000	20,000	-4,737
Meth hot spots	53,482	20,000	60,000	55,000	52,556	-926

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	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Police corps	14,842	---	20,000	15,000	15,000	+158
COPS technology	156,740	---	130,000	110,969	138,615	-18,125
Interoperable communications	84,106	1,550	---	100,000	100,000	+15,894
Criminal records upgrade	29,684	---	50,000	---	25,000	-4,684
DNA backlog/crime lab	98,948	---	175,788	100,000	110,000	+11,052
Paul Coverdell forensics science	9,894	---	---	20,000	15,000	+5,106
Crime identification technology	23,971	---	---	35,000	28,450	+4,479
Gun violence reduction	29,684	---	30,000	15,000	---	-29,684
Southwest border prosecutors	29,684	---	40,000	---	---	-29,684
Offender reentry	4,948	---	15,000	5,000	10,000	+5,052
Safe schools initiative	4,552	---	---	5,000	4,325	-227
Police integrity grants	9,894	10,000	---	15,000	7,500	-2,394
Management and administration	29,684	27,914	27,914	35,000	30,000	+316
Rescission	---	-53,471	---	---	---	---
Total, Community oriented policing services	748,324	43,618	686,702	755,969	606,446	-141,878
Violence against women office	383,551	362,477	383,551	---	387,275	+3,724
Juvenile justice programs	348,989	---	349,000	360,000	384,177	+35,188
(Transfer out)	(-6,632)	---	---	(-6,632)	---	(+6,632)
Public safety officers benefits:						
Death benefits	49,054	63,054	63,054	63,054	63,054	+14,000
Disability and education benefits	2,968	---	6,460	6,410	6,410	+3,442
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	52,022	63,054	69,514	69,464	69,464	+17,442
Total, Office of Justice Programs	3,164,907	2,126,342	3,011,973	2,576,227	3,032,772	-132,135
United States Attorneys (sec. 111)	14,842	---	---	---	---	-14,842
United States Attorneys (Sec. 107)	---	---	---	15,000	15,000	+15,000
Local law enforcement block grant (sec. 113)	544	---	---	544	---	-544
Rescission (sec. 114)	-100,000	---	---	---	---	+100,000
Total, title I, Department of Justice	19,850,274	20,059,739	20,786,195	20,389,055	20,863,618	+1,013,344
Appropriations	(19,885,274)	(20,168,181)	(20,786,195)	(20,389,055)	(20,863,618)	(+978,344)
Emergency appropriations	(65,000)	---	---	---	---	(-65,000)
Rescission	(-100,000)	(-108,442)	---	---	---	(+100,000)
(Transfer out)	(-6,632)	---	---	(-19,860)	---	(+6,632)
(By transfer)	(6,632)	---	---	(8,132)	---	(-6,632)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	41,552	39,552	41,552	41,552	41,552	---
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(5,000)	---	---
National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordinating Council						
Salaries and expenses	---	---	---	20,000	2,000	+2,000
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-5,000)	---	---
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-1,000)	---	---
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	57,682	61,700	61,700	61,700	61,700	+4,018
Total, Related agencies	99,234	101,252	103,252	123,252	105,252	+6,018
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	391,102	401,513	401,513	401,513	401,513	+10,411
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-4,539)	---	---
Offsetting fee collections	-13,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	+5,000
Direct appropriation	378,102	393,513	393,513	393,513	393,513	+15,411

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	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Bureau of Industry and Security						
Operations and administration	60,358	76,516	61,265	70,872	61,193	+835
CWC enforcement	7,128	---	7,128	---	7,200	+72
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	67,486	76,516	68,393	70,872	68,393	+907
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	285,083	289,762	289,762	285,083	257,423	-27,660
Salaries and expenses	30,244	30,565	30,565	30,400	30,483	+239
Total, Economic Development Administration	315,327	320,327	320,327	315,483	287,906	-27,421
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	28,556	34,461	28,899	31,555	29,899	+1,343
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	888,705	926,069	914,384	934,675	884,963	-3,742
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	74,211	88,400	78,211	81,764	80,000	+5,789
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	192,761	220,425	202,765	174,304	198,765	+6,004
Periodic censuses and programs	431,464	608,171	571,116	431,464	556,116	+124,652
Total, Bureau of the Census	624,225	828,596	773,881	605,768	754,881	+130,656
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	14,450	22,101	15,282	21,583	17,433	+2,983
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,769	2,538	2,538	21,769	21,769	---
Information infrastructure grants	14,842	---	---	14,842	---	-14,842
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	51,061	24,639	17,820	58,194	39,202	-11,859
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Current year fee funding	1,222,460	1,314,653	1,314,653	1,336,000	1,336,000	+113,540
Spending from new fees (proposed legislation)	---	208,754	208,754	208,754	208,754	+208,754
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	1,222,460	1,523,407	1,523,407	1,544,754	1,544,754	+322,294
Offsetting fee collections	-1,222,460	-1,314,653	-1,314,653	-1,336,000	-1,336,000	-113,540
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	749,497	1,150,389	1,078,666	954,480	1,082,837	+333,340
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	6,343	8,294	6,547	6,407	6,547	+204
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	340,743	413,886	366,856	383,892	383,892	+43,149
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-14,800)	---	---
Industrial technology services	216,480	39,190	106,000	315,000	251,300	+34,820
Construction of research facilities	64,271	59,411	43,132	86,071	73,500	+9,229
Working capital fund	---	8,982	8,982	---	---	---
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(14,800)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	621,494	521,469	524,970	784,963	708,692	+87,198
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	2,658,251	2,377,841	2,245,000	---	2,804,065	+145,814
Operations, research, facilities, and systems acquisition	---	---	---	4,049,646	---	---
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(62,000)	(79,000)	(79,000)	(57,000)	(65,000)	(+3,000)

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	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
By transfer from Coastal zone management	---	3,000	---	3,000	3,000	+3,000
Deobligations returned	-15,000	---	---	---	---	+15,000
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	2,643,251	2,380,841	2,245,000	4,052,646	2,807,065	+163,814
Procurement, acquisition and construction	979,708	898,510	840,000	---	1,053,436	+73,728
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	89,052	100,000	80,000	99,000	90,000	+948
Coastal zone management fund	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---
Fishermen's contingency fund	---	956	---	956	499	+499
Foreign fishing observer fund	---	191	---	191	---	---
Fisheries finance program account	-8,000	-4,000	-4,000	-8,000	-8,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,701,011	3,373,498	3,158,000	4,141,793	3,940,000	+238,989
Total, Science and Technology	4,328,848	3,903,261	3,689,517	4,933,163	4,655,239	+326,391
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses	46,791	56,021	52,109	55,550	48,109	+1,318
Travel and tourism	---	---	---	20,000	10,000	+10,000
Office of Inspector General	20,894	22,249	22,249	21,071	21,660	+766
Total, Departmental management	67,685	78,270	74,358	96,621	79,769	+12,084
EDA conveyance (sec. 209)	989	---	---	---	---	-989
Procurement, acquisition and construction (sec. 212)	6,065	---	---	---	---	-6,065
Lobster (sec. 213)	495	---	---	---	---	-495
Non-pollock west coast groundfish (sec. 214)	495	---	---	---	---	-495
Alaska Purse Seine (Sec. 209)	---	---	---	200	---	---
Florida grouper (sec. 218)	---	---	---	---	350	+350
Total, Department of Commerce	5,943,545	5,956,737	5,653,673	6,795,887	6,597,906	+654,361
Rescission (sec. 215)	-100,000	---	---	---	---	+100,000
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,942,779	6,057,989	5,756,925	6,919,139	6,703,158	+760,379
Appropriations	(6,042,779)	(6,057,989)	(5,756,925)	(6,919,139)	(6,703,158)	(+660,379)
Rescission	(-100,000)	---	---	---	---	(+100,000)
(By transfer)	(62,000)	(79,000)	(79,000)	(76,800)	(65,000)	(+3,000)
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-25,339)	---	---
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,896	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,985	+89
Other salaries and expenses	52,901	56,137	56,137	56,137	56,137	+3,236
Total, Salaries and expenses	54,797	58,122	58,122	58,122	58,122	+3,325
Care of the building and grounds	10,480	10,579	9,979	10,579	9,979	-501
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	15,906	---	---	---	---	-15,906
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	81,183	68,701	68,101	68,701	68,101	-13,082
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	2,237	2,257	2,257	2,257	2,257	+20
Other salaries and expenses	18,231	22,750	20,679	18,367	19,523	+1,292
Total, Salaries and expenses	20,468	25,007	22,936	20,624	21,780	+1,312
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,721	1,757	1,757	1,757	1,757	+36
Other salaries and expenses	12,217	13,316	13,131	12,303	13,131	+914
Total, Salaries and expenses	13,938	15,073	14,888	14,060	14,888	+950

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE- JUSTICE- AND STATE- THE JUDICIARY- AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	274,504	289,877	289,877	289,877	289,877	+15,373
Other salaries and expenses	3,680,532	4,030,367	3,887,367	3,841,610	3,887,367	+206,835
Direct appropriation	3,955,036	4,320,244	4,177,244	4,131,487	4,177,244	+222,208
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	3,159	3,471	3,471	3,159	3,298	+139
Defender services	598,116	681,612	676,469	648,116	676,385	+78,269
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-287)	26,000	---	---	---	---	-26,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	57,213	62,800	62,800	62,800	61,535	+4,322
Court security	274,580	383,282	379,580	274,653	332,000	+57,420
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	4,914,104	5,451,409	5,299,564	5,120,215	5,250,462	+336,358
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	65,305	72,154	68,635	67,249	68,200	+2,895
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	21,214	22,126	21,737	21,670	21,737	+523
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	29,000	36,700	36,700	36,700	36,700	+7,700
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	12,224	13,456	13,304	12,404	13,304	+1,080
Total, title III, the Judiciary	5,157,436	5,704,626	5,545,865	5,361,623	5,495,172	+337,736
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	3,384,013	3,626,343	3,580,000	3,493,053	3,570,000	+185,987
(Transfer out)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-5,500)	(-4,000)	---
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(1,000)	---	---
Worldwide security upgrades	639,896	658,701	658,701	658,702	658,702	+18,806
Worldwide IT infrastructure	39,579	---	40,000	---	---	-39,579
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	120,500	---	---	---	---	-120,500
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-287)	665,300	---	---	---	---	-665,300
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	4,849,288	4,285,044	4,278,701	4,151,755	4,228,702	-620,586
Capital investment fund	79,158	155,100	100,000	52,149	52,149	-27,009
Centralized IT modernization program	---	---	---	102,951	77,851	+77,851
Office of Inspector General	31,370	30,435	30,435	31,435	30,435	-935
Educational and cultural exchange programs	316,633	345,346	345,346	360,750	360,750	+44,117
Representation allowances	8,905	8,640	8,640	8,640	8,640	-265
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,894	9,600	9,894	5,000	9,894	---
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	524,423	626,680	611,680	509,728	611,680	+87,257
Worldwide security upgrades	852,335	912,320	912,320	867,030	912,320	+59,985
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(17,767)	---	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	43,900	---	---	---	---	-43,900
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-287)	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	989	7,000	7,000	1	1,000	+11
(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	---
(Transfer out)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	---	(+1,000)
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	115,500	---	---	---	---	-115,500
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	605	612	612	612	612	+7
Administrative expenses	600	607	607	607	607	+7
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---	(-1,000)
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,205	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	+14
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	18,585	19,482	19,482	19,482	19,482	+897
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	134,979	132,600	132,600	132,600	132,600	-2,379
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	7,007,164	6,533,466	6,457,317	6,242,740	6,446,722	-560,442

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
International Organizations						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	999,830	1,194,210	1,194,210	1,020,830	1,182,000	+182,170
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	450,056	650,000	650,000	574,000	490,000	+39,944
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	245,000	---	---	---	---	-245,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,694,886	1,844,210	1,844,210	1,594,830	1,672,000	-22,886
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	25,726	30,300	26,800	27,689	27,244	+1,518
Construction	3,513	8,545	4,475	6,146	5,310	+1,797
American sections, international commissions	8,849	10,756	9,356	10,546	9,594	+745
International fisheries commissions	19,097	20,800	19,097	21,982	21,982	+2,885
Total, International commissions	57,185	70,401	59,728	66,363	64,130	+6,945
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	12,864	8,880	13,000	---	13,000	+136
International Center for Middle Eastern-Western dialogue	6,926	---	---	7,000	7,000	+74
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program	495	500	500	500	500	+5
Israeli Arab scholarship program	371	375	375	375	375	+4
East-West Center	17,692	13,709	5,000	19,500	19,500	+1,808
National Endowment for Democracy	39,579	80,000	40,579	50,000	60,000	+20,421
Total, Department of State	8,837,162	8,551,541	8,420,709	7,981,308	8,283,227	-553,935
RELATED AGENCY						
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	540,292	533,111	601,740	552,240	591,000	+50,708
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	40,000	---	---	---	---	-40,000
Broadcasting to Cuba	---	27,629	---	---	---	---
Broadcasting capital improvements	11,275	8,560	8,560	8,560	8,560	-2,715
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	591,567	569,300	610,300	560,800	599,560	+7,993
Total, title IV, Department of State and Related Agency	9,428,729	9,120,841	9,031,009	8,542,108	8,882,787	-545,942
Appropriations	(8,178,529)	(9,120,841)	(9,031,009)	(8,542,108)	(8,882,787)	(+704,258)
Emergency appropriations	(1,250,200)	---	---	---	---	(-1,250,200)
(Transfer out)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-6,500)	(-4,000)	(+1,000)
(By transfer)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(23,767)	(4,000)	(-1,000)
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
Antitrust Modernization Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,187	1,200	1,200	---	1,187	---
Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program						
Salaries and expenses (P.L. 108-199)	497	---	---	---	---	-497
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	491	499	499	491	499	+8
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	9,001	9,096	9,096	9,096	9,096	+95
Commission on International Religious Freedom						
Salaries and expenses	2,968	3,000	3,000	---	3,000	+32
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,598	1,831	1,831	1,598	1,831	+233

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE- JUSTICE- AND STATE- THE JUDICIARY- AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China						
Salaries and expenses	1,781	1,900	1,900	1,781	1,900	+119
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	324,944	350,754	334,944	327,511	331,228	+6,284
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	273,947	292,958	279,851	282,346	281,098	+7,151
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-272,958	-272,958	-272,958	-281,346	-280,098	-7,140
Direct appropriation	989	20,000	6,893	1,000	1,000	+11
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	185,505	205,430	203,430	207,730	205,430	+19,925
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-112,000	-101,000	-101,000	-101,000	-101,000	+11,000
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database	-23,100	-20,000	-21,901	-20,000	-21,901	+1,199
Direct appropriation	50,405	84,430	80,529	86,730	82,529	+32,124
HELP Commission						
Salaries and expenses	2,968	---	1,000	---	1,000	-1,968
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	335,282	329,300	335,282	335,000	335,282	---
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,836	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890	+54
National Veterans Business Development Corporation						
National Veterans Business Development Corporation	1,979	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+21
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses	811,500	913,000	913,000	913,000	913,000	+101,500
Prior year unobligated balances	-120,000	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000	-57,000	+63,000
Direct appropriation	691,500	893,000	893,000	893,000	856,000	+164,500
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	322,322	326,259	315,362	357,684	322,335	+13
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	497	---	---	---	---	-497
Office of Inspector General	12,864	14,500	14,500	13,014	13,014	+150
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	---	11,400	9,900	11,400	2,900	+2,900
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	1,890	---	---	---	1,455	-435
Guaranteed loans subsidy	78,299	---	---	71,910	---	-78,299
Administrative expenses	126,653	129,000	207,132	129,000	126,653	---
Total, Business loans program account	206,842	129,000	207,132	200,910	128,108	-78,734
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	55,597	78,887	78,887	65,000	---	-55,597
Administrative expenses	113,159	118,354	117,000	113,909	113,159	---
Gainsharing	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Disaster loans program account	168,756	197,241	195,887	178,909	113,159	-55,597
Total, Small Business Administration	711,281	678,400	742,781	761,917	579,516	-131,765
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses	2,227	---	2,227	3,000	2,613	+386

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE- JUSTICE- AND STATE- THE JUDICIARY- AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
United States - China Economic and Security Review Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,979	2,000	3,000	2,300	3,000	+1,021
United States Senate-China Interparliamentary Group						
Salaries and expenses	---	---	---	100	100	+100
United States Institute of Peace						
Operating expenses	17,099	22,099	23,000	---	23,000	+5,901
Emergency supplemental appropriations (P.L. 108-106)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Total, United States Institute of Peace	27,099	22,099	23,000	---	23,000	-4,099
Total, title V, Related agencies	2,170,012	2,401,399	2,444,072	2,427,414	2,236,671	+66,659
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Working Capital fund (rescission)	-67,326	-60,000	---	---	-60,000	+7,326
Counterterrorism fund (rescission)	-40,000	---	---	---	---	+40,000
Legal Activities						
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	-61,608	---	---	---	-61,800	-192
Federal Prison System						
Buildings and facilities (rescission)	-51,895	-55,000	---	---	---	+51,895
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance (rescission)	---	---	---	---	-1,619	-1,619
State & local law enforcement assistance (rescission)	-21,600	---	-20,000	---	-29,380	-7,780
Community oriented policing services (rescission)	-6,378	---	-61,000	---	-99,000	-92,622
Juvenile justice programs (rescission)	-15,900	---	---	---	-3,500	+12,400
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Industrial technology services (rescission)	---	---	---	---	-3,900	-3,900
National Oceanic and Atmostpheric Administration						
NERRS construction (rescission)	-2,500	---	---	---	---	+2,500
Departmental Management						
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	---	-13,000	---	---	---	---
Travel and tourism (rescission)	-40,000	---	---	---	---	+40,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	---	---	---	-12,000	-12,000
Across-the-board cut (.54%) (rescission) (sec. 640)	---	---	---	---	-229,000	-229,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE- JUSTICE- AND STATE- THE JUDICIARY- AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Department of Justice:						
Working capital fund (rescission) (Sec. 627).....	---	---	---	-44,000	---	---
Asset forfeiture fund (rescission) (Sec. 628).....	---	---	---	-30,000	---	---
Unobligated balances (rescission) (Sec. 629).....	---	---	---	-98,125	---	---
Total, title VII, Rescissions.....	-307,207	-128,000	-81,000	-172,125	-500,199	-192,992
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority.....	42,242,023	43,216,594	43,483,066	43,467,214	43,681,207	+1,439,184
Appropriations.....	(41,424,030)	(43,453,036)	(43,564,066)	(43,639,339)	(44,181,406)	(+2,757,376)
Emergency appropriations.....	(1,325,200)	---	---	---	---	(-1,325,200)
Rescissions.....	(-507,207)	(-236,442)	(-81,000)	(-172,125)	(-500,199)	(+7,008)
(Transfer out).....	(-11,632)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-51,699)	(-4,000)	(+7,632)
(By transfer).....	(73,632)	(84,000)	(84,000)	(108,699)	(69,000)	(-4,632)

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers - Civil					
General investigations	116,259	90,500	149,000	144,500	+28,241
Construction, general	1,712,157	1,421,500	1,876,680	1,796,089	+83,932
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	13,669	---	---	---	-13,669
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	22,268	---	---	---	-22,268
Rescissions	---	-94,000	---	---	---
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee	322,309	270,000	325,000	324,500	+2,191
Rescissions	---	-5,000	---	---	---
Operation and maintenance, general	1,956,314	1,931,000	1,982,000	1,959,101	+2,787
Regulatory program	139,174	150,000	140,000	145,000	+5,826
FUSRAP	139,174	140,000	190,000	165,000	+25,826
Flood control and coastal emergencies	---	50,000	---	---	---
Rescissions	---	-1,000	---	---	---
General expenses	159,056	167,000	167,000	167,000	+7,944
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army	---	---	2,600	4,000	+4,000
Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil	4,580,380	4,120,000	4,832,280	4,705,190	+124,810
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah project construction	26,880	30,806	30,806	30,806	+3,926
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	9,367	15,469	15,469	15,469	+6,102
Subtotal	36,247	46,275	46,275	46,275	+10,028
Program oversight and administration	1,718	1,734	1,734	1,734	+16
Total, Central Utah project completion account	37,965	48,009	48,009	48,009	+10,044
Bureau of Reclamation					
Water and related resources	852,439	794,476	860,305	859,481	+7,042
Loan program	199	---	---	---	-199
Central Valley project restoration fund	39,366	54,695	54,695	54,695	+15,329
California Bay-Delta restoration	---	15,000	---	---	---
Working capital fund (rescission)	-4,525	---	---	---	+4,525
Policy and administration	55,197	58,153	58,153	58,153	+2,956
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	942,676	922,324	973,153	972,329	+29,653
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	980,641	970,333	1,021,162	1,020,338	+39,697
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy supply	733,190	835,266	817,126	946,272	+213,082
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	4,971	---	---	---	-4,971
Non-defense site acceleration completion	162,411	151,850	151,850	151,850	-10,561
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	414,027	500,200	500,200	499,007	+84,980
Non-defense environmental services	337,465	291,296	291,296	291,296	-46,169
Science	3,431,335	3,431,718	3,599,964	3,628,902	+197,567
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	50,948	---	---	---	-50,948
Nuclear Waste Disposal	188,879	749,000	---	346,000	+157,121
Departmental administration	215,255	261,873	243,876	240,426	+25,171
Miscellaneous revenues	-123,000	-122,000	-122,000	-122,000	+1,000
Net appropriation	92,255	139,873	121,876	118,426	+26,171
Office of the Inspector General	39,229	41,508	41,508	41,508	+2,279
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National Nuclear Security Administration:					
Weapons activities	6,235,502	6,568,453	6,514,424	6,226,471	-9,031
Transfer from Department of Defense approps	---	---	---	(300,000)	(+300,000)
Total, Weapons activities (program level)	(6,235,502)	(6,568,453)	(6,514,424)	(6,526,471)	(+290,969)

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,319,779	1,348,647	1,348,647	1,420,397	+100,618
Naval reactors	761,878	797,900	807,900	807,900	+46,022
Office of the Administrator	337,974	333,700	356,200	356,200	+18,226
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	8,655,133	9,048,700	9,027,171	8,810,968	+155,835
Defense site acceleration completion	5,617,719	5,620,837	5,930,837	5,804,479	+186,760
High-level waste (Waste Incidental to Reprocessing) (legislative proposal)	---	350,000	---	291,950	+291,950
Subtotal, Defense site acceleration completion	5,617,719	5,970,837	5,930,837	6,096,429	+478,710
Defense environmental services	985,296	982,470	957,976	937,976	-47,320
Defense environmental management privatization (rescission)	-15,329	---	---	---	+15,329
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	6,587,686	6,953,307	6,888,813	7,034,405	+446,719
Other defense activities	670,510	663,636	697,059	692,691	+22,181
Defense nuclear waste disposal	387,699	131,000	131,000	231,000	-156,699
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	16,301,028	16,796,643	16,744,043	16,769,064	+468,036
Power Marketing Administrations					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	4,869	5,200	5,200	5,200	+331
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	28,420	29,352	29,352	29,352	+932
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	175,778	173,100	173,100	173,100	-2,678
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2,624	2,827	2,827	2,827	+203
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	211,691	210,479	210,479	210,479	-1,212
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses	203,194	210,000	210,000	210,000	+6,806
Revenues applied	-203,194	-210,000	-210,000	-210,000	-6,806
Total, title III, Department of Energy	21,967,429	23,147,833	22,478,342	23,002,804	+1,035,375
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission	65,611	66,000	38,500	66,000	+389
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	19,444	20,268	20,268	20,268	+824
Delta Regional Authority	4,971	2,096	2,096	6,048	+1,077
Denali Commission	54,676	2,500	---	67,000	+12,324
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses	618,328	662,777	662,777	662,777	+44,449
Revenues	-538,844	-534,354	-534,354	-534,354	+4,490
Subtotal	79,484	128,423	128,423	128,423	+48,939
Office of Inspector General	7,297	7,518	7,518	7,518	+221
Revenues	-6,716	-6,766	-6,766	-6,766	-50
Subtotal	581	752	752	752	+171
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	80,065	129,175	129,175	129,175	+49,110
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,158	3,177	3,177	3,177	+19
Tennessee Valley Authority:					
Office of Inspector General	---	9,000	---	---	---
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	227,925	232,216	193,216	291,668	+63,743
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	27,756,375	28,470,382	28,525,000	29,020,000	+1,263,625
Appropriations	(27,776,229)	(28,570,382)	(28,525,000)	(29,020,000)	(+1,243,771)
Rescissions	(-19,854)	(-100,000)	---	---	(+19,854)

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Decontamination and Decommiss. Fund	-452,000	-463,000	-463,000	-463,000	-11,000
Departmental Administration Revenues	---	---	---	---	---
Central Valley project collections	-31,000	-46,000	-46,000	-46,000	-15,000
Power marketing fund (WAPA)	-22,000	-23,000	-23,000	-23,000	-1,000
Indian Water Rights (Sec. 215)	2,088	---	---	---	-2,088
Across the board reduction (P.L. 108-199)	---	---	---	---	---
Total, adjustments	-502,912	-532,000	-532,000	-532,000	-29,088
Total (including adjustments)	27,253,463	27,938,382	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,234,537
Amounts in this bill	(27,756,375)	(28,470,382)	(28,525,000)	(29,020,000)	(+1,263,625)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-502,912)	(-532,000)	(-532,000)	(-532,000)	(-29,088)
Prior year outlays (including supplementals)	---	---	---	---	---
Total mandatory and discretionary	27,253,463	27,938,382	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,234,537
Discretionary	(27,253,463)	(27,938,382)	(27,993,000)	(28,488,000)	(+1,234,537)
Discretionary (prior year)	---	---	---	---	---
Discretionary (total)	(27,253,463)	(27,938,382)	(27,993,000)	(28,488,000)	(+1,234,537)
RECAP BY FUNCTION					
General purpose discretionary:					
Defense	16,459,646	16,956,911	16,956,911	16,958,332	+498,686
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Defense	16,459,646	16,956,911	16,956,911	16,958,332	+498,686
Nondefense	10,793,817	10,981,471	11,036,089	11,529,668	+735,851
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Nondefense	10,793,817	10,981,471	11,036,089	11,529,668	+735,851
Subtotal, General purpose discretionary	27,253,463	27,938,382	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,234,537
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---
Total, General purpose discretionary	27,253,463	27,938,382	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,234,537
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary	27,253,463	27,938,382	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,234,537
DISCRETIONARY 302B ALLOCATION					
GENERAL PURPOSE	27,253,463	27,938,382	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,234,537
302B ALLOCATION	27,166,765	---	27,993,000	28,488,000	+1,321,235
OVER/UNDER	86,698	27,938,382	---	---	-86,698

Conference Report
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted	
400	TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL							400
500	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							500
600	Corps of Engineers - Civil							600
700	General investigations	116,259	90,500	149,000	---	144,500	+28,241	700
800	Construction, general	1,712,157	1,421,500	1,876,680	---	1,796,089	+83,932	800
900	Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	13,669	---	---	---	---	-13,669	900
1000	Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	22,268	---	---	---	---	-22,268	1000
1010	Rescissions	---	-94,000	---	---	---	---	1010
1100	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries,							1100
1200	Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana,							1200
1300	Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee	322,309	270,000	325,000	---	324,500	+2,191	1300
1320	Rescissions	---	-5,000	---	---	---	---	1320
1400	Operation and maintenance, general	1,956,314	1,931,000	1,982,000	---	1,959,101	+2,787	1400
1500	Regulatory program	139,174	150,000	140,000	---	145,000	+5,826	1500
1600	FUSRAP	139,174	140,000	190,000	---	165,000	+25,826	1600 050
1700	Flood control and coastal emergencies	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	1700
1720	Rescissions	---	-1,000	---	---	---	---	1720
1800	General expenses	159,056	167,000	167,000	---	167,000	+7,944	1800
1820	Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army	---	---	2,600	---	4,000	+4,000	1820 050
1900	Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil	4,580,380	4,120,000	4,832,280	---	4,705,190	+124,810	1900
2000	TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							2000
2100	Central Utah Project Completion Account							2100
2200	Central Utah project construction	26,880	30,806	30,806	---	30,806	+3,926	2200
2300	Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and							2300
2400	conservation	9,367	15,469	15,469	---	15,469	+6,102	2400
2500	Subtotal	36,247	46,275	46,275	---	46,275	+10,028	2500
2600	Program oversight and administration	1,718	1,734	1,734	---	1,734	+16	2600
2700	Total, Central Utah project completion account	37,965	48,009	48,009	---	48,009	+10,044	2700

Conference Report
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted	
2800	Bureau of Reclamation							2800
2900	Water and related resources	852,439	794,476	860,305	---	859,481	+7,042	2900
3000	Loan program	199	---	---	---	---	-199	3000
3200	Central Valley project restoration fund	39,366	54,695	54,695	---	54,695	+15,329	3200
3300	California Bay-Delta restoration	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3300
3400	Working capital fund (rescission)	-4,525	---	---	---	---	+4,525	3400
3500	Policy and administration	55,197	58,153	58,153	---	58,153	+2,956	3500
3600	Total, Bureau of Reclamation	942,676	922,324	973,153	---	972,329	+29,653	3600
3700	Total, title II, Department of the Interior	980,641	970,333	1,021,162	---	1,020,338	+39,697	3700
3800	TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							3800
3900	Energy supply	733,190	835,266	817,126	---	946,272	+213,082	3900
4000	Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	4,971	---	---	---	---	-4,971	4000
4100	Non-defense site acceleration completion	162,411	151,850	151,850	---	151,850	-10,561	4100
4200	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning							4200
4300	fund	414,027	500,200	500,200	---	499,007	+84,980	4300
4400	Non-defense environmental services	337,465	291,296	291,296	---	291,296	-46,169	4400
4500	Science	3,431,335	3,431,718	3,599,964	---	3,628,902	+197,567	4500
4600	Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	50,948	---	---	---	---	-50,948	4600
4700	Nuclear Waste Disposal	188,879	749,000	---	---	346,000	+157,121	4700
4800	Departmental administration	215,255	261,873	243,876	---	240,426	+25,171	4800
4900	Miscellaneous revenues	-123,000	-122,000	-122,000	---	-122,000	+1,000	4900
5000	Net appropriation	92,255	139,873	121,876	---	118,426	+26,171	5000
5100	Office of the Inspector General	39,229	41,508	41,508	---	41,508	+2,279	5100
5200	Atomic Energy Defense Activities							5200
5300	National Nuclear Security Administration:							5300
5400	Weapons activities	6,235,502	6,568,453	6,514,424	---	6,226,471	-9,031	5400 050
5410	Transfer from Department of Defense approps	---	---	---	---	(300,000)	(+300,000)	5410 050
5420	Total, Weapons activities (program level)	(6,235,502)	(6,568,453)	(6,514,424)	---	(6,526,471)	(+290,969)	5420
5500	Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,319,779	1,348,647	1,348,647	---	1,420,397	+100,618	5500 050
5600	Naval reactors	761,878	797,900	807,900	---	807,900	+46,022	5600 050
5700	Office of the Administrator	337,974	333,700	356,200	---	356,200	+18,226	5700 050
5800	Subtotal, National Nuclear Security							5800
5900	Administration	8,655,133	9,048,700	9,027,171	---	8,810,968	+155,835	5900

Conference Report
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted	
6000	Defense site acceleration completion	5,617,719	5,620,837	5,930,837	---	5,804,479	+186,760	6000 050
6040	High-level waste (Waste Incidental to							6040
6050	Reprocessing) (legislative proposal)	---	350,000	---	---	291,950	+291,950	6050 050
6060	Subtotal, Defense site acceleration completion	5,617,719	5,970,837	5,930,837	---	6,096,429	+478,710	6060
6100	Defense environmental services	985,296	982,470	957,976	---	937,976	-47,320	6100 050
6200	Defense environmental management privatization							6200
6300	(rescission)	-15,329	---	---	---	---	+15,329	6300 050
6400	Subtotal, Defense environmental management	6,587,686	6,953,307	6,888,813	---	7,034,405	+446,719	6400
6500	Other defense activities	670,510	663,636	697,059	---	692,691	+22,181	6500 050
6600	Defense nuclear waste disposal	387,699	131,000	131,000	---	231,000	-156,699	6600 050
6700	Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	16,301,028	16,796,643	16,744,043	---	16,769,064	+468,036	6700
6800	Power Marketing Administrations							6800
6900	Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power							6900
7000	Administration	4,869	5,200	5,200	---	5,200	+331	7000
7100	Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power							7100
7200	Administration	28,420	29,352	29,352	---	29,352	+932	7200
7300	Construction, rehabilitation, operation and							7300
7400	maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	175,778	173,100	173,100	---	173,100	-2,678	7400
7500	Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2,624	2,827	2,827	---	2,827	+203	7500
7600	Total, Power Marketing Administrations	211,691	210,479	210,479	---	210,479	-1,212	7600
7700	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission							7700
7800	Salaries and expenses	203,194	210,000	210,000	---	210,000	+6,806	7800
7900	Revenues applied	-203,194	-210,000	-210,000	---	-210,000	-6,806	7900
8000	Total, title III, Department of Energy	21,967,429	23,147,833	22,478,342	---	23,002,804	+1,035,375	8000
8100	TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES							8100
8200	Appalachian Regional Commission	65,611	66,000	38,500	---	66,000	+389	8200
8300	Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	19,444	20,268	20,268	---	20,268	+824	8300 050
8400	Delta Regional Authority	4,971	2,096	2,096	---	6,048	+1,077	8400
8500	Denali Commission	54,676	2,500	---	---	67,000	+12,324	8500

Conference Report
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted	
8600	Nuclear Regulatory Commission:							8600
8700	Salaries and expenses	618,328	662,777	662,777	---	662,777	+44,449	8700
8800	Revenues	-538,844	-534,354	-534,354	---	-534,354	+4,490	8800
8900	Subtotal	79,484	128,423	128,423	---	128,423	+48,939	8900
9000	Office of Inspector General	7,297	7,518	7,518	---	7,518	+221	9000
9100	Revenues	-6,716	-6,766	-6,766	---	-6,766	-50	9100
9200	Subtotal	581	752	752	---	752	+171	9200
9300	Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	80,065	129,175	129,175	---	129,175	+49,110	9300
9400	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,158	3,177	3,177	---	3,177	+19	9400
9420	Tennessee Valley Authority:							9420
9450	Office of Inspector General	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	9450
9500	Total, title IV, Independent agencies	227,925	232,216	193,216	---	291,668	+63,743	9500
9600	Grand total:							9600
9700	New budget (obligational) authority	27,756,375	28,470,382	28,525,000	---	29,020,000	+1,263,625	9700
9800	Appropriations	(27,776,229)	(28,570,382)	(28,525,000)	---	(29,020,000)	(+1,243,771)	9800
9900	Rescissions	(-19,854)	(-100,000)	---	---	---	(+19,854)	9900

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Subsidy appropriation	---	125,700	125,700	115,700	59,800	+59,800
Administrative expenses	72,465	73,200	73,200	73,200	73,200	+735
Inspector General	---	1,140	---	1,140	---	---
Negative subsidy	-34,000	-33,000	-33,000	-33,000	-33,000	+1,000
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	38,465	167,040	165,900	157,040	100,000	+61,535
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION						
Noncredit account:						
Administrative expenses	41,141	42,885	42,885	42,885	42,885	+1,744
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	-272,000	-278,000	-278,000	-278,000	-278,000	-6,000
Subsidy appropriation	23,858	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	+142
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-207,001	-211,115	-211,115	-211,115	-211,115	-4,114
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Trade and development agency	49,705	50,000	51,500	49,000	51,500	+1,795
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	-118,831	5,925	6,285	-5,075	-59,615	+59,216
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
United States Agency for International Development						
Child survival and health programs fund	1,824,174	1,420,000	1,648,500	1,550,000	1,550,000	-274,174
(Transfer out)	(-6,000)	---	(-6,000)	(-6,000)	(-6,000)	---
Development assistance	1,376,829	1,329,000	1,429,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	+83,171
(Transfer out)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	---
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)
International disaster assistance	253,993	385,500	355,500	385,500	370,000	+116,007
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	110,000	---	---	---	---	-110,000
(By transfer emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	(150,000)	---	---
(By transfer) (P.L. 108-106)	(110,000)	---	---	---	---	(-110,000)
Subtotal, Disaster assistance	363,993	385,500	355,500	385,500	370,000	+6,007
Transition Initiatives	54,676	62,800	47,500	50,000	49,000	-5,676
Development Credit Authority:						
(By transfer)	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	---
Administrative expenses	7,953	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	+47
Subtotal, Development assistance	3,627,625	3,205,300	3,488,500	3,453,500	3,437,000	-190,625
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	43,859	42,500	42,500	42,500	42,500	-1,359
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development	600,536	623,400	618,000	618,000	618,000	+17,464
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	40,000	---	---	---	---	-40,000
(By transfer)	(6,000)	---	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	---
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24,000)
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106) (Transfer to U.S. AID Office of Inspector General)	(-1,900)	---	---	---	---	(+1,900)
Subtotal, USAID	640,536	623,400	618,000	618,000	618,000	-22,536

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Capital Investment Fund	81,715	64,800	64,800	59,000	59,000	-22,715
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	16,600	---	---	---	---	-16,600
Subtotal, Capital investment fund	98,315	64,800	64,800	59,000	59,000	-39,315
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	34,794	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	+206
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)(By transfer)	(1,900)	---	---	---	---	(-1,900)
Subtotal, Operating expenses	34,794	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	+206
Total, USAID	4,445,129	3,971,000	4,248,800	4,208,000	4,191,500	-253,629
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic support fund:						
Israel	477,168	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	-117,168
Egypt	571,608	535,000	535,000	535,000	535,000	-36,608
Other	1,071,143	1,616,500	1,555,000	1,575,000	1,587,500	+516,357
Economic support fund (P.L. 108-106)	872,000	---	---	---	---	-872,000
(By transfer emergency)	(100,000)	---	---	---	---	(-100,000)
(By transfer)	---	---	(-150,000)	(-150,000)	(-150,000)	(-150,000)
Subtotal, Economic support fund	2,991,919	2,511,500	2,450,000	2,470,000	2,482,500	-509,419
International Fund for Ireland	18,391	8,500	18,500	---	18,500	+109
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	442,375	410,000	375,000	410,000	396,600	-45,775
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	584,531	550,000	550,000	560,000	560,000	-24,531
US emergency fund for complex international crises	---	100,000	---	---	---	---
Iraq relief and reconstruction fund (P.L. 108-106)	18,649,000	---	---	---	---	-18,649,000
(Transfer out) (P.L. 108-106)	(-210,000)	---	---	---	---	(+210,000)
(Transfer out emergency)	---	---	---	(-150,000)	---	---
Debt relief (P.L. 108-106)	---	---	---	---	---	---
CPA operating expenses (P.L. 108-106)	983,000	---	---	---	---	-983,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	23,669,216	3,580,000	3,393,500	3,440,000	3,457,600	-20,211,616
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriation	16,238	15,185	16,238	19,000	18,000	+1,762
African Development Foundation						
Appropriation	18,579	17,000	18,579	20,000	19,000	+421
Peace Corps						
Appropriation	308,171	401,000	330,000	310,000	320,000	+11,829
(By transfer)	(15,000)	---	---	---	---	(-15,000)
Millenium Challenge Corporation						
Appropriation	994,100	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,120,000	1,500,000	+505,900
Department of State						
Global HIV/AIDS initiative	488,103	1,450,000	1,260,000	1,450,000	1,385,000	+896,897
(Transfer out)	(-15,000)	---	---	---	---	(+15,000)
International narcotics control and law enforcement	240,274	358,820	328,820	328,820	328,820	+88,546
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	170,000	---	---	---	---	-170,000
Subtotal, Narcotics control	410,274	358,820	328,820	328,820	328,820	-81,454

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Andean Counterdrug Initiative	726,687	731,000	731,000	731,000	731,000	+4,313
(By transfer)	(17,000)	---	---	---	---	(-17,000)
Migration and refugee assistance	755,712	729,789	756,000	775,000	770,000	+14,288
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	29,823	20,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	+177
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	351,414	415,200	382,000	415,200	402,000	+50,586
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(5,000)	---	---
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	35,000	---	---	---	---	-35,000
Subtotal, Nonproliferation	386,414	415,200	382,000	415,200	402,000	+15,586
Conflict response fund	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
Subtotal, Department of State	2,797,013	3,704,809	3,477,820	3,770,020	3,646,820	+849,807
Department of the Treasury						
International Affairs Technical Assistance	18,888	17,500	19,000	17,500	19,000	+112
Debt restructuring	94,440	200,000	105,000	95,000	100,000	+5,560
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	113,328	217,500	124,000	112,500	119,000	+5,672
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	32,361,774	14,406,494	12,858,937	12,999,520	13,271,920	-19,089,854
Appropriations	(11,486,174)	(14,406,494)	(12,858,937)	(12,999,520)	(13,271,920)	(+1,785,746)
Emergency appropriations	(20,875,600)	---	---	---	---	(-20,875,600)
(By transfer)	(59,000)	(21,000)	(-123,000)	(-94,000)	(-99,000)	(-158,000)
(By transfer emergency appropriations)	211,900	---	---	150,000	---	-211,900
(Transfer out)	(-42,000)	(-21,000)	(-27,000)	(-51,000)	(-51,000)	(-9,000)
(Transfer out emergency appropriations)	-211,900	---	---	-150,000	---	+211,900

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Military Education and Training	91,159	89,730	89,730	89,730	89,730	-1,429
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants:						
Israel	2,147,256	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	+72,744
Egypt	1,292,330	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	+7,670
Other	829,079	1,437,500	1,257,500	1,257,500	1,263,500	+434,421
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	287,000	---	---	---	---	-287,000
(By transfer)	---	---	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)
(Transfer out)	(-17,000)	---	---	(-5,000)	---	(+17,000)
Subtotal, Grants	4,555,665	4,957,500	4,777,500	4,777,500	4,783,500	+227,835
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,000)	(-500)
Total, Foreign Military Financing	4,555,665	4,957,500	4,777,500	4,777,500	4,783,500	+227,835
Peacekeeping operations	74,458	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	+29,542
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000
Subtotal, Peacekeeping operations	124,458	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	-20,458
Total, title III, Military assistance	4,771,282	5,151,230	4,971,230	4,971,230	4,977,230	+205,948
Appropriations	(4,434,282)	(5,151,230)	(4,971,230)	(4,971,230)	(4,977,230)	(+542,948)
Emergency appropriations	(337,000)	---	---	---	---	(-337,000)
(By transfer)	---	---	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)
(Transfer out)	(-17,000)	---	---	(-5,000)	---	(+17,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,000)	(-500)

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Financial Institutions						
World Bank Group						
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Global Environment Facility	138,418	120,678	107,500	120,678	107,500	-30,918
Contribution to the International Development Association	907,812	1,061,310	850,000	820,000	850,000	-57,812
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	1,117	---	---	---	---	-1,117
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(4,475)	---	---	---	---	(-4,475)
Total, World Bank Group	1,047,347	1,181,988	957,500	940,678	957,500	-89,847
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,853	25,000	25,000	15,000	11,000	-13,853
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	143,569	112,212	112,212	59,691	100,000	-43,569
Contribution to the African Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	5,075	5,100	5,100	1,100	4,100	-975
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(79,610)	(79,533)	(79,533)	(79,533)	---	(-79,610)
Contribution to the African Development Fund	112,060	118,000	118,000	67,000	106,000	-6,060
Total, African Development Bank	117,135	123,100	123,100	68,100	110,100	-7,035
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	35,222	35,431	35,431	35,431	35,431	+209
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(122,085)	(121,997)	(121,997)	(121,997)	(121,997)	(-88)
Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development	14,915	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	+85
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,383,041	1,492,731	1,268,243	1,133,900	1,229,031	-154,010
International Organizations and Programs						
Appropriation	319,752	304,450	323,450	328,925	328,394	+8,642
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,702,793	1,797,181	1,591,693	1,462,825	1,557,425	-145,368
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(206,170)	(201,530)	(201,530)	(201,530)	(121,997)	(-84,173)
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Child survival and health programs fund (emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	150,000	---	---
Peacekeeping operations in Sudan (contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	75,000	---	---
(Emergency appropriation)	---	---	---	---	75,000	+75,000
International disaster and famine assistance (Emergency)	---	---	---	---	18,000	+18,000
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	38,717,018	21,360,830	19,428,145	19,653,500	19,839,960	-18,877,058
(Emergency appropriations)	(21,212,600)	---	---	(150,000)	(93,000)	(-21,119,600)
(Contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	(75,000)	---	---
(By transfer)	(59,000)	(21,000)	(27,000)	(56,000)	(51,000)	(-8,000)
(By transfer emergency appropriations)	211,900	---	---	150,000	---	-211,900
(Transfer out)	(-59,000)	(-21,000)	(-27,000)	(-56,000)	(-51,000)	(+8,000)
(Transfer out emergency appropriations)	-211,900	---	---	-150,000	---	+211,900
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,000)	(-500)
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(206,170)	(201,530)	(201,530)	(201,530)	(121,997)	(-84,173)
(Emergency Supplemental (P.L. 108-106))	(21,212,600)	---	---	(150,000)	(93,000)	(-21,119,600)

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Czech loans	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)	-21,212,600	---	---	---	---	+21,212,600
Emergency appropriations	---	---	---	-150,000	-93,000	-93,000
Contingent emergency appropriations	---	---	---	-75,000	---	---
Total, adjustments	-21,192,600	---	---	-225,000	-93,000	+21,099,600
Total (including adjustments)	17,524,418	21,360,830	19,428,145	19,428,500	19,746,960	+2,222,542
Amounts in this bill	(38,717,018)	(21,360,830)	(19,428,145)	(19,653,500)	(19,839,960)	(-18,877,058)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-21,192,600)	---	---	(-225,000)	(-93,000)	(+21,099,600)
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total mandatory and discretionary	17,524,418	21,360,830	19,428,145	19,428,500	19,746,960	+2,222,542
Mandatory	(43,859)	(42,500)	(42,500)	(42,500)	(42,500)	(-1,359)
Discretionary	(17,480,559)	(21,318,330)	(19,385,645)	(19,386,000)	(19,686,460)	(+2,205,901)

DIVISION D -- FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory	43,859	42,500	42,500	42,500	42,500	-1,359
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Mandatory	43,859	42,500	42,500	42,500	42,500	-1,359
Discretionary	17,480,559	21,318,330	19,385,645	19,386,000	19,704,460	+2,223,901
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Discretionary	17,480,559	21,318,330	19,385,645	19,386,000	19,704,460	+2,223,901
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary	17,524,418	21,360,830	19,428,145	19,428,500	19,746,960	+2,222,542
DISCRETIONARY 302(b) ALLOCATION						
302(b) allocation	---	---	19,386,000	19,386,000	19,386,000	+19,386,000
Over/under allocation	17,480,559	21,318,330	-355	---	318,460	-17,162,099

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	839,848	837,462	840,401	855,689	848,939
Wildland fire management:					
Preparedness	274,303	283,018	262,644	262,644	262,644
Fire suppression operations	192,903	221,523	221,523	221,523	221,523
Borrowing repayment (emergency)	98,416	---	---	---	---
Supplemental appropriations (P.L.108-287)	100,000	---	---	---	---
Other operations	217,971	238,558	258,932	258,932	258,932
Subtotal	883,593	743,099	743,099	743,099	743,099
Central hazardous materials fund	9,856	9,855	9,855	9,855	9,855
Construction	13,804	6,476	15,000	8,976	11,500
Land acquisition	18,370	24,000	4,500	22,850	11,350
Oregon and California grant lands	105,357	116,058	111,557	113,558	109,057
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite)	19,490	24,490	24,490	24,490	24,490
Offsetting fee collections	-19,490	-24,490	-24,490	-24,490	-24,490
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	12,405	12,405	12,405	12,405	12,405
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,893,233	1,759,355	1,746,817	1,776,432	1,756,205
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	956,483	950,987	970,494	966,265	977,205
Construction	59,808	22,111	48,400	37,136	53,400
Land acquisition	43,091	45,041	12,500	49,864	37,526
Landowner incentive program	29,630	50,000	15,000	29,000	22,000
Private stewardship grants	7,408	10,000	5,000	7,500	7,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	81,596	90,000	81,596	82,600	81,596
National wildlife refuge fund	14,237	14,414	14,414	14,414	14,414
North American wetlands conservation fund	37,531	54,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Neotropical migratory birds conservation fund	3,951	---	4,400	4,000	4,000
Multinational species conservation fund	5,532	9,500	5,900	5,700	5,800
State wildlife grants	69,138	80,000	67,500	75,000	70,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	1,308,405	1,326,053	1,263,204	1,309,479	1,310,941
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,609,560	1,686,067	1,686,067	1,688,915	1,707,282
United States Park Police	77,888	81,204	81,204	81,204	81,204
National recreation and preservation	61,776	37,736	53,877	63,023	61,832
Urban park and recreation fund	301	---	---	---	---
Historic preservation fund	73,583	77,533	71,533	71,250	72,750
Construction	329,879	329,880	297,628	330,019	307,362
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000
Land acquisition and state assistance	135,594	178,124	107,500	155,831	148,411
Total, National Park Service (net)	2,258,581	2,360,544	2,267,809	2,360,242	2,348,841
Appropriations	(2,288,581)	(2,390,544)	(2,297,809)	(2,390,242)	(2,378,841)
Rescission	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	937,985	919,788	944,498	939,486	948,921
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	263,510	275,305	275,305	274,905	272,905
Use of receipts	-100,230	-103,730	-103,730	-103,730	-103,730
Oil spill research	7,017	7,105	7,105	7,105	7,105
Total, Minerals Management Service	170,297	178,680	178,680	178,280	176,280
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	105,113	108,805	108,805	109,805	109,805
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	271	100	100	100	100
Subtotal	105,384	108,905	108,905	109,905	109,905

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	190,591	190,863	194,106	190,863	190,863
Legislative proposal	---	53,000	---	---	---
Subtotal	190,591	243,863	194,106	190,863	190,863
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	295,975	352,768	303,011	300,768	300,768
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,892,706	1,929,477	1,935,033	1,951,798	1,955,047
Construction	346,825	283,126	348,626	283,126	323,626
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	54,866	34,771	44,771	34,771	44,771
Indian guaranteed loan program account	6,417	6,421	6,421	6,421	6,421
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,300,814	2,253,795	2,334,851	2,276,116	2,329,865
Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories	48,024	45,215	47,215	46,535	48,535
Northern Marianas	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720
Subtotal	75,744	72,935	74,935	74,255	76,255
Compact of Free Association	4,379	3,941	3,499	3,400	3,499
Mandatory payments	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subtotal	6,379	5,941	5,499	5,400	5,499
Total, Insular Affairs	82,123	78,876	80,434	79,655	81,754
Departmental management	81,599	99,103	79,551	81,608	90,855
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(13,500)	---
By transfer from Central Hazardous Material Fund	---	---	-13,500	---	-13,500
Subtotal, Departmental management	81,599	99,103	66,051	81,608	77,355
Working capital fund (cancellation)	-20,000	---	---	---	---
Payments in lieu of taxes	224,696	226,000	226,000	230,000	230,000
Financial management system migration project	11,555	---	---	---	---
Office of the Solicitor	49,753	53,453	51,356	53,053	52,384
Office of Inspector General	38,271	39,400	37,655	38,100	37,800
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal trust programs	187,305	247,666	196,267	196,267	196,267
Indian land consolidation	21,709	70,000	42,000	50,000	35,000
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	209,014	317,666	238,267	246,267	231,267
Natural resource damage assessment fund	5,564	5,818	5,818	5,818	5,818
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	99	---	---	---	---
Total, Departmental Offices	682,674	820,316	705,581	734,501	716,378
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	9,847,964	9,971,299	9,744,451	9,875,304	9,888,199
Appropriations	(9,779,548)	(10,001,299)	(9,774,451)	(9,905,304)	(9,918,199)
Emergency appropriations	(98,416)	---	---	---	---
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and rangeland research	266,387	280,654	280,654	279,883	280,278
State and private forestry	304,344	294,388	282,446	291,169	296,626
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	24,853	---	---	---	---
National forest system	1,365,877	1,655,837	1,399,599	1,387,149	1,400,260

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference
Wildland fire management:					
Preparedness	671,621	666,227	693,627	686,000	686,000
Fire suppression operations	597,130	685,400	658,000	658,400	658,000
Borrowing repayment (emergency)	299,224	---	---	---	---
Supplemental appropriations (P.L.108-287)	400,000	---	---	---	---
Other operations	354,213	77,259	383,238	359,497	383,008
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-199)	24,853	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	2,347,041	1,428,886	1,734,865	1,703,897	1,727,008
Capital improvement and maintenance	555,227	501,059	522,940	516,169	521,952
Land acquisition	66,363	66,885	15,500	82,524	61,866
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,056	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	231	234	234	234	234
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	2,963	3,064	3,064	3,064	3,064
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	90	65	65	65	65
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	5,467	5,962	5,962	5,962	5,962
Total, Forest Service	4,939,899	4,238,103	4,246,398	4,271,185	4,298,384
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Deferral	-97,000	---	-237,000	-257,000	-257,000
Rescission	-88,000	-237,000	---	---	---
Fossil energy research and development	672,770	635,799	601,875	542,529	579,911
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	17,995	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Elk Hills School lands fund	---	36,000	---	---	---
Advance appropriations from previous years	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2005	36,000	---	---	---	---
Advance appropriations, FY 2006	---	---	36,000	36,000	36,000
Energy conservation	877,985	584,733	656,071	854,299	649,092
Economic regulation	1,034	---	---	---	---
Strategic petroleum reserve	170,949	172,100	172,100	172,100	172,100
Northeast home heating oil reserve	4,939	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Energy Information Administration	81,100	85,000	85,000	84,000	85,000
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,713,772	1,335,632	1,373,046	1,490,928	1,324,103
Appropriations	(1,826,772)	(1,536,632)	(1,538,046)	(1,675,928)	(1,509,103)
Advance appropriations	(72,000)	(36,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)
Rescissions	(-88,000)	(-237,000)	---	---	---
Deferral	(-97,000)	---	(-237,000)	(-257,000)	(-257,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services:					
Non-contract services	2,051,294	2,115,739	2,131,237	2,124,539	2,127,987
Contract care	479,070	479,085	479,085	491,085	487,085
Catastrophic health emergency fund	---	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Total, Indian health services	2,530,364	2,612,824	2,628,322	2,633,624	2,633,072
Indian health facilities	391,351	354,448	405,048	364,148	394,048
Total, Indian Health Service	2,921,715	2,967,272	3,033,370	2,997,772	3,027,120
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	13,366	11,000	11,000	5,000	5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	6,173	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	488,653	499,125	496,925	490,125	495,925
Facilities capital	107,626	128,900	122,900	136,900	127,900
Total, Smithsonian Institution	596,279	628,025	619,825	627,025	623,825

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	86,768	93,000	93,000	92,119	93,000
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	11,457	11,100	11,100	11,000	11,100
Total, National Gallery of Art	98,225	104,100	104,100	103,119	104,100
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	16,356	17,152	17,152	17,152	17,152
Construction	15,803	16,334	10,000	16,334	16,334
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,159	33,486	27,152	33,486	33,486
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	8,498	8,987	8,987	8,987	8,987
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration 1/	120,972	139,400	130,972	120,972	122,972
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	119,386	145,878	125,877	119,386	123,877
Matching grants	15,924	16,122	16,122	15,924	16,122
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	135,310	162,000	141,999	135,310	139,999
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	256,282	301,400	272,971	256,282	262,971
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	1,405	1,793	1,793	1,793	1,793
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	6,914	5,000	7,000	6,000	7,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	3,951	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	7,635	8,155	7,999	8,000	8,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	39,505	41,433	41,433	41,433	41,433
Presidio Trust					
Presidio trust fund	20,445	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	10,666,223	9,714,986	9,785,674	9,881,610	9,776,802
Appropriations	(10,430,293)	(9,915,986)	(9,950,674)	(10,066,610)	(9,961,802)
Emergency appropriations	(348,930)	---	---	---	---
Advance appropriations	(72,000)	(36,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)
Rescissions	(-88,000)	(-237,000)	---	---	---
Deferral	(-97,000)	---	(-237,000)	(-257,000)	(-257,000)
TITLE IV - EMERGENCY WIDLAND FIRE					
Bureau of Land Management					
Wildland Fire management:					
Fire suppression operations	---	---	100,000	100,000	100,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Wildland Fire management:					
Fire suppression operations	---	---	400,000	400,000	400,000
TOTAL, TITLE IV, EMERGENCY WILDLAND FIRE	---	---	500,000	500,000	500,000
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISION					
Across-the-board cut (.594%) (rescission) (sec. 501)	---	---	---	---	-120,024
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	20,514,187	19,686,285	20,030,125	20,256,914	20,044,977
Appropriations	(20,209,841)	(19,917,285)	(20,225,125)	(20,471,914)	(20,380,001)
Emergency appropriations	(447,346)	---	---	---	---
Advance appropriations	(72,000)	(36,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)
Rescissions	(-118,000)	(-267,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-150,024)
Deferral	(-97,000)	---	(-237,000)	(-257,000)	(-257,000)
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(13,500)	---

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
100	TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
150	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
200	TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES								
250	Grants to States:								
300	Adult Training, current year	186,891	188,000	188,000	186,107	186,107	-784	D	FF
350	Advance from prior year	(707,799)	(712,000)	(712,000)	(712,000)	(712,000)	(+4,201)	NA	
400	FY 2006	712,000	712,000	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	D	
450	Adult Training	898,891	900,000	900,000	898,107	898,107	-784		
500	Youth Training	995,059	1,000,965	1,000,965	994,242	994,242	-817	D	FF
550	Dislocated Worker Assistance, current year	330,192	251,669	330,192	348,048	348,048	+17,856	D	FF
600	Advance from prior year	(842,997)	(848,000)	(848,000)	(848,000)	(848,000)	(+5,003)	NA	
650	FY 2006	848,000	848,000	848,000	848,000	848,000	---	D	
700	Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,178,192	1,099,669	1,178,192	1,196,048	1,196,048	+17,856		
750	Federally Administered Programs:								
755	Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:								
760	Current year	64,227	71,371	89,227	71,371	71,371	+7,144	D	FF
770	Advance from prior year	(210,749)	(212,000)	(212,000)	(212,000)	(212,000)	(+1,251)	NA	
780	FY 2006	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	---	D	
790	Dislocated Worker Assistance Nat'l Reserve	276,227	283,371	301,227	283,371	283,371	+7,144		
793	Total, Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,454,419	1,383,040	1,479,419	1,479,419	1,479,419	+25,000		
800	Native Americans	54,675	55,000	54,675	55,000	54,675	---	D	FF
850	Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	76,370	---	76,370	76,370	76,370	---	D	FF
900	Job Corps:								
950	Operations	820,114	859,966	845,000	859,966	852,483	+32,369	D	FF
1000	Advance from prior year	(587,513)	(591,000)	(591,000)	(591,000)	(591,000)	(+3,487)	NA	
1050	FY 2006	591,000	591,000	591,000	591,000	591,000	---	D	
1100	Construction and Renovation	30,038	6,321	6,321	26,321	16,321	-13,717	D	FF
1150	Advance from prior year	(99,410)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(+590)	NA	
1200	FY 2006	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	D	
1250	Subtotal, Job Corps, program level	1,541,152	1,557,287	1,542,321	1,577,287	1,559,804	+18,652		
1300	National Activities:								
1350	Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	57,751	30,000	48,474	62,751	85,854	+28,103	D	FF
1400	Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offender	49,705	50,000	---	50,000	50,000	+295	D	FF
1450	Evaluation	8,986	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	-986	D	FF
1510	Prisoner Re-entry	---	40,000	---	40,000	20,000	+20,000	D	
1515	Community College initiative	---	250,000	---	125,000	125,000	+125,000	D	
1516	Community College initiative (NA) 1/	---	---	---	(125,000)	(125,000)	(+125,000)	NA	
1517	Subtotal, CC initiative, program level	---	250,000	---	250,000	250,000	+250,000		
1520	Personal reemployment accounts	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	D	
1525	Denali Commission	4,970	---	---	8,000	7,000	+2,030	D	
1550	Other	3,486	2,000	2,504	3,486	3,486	---	D	FF
1600	Subtotal, National activities	124,898	430,000	58,978	297,237	299,340	+174,442		
1650	Subtotal, Federal activities	2,073,322	2,325,658	2,033,571	2,289,265	2,273,560	+200,238		
1700	Current Year	1,170,322	1,422,658	1,130,571	1,386,265	1,370,560	+200,238		
1750	FY 2006	903,000	903,000	903,000	903,000	903,000	---		
2100	Total, Training and Employment Services	5,145,464	5,326,292	5,112,728	5,377,662	5,361,957	+216,493		UA
2150	Current Year	(2,682,464)	(2,863,292)	(2,649,728)	(2,914,662)	(2,898,957)	(+216,493)		UA
2200	FY 2006	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	---		UA
2300	COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	438,650	440,200	440,200	440,200	440,200	+1,550	D	FF
2400	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES	1,338,200	1,057,300	1,057,300	1,057,300	1,057,300	-280,900	M	
2600	STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT								
2650	SERVICE OPERATIONS								
2700	Unemployment Compensation:								
2750	State Operations	2,608,653	2,700,714	2,690,714	2,654,714	2,684,714	+76,061	TF	
2850	National Activities	9,876	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	+624	TF	
2950	Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation	2,618,529	2,711,214	2,701,214	2,665,214	2,695,214	+76,685		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable	
3100	Employment Service:							
3150	Allotments to States:							
3200	Federal Funds	23,163	23,300	23,300	23,163	23,300	+137	D
3250	Trust Funds	763,724	672,700	672,700	763,724	763,587	-137	TF
3300	Subtotal, allotments to States	786,887	696,000	696,000	786,887	786,887	---	
3350	ES National Activities	58,971	67,000	67,000	65,500	65,500	+6,529	TF
3400	Subtotal, Employment Service	845,858	763,000	763,000	852,387	852,387	+6,529	
3450	Federal Funds	23,163	23,300	23,300	23,163	23,300	+137	
3500	Trust Funds	822,695	739,700	739,700	829,224	829,087	+6,392	
3550	One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information	98,764	99,350	98,764	98,764	98,764	---	D
3600	Work Incentives Grants	19,753	19,870	19,870	19,870	19,870	+117	D FF
3650	Total, State Unemployment & Employment Srvcs	3,582,904	3,593,434	3,582,848	3,636,235	3,666,235	+83,331	
3700	Federal Funds	141,680	142,520	141,934	141,797	141,934	+254	
3750	Trust Funds	3,441,224	3,450,914	3,440,914	3,494,438	3,524,301	+83,077	
3800	ADVANCES TO THE UI AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS 2/	467,000	517,000	517,000	517,000	517,000	+50,000	M
3900	PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
3950	Adult Employment and Training	38,382	39,380	38,382	39,187	39,187	+805	D
4000	Trust Funds	6,814	6,980	6,814	6,957	6,957	+143	TF
4050	Youth Employment and Training	39,009	40,133	39,009	39,947	39,947	+938	D
4100	Employment Security	5,948	6,146	5,948	6,094	6,094	+146	D
4150	Trust Funds	53,624	55,722	48,624	51,000	48,624	-5,000	TF
4200	Apprenticeship Services	20,760	21,405	20,760	21,306	21,306	+546	D
4250	Executive Direction	8,400	8,718	6,900	8,568	6,900	-1,500	D
4300	Trust Funds	2,041	2,158	2,041	2,082	2,082	+41	TF
4350	Welfare to Work	2,371	376	376	2,474	376	-1,995	D
4400	Total, Program Administration	177,349	181,018	168,854	177,615	171,473	-5,876	
4450	Federal Funds	114,870	116,158	111,375	117,576	113,810	-1,060	
4500	Trust Funds	62,479	64,860	57,479	60,039	57,663	-4,816	
4550	Total, Employment and Training Administration	11,149,567	11,115,244	10,878,930	11,206,012	11,214,165	+64,598	
4600	Federal Funds	7,645,864	7,599,470	7,380,537	7,651,535	7,632,201	-13,663	
4650	Current Year	(5,182,864)	(5,136,470)	(4,917,537)	(5,188,535)	(5,169,201)	(-13,663)	
4700	FY 2006	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	---	
4750	Trust Funds	3,503,703	3,515,774	3,498,393	3,554,477	3,581,964	+78,261	
4800	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
4850	Enforcement and Participant Assistance	102,730	110,330	110,330	110,330	110,330	+7,600	D
4900	Policy and Compliance Assistance	16,907	17,497	17,497	17,497	17,497	+590	D
4950	Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Admin	4,403	4,518	4,518	4,518	4,518	+115	D
5000	Total, EBSA	124,040	132,345	132,345	132,345	132,345	+8,305	
5050	PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
5060	Pension insurance activities	---	(12,211)	(12,211)	(12,211)	(12,211)	(+12,211)	NA
5070	Pension plan termination	---	(169,739)	(169,739)	(169,739)	(169,739)	(+169,739)	NA
5080	Operational support	---	(84,380)	(84,380)	(84,380)	(84,380)	(+84,380)	NA
5100	Program Adm. subject to limitation (TF)	20,553	---	---	---	---	-20,553	TF
5150	Termination services not subject to limitation (NA)	(212,219)	---	---	---	---	(-212,219)	NA
5200	Total, PBGC	20,553	---	---	---	---	-20,553	
5250	Total, PBGC (Program level)	(232,772)	(266,330)	(266,330)	(266,330)	(266,330)	(+33,558)	
5300	EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION							
5350	SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
5400	Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	160,096	165,933	165,933	165,933	165,933	+5,837	D
5450	Office of Labor-Management Standards	38,580	43,545	43,545	40,646	42,096	+3,516	D
5500	Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	79,442	82,078	79,442	82,078	80,760	+1,318	D
5550	Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	96,754	99,528	96,754	99,528	98,141	+1,387	D
5650	Trust Funds	2,021	2,058	2,021	2,058	2,040	+19	TF
5700	Program Direction and Support	15,123	16,152	15,123	15,627	15,375	+252	D
5750	Total, ESA salaries and expenses	392,016	409,294	402,818	405,870	404,345	+12,329	
5800	Federal Funds	389,995	407,236	400,797	403,812	402,305	+12,310	
5850	Trust Funds	2,021	2,058	2,021	2,058	2,040	+19	

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable	
5900 SPECIAL BENEFITS							
5950 Federal employees compensation benefits	160,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	+70,000	M
6000 Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	M
6050 Total, Special Benefits	163,000	233,000	233,000	233,000	233,000	+70,000	
6060 SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS							
6065 Benefit payments	390,848	358,806	358,806	358,806	358,806	-32,042	M
6070 Administration	6,143	5,194	5,194	5,194	5,194	-949	M
6075 Subtotal, Black Lung, FY 2005 program level	396,991	364,000	364,000	364,000	364,000	-32,991	
6080 Less funds advanced in prior year	-97,000	-88,000	-88,000	-88,000	-88,000	+9,000	M
6085 Total, Black Lung, current request, FY 2005	299,991	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	-23,991	
6090 New advances, 1st quarter FY 2006	88,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	-7,000	M
6095 Total, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	387,991	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	-30,991	
6100 ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS							
6150 COMPENSATION FUND							
6200 Program Benefits	(221,000)	(221,000)	(221,000)	(221,000)	(221,000)	---	NA
6250 Administrative Expenses	51,651	40,821	40,821	40,821	40,821	-10,830	M
6300 Total, Energy Emp Occupational Illness Comp Fund	51,651	40,821	40,821	40,821	40,821	-10,830	
6350 BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND							
6400 Benefit payments and interest on advances	998,901	1,001,951	1,001,951	1,001,951	1,001,951	+3,050	M
6450 Employment Standards Adm. S&E	32,004	32,646	32,646	32,646	32,646	+642	M
6500 Departmental Management S&E	23,401	23,705	23,705	23,705	23,705	+304	M
6550 Departmental Management, Inspector General	338	342	342	342	342	+4	M
6600 Subtotal, Black Lung Disability	1,054,644	1,058,644	1,058,644	1,058,644	1,058,644	+4,000	
6650 Treasury Administrative Costs	356	356	356	356	356	---	M
6700 Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,055,000	1,059,000	1,059,000	1,059,000	1,059,000	+4,000	
6750 Total, Employment Standards Administration	2,049,658	2,099,115	2,092,639	2,095,691	2,094,166	+44,508	
6800 Federal Funds	2,047,637	2,097,057	2,090,618	2,093,633	2,092,126	+44,489	
6810 Current year	(1,959,637)	(2,016,057)	(2,009,618)	(2,012,633)	(2,011,126)	(+51,489)	
6820 FY 2006	(88,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)	(-7,000)	
6850 Trust Funds	2,021	2,058	2,021	2,058	2,040	+19	
6900 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
6950 SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
7000 Safety and Health Standards	15,920	16,132	16,132	16,668	16,132	+212	D
7050 Federal Enforcement	166,015	171,020	171,020	171,020	171,020	+5,005	D
7100 State Programs	91,959	91,747	91,747	91,747	91,747	-212	D
7150 Technical Support	21,593	20,909	20,909	20,909	20,909	-684	D
7200 Compliance Assistance:							
7250 Federal Assistance	67,049	71,430	71,430	71,430	71,430	+4,381	D
7300 State Consultation Grants	52,211	53,792	53,792	53,792	53,792	+1,581	D
7350 Training Grants	10,510	4,000	4,000	10,510	10,510	---	D
7400 Subtotal, Compliance Assistance	129,770	129,222	129,222	135,732	135,732	+5,962	D
7450 Safety and Health Statistics	22,237	22,382	22,382	22,382	22,382	+145	D
7500 Executive Direction and Administration	10,047	10,187	10,187	10,187	10,187	+140	D
7550 Total, OSHA	457,541	461,599	461,599	468,645	468,109	+10,568	

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable	
7600	MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
7650	SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
7700	Coal Enforcement	115,339	114,889	114,889	117,769	116,329	+990	D
7750	Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	65,985	66,782	66,782	67,798	67,290	+1,305	D
7800	Standards Development	2,326	2,333	2,333	2,372	2,353	+27	D
7850	Assessments	4,170	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	+1,110	D
7900	Educational Policy and Development	30,356	31,507	31,507	31,507	31,507	+1,151	D
7950	Technical Support	24,545	25,064	25,064	25,564	25,314	+769	D
7975	Program evaluation and information resources (PEIR)	13,963	17,666	17,666	17,666	17,666	+3,703	D
8000	Program Administration	12,173	12,046	12,046	12,046	15,796	+3,623	D
8050	Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	268,857	275,567	275,567	280,002	281,535	+12,678	
8100	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
8150	SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
8200	Employment and Unemployment Statistics	160,431	164,026	164,026	164,026	164,026	+3,595	D
8250	Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	74,667	78,473	78,473	78,473	78,473	+3,806	TF
8300	Prices and Cost of Living	166,344	170,736	170,736	170,736	170,736	+4,392	D
8350	Compensation and Working Conditions	77,614	79,827	79,827	79,827	79,827	+2,213	D
8400	Productivity and Technology	10,294	10,588	10,588	10,588	10,588	+294	D
8450	Executive Direction and Staff Services	29,146	29,868	29,868	29,868	29,868	+722	D
8500	Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	518,496	533,518	533,518	533,518	533,518	+15,022	
8550	Federal Funds	443,829	455,045	455,045	455,045	455,045	+11,216	
8600	Trust Funds	74,667	78,473	78,473	78,473	78,473	+3,806	
8650	OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY							D
8700	Ofce of Disability Employ. Policy, salaries & expenses	47,024	47,555	47,555	47,555	47,555	+531	D
8850	DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
8900	SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
8950	Executive Direction	27,084	33,206	27,084	27,084	27,084	---	D
9000	Departmental IT Crosscut	48,219	33,565	30,000	33,565	30,000	-18,219	D
9050	Departmental Management Crosscut	4,965	10,100	5,000	4,965	5,000	+35	D
9100	Legal Services	80,412	84,007	80,412	84,007	80,412	---	D
9150	Trust Funds	314	322	314	322	314	---	TF
9200	International Labor Affairs	109,862	30,545	35,545	110,500	94,000	-15,862	D
9250	Administration and Management	33,153	32,675	32,675	33,859	32,675	-478	D
9275	Frances Perkins building security enhancements	---	15,000	7,000	15,000	7,000	+7,000	D
9300	Adjudication	25,872	26,683	25,872	26,683	25,872	---	D
9350	Women's Bureau	9,201	9,554	9,554	9,554	9,554	+353	D
9400	Civil Rights Activities	6,114	6,287	6,287	6,287	6,287	+173	D
9450	Chief Financial Officer	5,123	5,224	5,224	5,224	5,224	+101	D
9500	Total, Salaries and expenses	350,319	287,168	264,967	357,050	323,422	-26,897	
9550	Federal Funds	350,005	286,846	264,653	356,728	323,108	-26,897	
9600	Trust Funds	314	322	314	322	314	---	
9650	VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING							
9725	State administration, Grants	161,408	162,415	162,415	162,415	162,415	+1,007	TF
9900	Federal Administration	28,857	29,683	34,683	29,683	30,683	+1,826	TF
9925	National Veterans Training Institute	1,988	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+12	TF
9950	Homeless Veterans Program	18,888	19,000	19,000	24,000	21,000	+2,112	D
10000	Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	7,505	7,550	7,550	8,683	8,550	+1,045	D FF
10050	Total, Veterans Employment and Training	218,646	220,648	225,648	226,781	224,648	+6,002	
10100	Federal Funds	26,393	26,550	26,550	32,683	29,550	+3,157	
10150	Trust Funds	192,253	194,098	199,098	194,098	195,098	+2,845	
10200	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL							
10250	Program Activities	59,643	64,029	64,029	64,029	64,029	+4,386	D
10300	Trust Funds	5,696	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	-135	TF
10400	Total, Office of the Inspector General	65,339	69,590	69,590	69,590	69,590	+4,251	
10450	Federal funds	59,643	64,029	64,029	64,029	64,029	+4,386	
10500	Trust funds	5,696	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	-135	
10550	Total, Departmental Management	634,304	577,406	560,205	653,421	617,660	-16,644	
10600	Federal Funds	436,041	377,425	355,232	453,440	416,687	-19,354	
10650	Trust Funds	198,263	199,981	204,973	199,981	200,973	+2,710	

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
10675	WORKING CAPITAL FUND								
10680	Working capital fund	13,768	25,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	-3,768		
10700	Total, Title I, Department of Labor	15,283,808	15,267,349	14,992,358	15,432,189	15,399,053	+115,245		
10750	Federal Funds	11,484,601	11,471,063	11,208,498	11,597,200	11,535,603	+51,002		
10800	Current Year	(8,933,601)	(8,927,063)	(8,664,498)	(9,053,200)	(8,991,603)	(+58,002)		
10850	FY 2006	(2,551,000)	(2,544,000)	(2,544,000)	(2,544,000)	(2,544,000)	(-7,000)		
10900	Trust Funds	3,799,207	3,796,286	3,783,860	3,834,989	3,863,450	+64,243		
10930	Title I Footnotes:								
10931	1/ Funding from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve								
10932	2/ Two year availability.								
10950	TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
11000	HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
11050	HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES								
11060	BUREAU OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE								
11100	Community health centers	1,617,381	1,835,925	1,835,925	1,867,381	1,748,381	+131,000	D	
11125	Free Clinics Medical Malpractice	4,821	4,821	---	4,821	100	-4,721	D	
11130	Radiation Exposure Compensation Act	1,974	1,974	1,974	1,974	1,974	---	D	
11132	Community Access Program	83,674	9,998	---	88,674	83,674	---	D	
11134	Hansen's Disease Services	17,413	17,413	17,413	17,413	17,413	---	D	
11136	Buildings and Facilities	249	249	249	249	249	---	D	
11138	Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's	2,033	2,033	2,033	2,033	2,033	---	D	
11140	Black lung clinics	5,963	5,963	5,963	6,000	6,000	+37	D	
11142	Subtotal, Bureau of Primary Health Care	1,733,508	1,878,376	1,863,557	1,988,545	1,859,824	+126,316		
11149	BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS								
11150	National Health Service Corps:								
11200	Field placements	45,506	45,735	45,506	45,735	45,506	---	D	
11250	Recruitment	124,397	159,132	124,397	127,397	87,078	-37,319	D	
11300	Subtotal, National Health Service Corps	169,903	204,867	169,903	173,132	132,584	-37,319		
11350	Health Professions								
11400	Training for Diversity:								
11450	Centers of excellence	33,882	---	33,882	33,882	33,882	---	D	
11500	Health careers opportunity program	35,935	---	35,935	35,935	35,935	---	D	
11550	Faculty loan repayment	1,313	---	1,313	1,313	1,313	---	D	
11600	Scholarships for disadvantaged students	47,510	9,897	47,510	47,510	47,510	---	D	
11650	Subtotal, Training for Diversity	118,640	9,897	118,640	118,640	118,640	---		UA
11700	Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry	81,742	---	63,857	90,742	89,542	+7,800	D	UA
11750	Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:								
11800	Area health education centers	29,206	---	29,206	29,206	29,206	---	D	
11850	Health education and training centers	3,851	---	3,851	3,851	3,851	---	D	
11900	Allied health and other disciplines	11,849	---	11,849	11,849	11,849	---	D	
11950	Geriatric programs	31,805	---	31,805	31,805	31,805	---	D	
12000	Quentin N. Burdick pgm for rural training	6,126	---	2,255	6,126	6,126	---	D	
12050	Subtotal, Interdisciplinary Comm. Linkages	82,837	---	78,966	82,837	82,837	---		UA
12100	Health Professions Workforce Info & Analysis	722	999	---	999	722	---	D	
12150	Public Health Workforce Development:								
12200	Public health, preventive med. & dental pgms	9,170	---	6,970	9,170	9,170	---	D	
12250	Health administration programs	1,079	---	1,045	1,079	1,079	---	D	
12300	Subtotal, Public Health Workforce Development	10,249	---	8,015	10,249	10,249	---		UA
12399	Nursing Programs:								
12400	Advanced Education Nursing	58,636	43,637	53,634	58,636	58,636	---	D	UA
12450	Nurse education, practice, and retention	31,768	41,765	36,765	41,765	36,765	+4,997	D	
12500	Nursing workforce diversity	16,402	21,399	16,402	21,399	16,402	---	D	UA
12505	Loan repayment and scholarship program	26,736	31,738	31,738	31,742	31,738	+5,002	D	
12515	Comprehensive geriatric education	3,478	3,478	3,478	3,478	3,478	---	D	
12520	Nursing faculty loan program	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870	---	D	
12525	Subtotal, Nursing programs	141,890	146,887	146,887	161,890	151,889	+9,999		
12550	Subtotal, Health Professions	436,080	157,783	416,365	465,357	453,879	+17,799		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
12600	Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education	303,170	303,258	303,258	303,258	303,170	---	D	
12610	National Practitioner Data Bank	16,000	15,700	15,700	15,700	15,700	-300	D	
12615	User Fees	-16,000	-15,700	-15,700	-15,700	-15,700	+300	D	
12620	Health Care Integrity and Protection Data Bank	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	D	
12625	User Fees	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	D	
12630	Subtotal, Bureau of Health Professions	909,153	665,908	889,526	941,747	889,633	-19,520		
12745	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BUREAU								
12750	Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	729,817	729,817	729,817	734,817	729,817	---	D	
12775	Sickle cell service demonstrations	---	---	---	---	200	+200		
12800	Traumatic Brain Injury	9,375	9,375	9,375	9,375	9,375	---	D	
12950	Healthy Start	97,751	97,751	97,751	105,000	103,376	+5,625	D	
13000	Universal Newborn Hearing	9,872	---	9,872	9,872	9,872	---	D	UA
13005	Emergency medical services for children	19,860	19,860	19,860	20,360	20,000	+140	D	
13010	Poison control	23,696	23,696	23,696	24,000	23,696	---	D	
13015	Subtotal, Maternal and Child Health Bureau	890,371	880,499	890,371	903,424	896,336	+5,965		
13020	HIV/AIDS BUREAU								
13025	Ryan White AIDS Programs:								
13030	Emergency Assistance	615,023	615,023	615,023	615,023	615,023	---	D	
13035	Comprehensive Care Programs	1,085,900	1,120,900	1,140,900	1,120,900	1,130,900	+45,000	D	
13040	AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	(748,872)	(783,872)	(803,872)	(783,872)	(793,872)	(+45,000)	NA	
13045	Early Intervention Program	197,170	197,170	197,170	197,170	197,170	---	D	
13050	Pediatric HIV/AIDS	73,108	73,108	73,108	73,108	73,108	---	D	
13055	AIDS Dental Services	13,325	13,325	13,325	13,325	13,325	---	D	
13060	Education and Training Centers	35,335	35,335	35,335	35,335	35,335	---	D	
13065	Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	2,019,861	2,054,861	2,074,861	2,054,861	2,064,861	+45,000		
13070	Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---		
13075	Subtotal, Ryan White AIDs program level	2,044,861	2,079,861	2,099,861	2,079,861	2,089,861	+45,000		
13100	Emergency drug assistance	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000		
13105	Telehealth	3,949	3,949	3,949	5,000	3,949	---	D	
13110	Subtotal, HIV/AIDS Bureau	2,043,810	2,058,810	2,078,810	2,059,861	2,068,810	+25,000		
13200	SPECIAL PROGRAMS BUREAU								
13205	Organ Transplantation	24,632	24,632	24,632	24,632	24,632	---	D	UA
13210	Cord Blood Stem Cell Bank	9,941	9,941	---	9,941	9,941	---	D	
13215	Bone Marrow Program	22,662	22,662	25,662	22,662	25,662	+3,000	D	
13220	Trauma Care	3,449	---	3,449	4,000	3,449	---	D	UA
13225	State Planning Grants for Health Care Access	14,810	---	14,810	8,000	11,000	-3,810	D	UA
13230	Subtotal, Special programs bureau	75,494	57,235	68,553	69,235	74,684	-810		
13300	RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS								
13305	Rural outreach grants	39,601	11,098	30,124	39,601	39,601	---	D	
13310	Rural Health Research	8,902	8,902	8,902	8,902	8,902	---	D	
13315	Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	39,499	---	32,500	39,499	39,499	---	D	
13320	Rural and community access to emergency devices	10,933	2,015	5,000	10,933	9,000	-1,933	D	UA
13325	Rural EMS	497	---	---	997	500	+3	D	
13330	State Offices of Rural Health	8,390	8,390	8,390	8,390	8,390	---	D	UA
13335	Denali Commission	34,793	22,000	---	41,794	40,000	+5,207	D	
13340	Subtotal, Rural health programs	142,615	52,405	84,916	150,116	145,892	+3,277		
14300	Family Planning	278,283	278,283	278,283	308,283	288,283	+10,000	D	UA
14350	Health Care-related Facilities and activities	371,536	---	---	371,536	484,629	+113,093	D	
14850	Program Management	148,533	151,317	151,317	148,533	148,533	---	D	
14900	Total, Health resources and services	6,593,303	6,022,833	6,305,333	6,941,280	6,856,624	+263,321		
14910	Total, Health resources & services program level	(6,618,303)	(6,047,833)	(6,330,333)	(6,966,280)	(6,881,624)	(+263,321)		
14915	Evaluation tap funding	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---		
15050	HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS (HEAL) PROGRAM:								
15100	Liquidating account	(25,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(-21,000)	NA	
15150	Program management	3,353	3,270	3,270	3,270	3,270	-83	D	
15200	Total, HEAL	3,353	3,270	3,270	3,270	3,270	-83		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
15250	VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:								
15300	Post-FY 1988 claims	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	---	M	
15350	HRSA administration	3,190	3,176	3,176	3,176	3,176	-14	D	
15400	Total, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	69,190	69,176	69,176	69,176	69,176	-14		
15450	Total, Health Resources and Services Admin	6,665,846	6,095,279	6,377,779	7,013,726	6,929,070	+263,224		
15475	Total, HRSA program level	(6,715,846)	(6,124,279)	(6,406,779)	(7,042,726)	(6,958,070)	(+242,224)		
15500	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION								
15600	Infectious Diseases	1,641,600	1,643,599	1,660,599	1,675,800	1,666,455	+24,855	D	UA
15601	Evaluation Tap Funding	(12,794)	(12,794)	(12,794)	(12,794)	(12,794)	---	NA	
15602	Subtotal, Program level	1,654,394	1,656,393	1,673,393	1,688,594	1,679,249	+24,855		
15650	Health Promotion	932,067	989,780	993,802	988,090	1,032,802	+100,735	D	
15700	Health Information and Service	96,449	96,449	96,523	96,449	95,247	-1,202	D	
15701	Evaluation Tap Funding	(120,243)	(120,243)	(139,209)	(139,209)	(134,235)	(+13,992)	NA	
15702	Subtotal, Program level	216,692	216,692	235,732	235,658	229,482	+12,790		
15750	Environmental health and injury	282,926	282,926	287,327	290,126	288,168	+5,242	D	
15800	Occupational safety and health 1/	241,307	242,906	244,505	212,490	200,674	-40,633	D	
15810	Evaluation Tap Funding	(35,681)	(35,681)	(35,681)	(82,097)	(87,071)	(+51,390)	NA	
15815	Subtotal, Program level	276,988	278,587	280,186	294,587	287,745	+10,757		
15850	Global health	279,943	304,445	302,051	305,239	296,380	+16,437	D	UA
15900	Public Health research	29,107	---	14,583	---	---	-29,107	D	
15910	Evaluation Tap Funding	---	(15,000)	(15,000)	(35,000)	(31,000)	(+31,000)	NA	
15915	Subtotal, Program level	29,107	15,000	29,583	35,000	31,000	+1,893		
15950	Public health improvement and leadership	220,225	188,074	187,312	261,858	269,145	+48,920	D	
15951	Evaluation Tap Funding	(12,463)	(12,463)	(12,463)	---	---	(-12,463)	NA	
15952	Subtotal, Program level	232,688	200,537	199,775	261,858	269,145	+36,457		
16000	Preventive health and health services block grant	131,814	131,814	108,516	131,814	131,814	---	D	
16050	Buildings and Facilities	260,454	81,500	81,500	294,500	272,000	+11,546	D	
16150	Business services	251,273	252,061	252,060	282,226	281,226	+29,953	D	
16155	Evaluation Tap Funding	(30,953)	(33,953)	(33,953)	---	---	(-30,953)	NA	
16157	Subtotal, Program level	282,226	286,014	286,013	282,226	281,226	-1,000		
16400	Total, Centers for Disease Control	4,367,165	4,213,554	4,228,778	4,538,592	4,533,911	+166,746		
16420	Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	(212,134)	(230,134)	(249,100)	(269,100)	(265,100)	(+52,966)		
16425	Total, Centers for Disease Control program level	(4,579,299)	(4,443,688)	(4,477,878)	(4,807,692)	(4,799,011)	(+219,712)		
16550	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH								
16600	National Cancer Institute	4,735,973	4,865,525	4,870,025	4,894,900	4,865,525	+129,552	D	UA
16610	Evaluation Tap Funding	---	(4,500)	---	---	---	---	NA	
16650	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,878,106	2,965,453	2,963,953	2,985,900	2,965,453	+87,347	D	UA
16700	National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research	383,048	394,080	394,080	399,200	395,080	+12,032	D	
16740	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1,671,240	1,727,696	1,726,196	1,739,100	1,727,696	+56,456	D	
16775	Juvenile diabetes (mandatory)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---	NA	
16780	Subtotal, NIDDK	1,821,240	1,877,696	1,876,196	1,889,100	1,877,696	+56,456	NA	
16800	National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	1,500,693	1,547,123	1,545,623	1,569,100	1,552,123	+51,430	D	
16850	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	4,153,925	4,340,007	4,340,007	4,307,185	4,340,007	+186,082	D	
16900	Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	149,115	100,000	100,000	149,115	100,000	-49,115	D	
16950	Subtotal, NIAID	4,303,040	4,440,007	4,440,007	4,456,300	4,440,007	+136,967	D	

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
17000	National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,904,777	1,959,810	1,959,810	1,975,500	1,959,810	+55,033	D	
17050	National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	1,241,845	1,280,915	1,280,915	1,288,900	1,280,915	+39,070	D	
17100	National Eye Institute	652,738	671,578	671,578	680,300	674,578	+21,840	D	
17150	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	631,063	650,027	650,027	655,100	650,027	+18,964	D	
17250	National Institute on Aging	1,024,598	1,055,666	1,055,666	1,094,500	1,060,666	+36,068	D	UA
17300	National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal								
17350	and Skin Diseases	500,908	515,378	515,378	520,900	515,378	+14,470	D	
17400	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication								
17450	Disorders	381,946	393,507	393,507	399,000	397,507	+15,561	D	
17500	National Institute of Nursing Research	134,701	139,198	139,198	140,200	139,198	+4,497	D	
17550	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	428,425	441,911	441,911	444,900	441,911	+13,486	D	UA
17600	National Institute on Drug Abuse	990,787	1,012,760	1,012,760	1,026,200	1,014,760	+23,973	D	UA
17610	Evaluation tap funding	---	(6,300)	(6,300)	---	---	---	NA	
17650	National Institute of Mental Health	1,381,266	1,420,609	1,420,609	1,436,800	1,423,609	+42,343	D	UA
17700	National Human Genome Research Institute	478,828	492,670	492,670	496,400	492,670	+13,842	D	
17750	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and								
17800	Bioengineering	288,830	297,647	297,647	300,800	300,647	+11,817	D	UA
17850	National Center for Research Resources	1,178,956	1,094,141	1,094,141	1,213,400	1,124,141	-54,815	D	
17900	National Center for Complementary and Alternative								
17950	Medicine	116,943	121,116	121,116	121,900	123,116	+6,173	D	
18000	National Center on Minority Health and Health								
18050	Disparities	191,456	196,780	196,780	197,900	197,780	+6,324	D	
18100	John E. Fogarty International Center	65,344	67,182	67,182	67,600	67,182	+1,838	D	
18150	National Library of Medicine	308,476	316,947	316,947	316,900	317,947	+9,471	D	UA
18155	Evaluation Tap Funding	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	---	NA	
18157	Subtotal, NLM	316,676	325,147	325,147	325,100	326,147	+9,471		
18200	Office of the Director	327,089	359,645	359,645	364,100	361,145	+34,056	D	
18250	Buildings and Facilities	98,972	99,500	99,500	114,500	111,177	+12,205	D	
18400	Total, National Institutes of Health (NIH)	27,800,048	28,526,871	28,526,871	28,900,300	28,600,048	+800,000		
18450	Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	-149,115	-100,000	-100,000	-149,115	-100,000	+49,115		
18480	Evaluation Tap Funding	(8,200)	(19,000)	(14,500)	(8,200)	(8,200)	---		
18500	Total, NIH, Program Level	(27,659,133)	(28,445,871)	(28,441,371)	(28,759,385)	(28,508,248)	(+849,115)		
18600	SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES								
18601	ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)								
18650	Mental Health:								
18700	Programs of Regional and National Significance	240,796	270,548	257,420	303,128	276,646	+35,850	D	
18750	Mental Health block grant	412,840	414,267	414,267	414,267	414,267	+1,427	D	
18775	Evaluation Tap Funding	(21,850)	(21,803)	(21,803)	(21,803)	(21,803)	(-47)	NA	
18800	Children's Mental Health	102,354	106,013	106,013	106,013	106,013	+3,659	D	
18850	Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	49,760	55,251	55,251	55,251	55,251	+5,491	D	
18875	Samaritan initiative	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	D	
18900	Protection and Advocacy	34,620	34,620	36,000	34,620	34,620	---	D	
18950	Subtotal, Mental Health	840,370	890,699	868,951	913,279	886,797	+46,427		
19000	Substance Abuse Treatment:								
19050	Programs of Regional and National Significance	419,219	512,732	414,919	419,717	421,646	+2,427	D	
19075	Evaluation Tap Funding	---	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(+4,300)	NA	
19100	Substance Abuse block grant	1,699,946	1,753,035	1,710,035	1,753,035	1,710,035	+10,089	D	
19125	Evaluation Tap Funding	(79,200)	(79,200)	(79,200)	(79,200)	(79,200)	---	NA	
19150	Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment	2,119,165	2,265,767	2,124,954	2,172,752	2,131,681	+12,516		
19155	Subtotal, Program level	2,198,365	2,349,267	2,208,454	2,256,252	2,215,181	+16,816		
19200	Substance Abuse Prevention:								
19250	Programs of Regional and National Significance	198,458	196,018	200,000	198,940	200,428	+1,970	D	
19350	Program Management and Buildings and Facilities	75,915	76,455	76,455	76,455	76,455	+540	D	
19352	Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)	(+2,000)	NA	
19353	Subtotal, Program level	91,915	92,455	92,455	94,455	94,455	+2,540		
19400	Total, SAMHSA	3,233,908	3,428,939	3,270,360	3,361,426	3,295,361	+61,453		UA
19405	Evaluation Tap funding	(117,050)	(121,303)	(121,303)	(123,303)	(123,303)	(+6,253)		
19410	Total, SAMHSA program level	(3,350,958)	(3,550,242)	(3,391,663)	(3,484,729)	(3,418,664)	(+67,706)		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable	
19500	AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY							
19550	Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:							
19650	Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(245,695)	(245,695)	(245,695)	(260,695)	(260,695)	(+15,000)	NA
19700	Clinial effectiveness research (non-add)	---	---	---	(15,000)	(15,000)	(+15,000)	NA
19750	Reducing medical errors (non-add)	(79,500)	(84,000)	(84,000)	(84,000)	(84,000)	(+4,500)	NA
19800	Subtotal (including Evaluation Tap funding)	(245,695)	(245,695)	(245,695)	(260,695)	(260,695)	(+15,000)	
19850	Health Insurance and Expenditure Surveys:							NA
19950	Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(55,300)	(55,300)	(55,300)	(55,300)	(55,300)	---	NA
20100	Program Support:							D
20150	Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(2,700)	(2,700)	(2,700)	(2,700)	(2,700)	---	NA
20300	Total, AHRQ Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(303,695)	(303,695)	(303,695)	(318,695)	(318,695)	(+15,000)	
20350	Total, Public Health Service appropriation	42,066,967	42,264,643	42,403,788	43,814,044	43,358,390	+1,291,423	
20355	Total, Public Health Service program level	(42,608,931)	(42,867,775)	(43,021,386)	(44,413,227)	(44,002,688)	(+1,393,757)	
20500	CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES							
20550	GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID							
20600	Medicaid current law benefits	172,706,067	167,013,865	167,013,865	167,013,865	167,013,865	-5,692,202	M
20650	State and local administration	9,067,320	9,318,602	9,318,602	9,318,602	9,318,602	+251,282	M
20700	Vaccines for Children	980,196	1,208,296	1,208,296	1,208,296	1,208,296	+228,100	M
20750	Subtotal, Medicaid program level	182,753,583	177,540,763	177,540,763	177,540,763	177,540,763	-5,212,820	
20850	Less funds advanced in prior year	-51,861,386	-58,416,275	-58,416,275	-58,416,275	-58,416,275	-6,554,889	M
20900	Total, Grants to States for medicaid	130,892,197	119,124,488	119,124,488	119,124,488	119,124,488	-11,767,709	
20950	New advance, 1st quarter	58,416,275	58,517,290	58,517,290	58,517,290	58,517,290	+101,015	M
21000	PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS							
21050	Supplemental medical insurance	94,518,000	114,002,000	114,002,000	114,002,000	114,002,000	+19,484,000	M
21100	Hospital insurance for the uninsured	197,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	-110,000	M
21150	Federal uninsured payment	168,000	199,000	199,000	199,000	199,000	+31,000	M
21200	Program management	201,100	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	+13,900	M
21225	Prescription drug eligibility determinations	---	105,900	105,900	105,900	105,900	+105,900	M
21250	Subtotal, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	95,084,100	114,608,900	114,608,900	114,608,900	114,608,900	+19,524,800	
21275	New Advance FY 2006	---	5,216,900	5,216,900	5,216,900	5,216,900	+5,216,900	
21280	Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	95,084,100	119,825,800	119,825,800	119,825,800	119,825,800	+24,741,700	
21300	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT							
21325	Medicare reform funding 2/ 3/ 4/	(1,000,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-750,000)	NA
21400	Research, Demonstration, Evaluation	77,791	68,274	68,400	77,791	78,119	+328	TF
21450	Medicare Operations	1,701,038	1,793,879	1,793,879	1,796,879	1,746,879	+45,841	TF
21500	H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(720,000)	(720,000)	(720,000)	(720,000)	(720,000)	---	NA
21650	Subtotal, Medicare Operations program level	(2,421,038)	(2,513,879)	(2,513,879)	(2,516,879)	(2,466,879)	(+45,841)	
21680	Revitalization plan	29,619	24,400	24,400	24,400	24,400	-5,219	TF
21700	State Survey and Certification	251,252	270,392	270,392	270,392	260,822	+9,570	TF
21800	Federal Administration	577,146	589,182	589,182	587,182	586,182	+9,036	TF
21950	Total, Program management, Limitation on new BA	2,636,846	2,746,127	2,746,253	2,756,644	2,696,402	+59,556	
22000	Total, Program management, program level	(3,356,846)	(3,466,127)	(3,466,253)	(3,476,644)	(3,416,402)	(+59,556)	
22050	Total, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	287,029,418	300,213,705	300,213,831	300,224,222	300,163,980	+13,134,562	
22100	Federal funds	284,392,572	297,467,578	297,467,578	297,467,578	297,467,578	+13,075,006	
22150	Current year	(225,976,297)	(233,733,388)	(233,733,388)	(233,733,388)	(233,733,388)	(+7,757,091)	
22200	New advance, FY 2006	(58,416,275)	(63,734,190)	(63,734,190)	(63,734,190)	(63,734,190)	(+5,317,915)	
22250	Trust Funds	2,636,846	2,746,127	2,746,253	2,756,644	2,696,402	+59,556	
22300	ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES							
22350	FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES							
22400	Payments to territories	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	---	M
22450	Repatriation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	M
22500	Subtotal, Welfare payments	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
22550	Child Support Enforcement:								
22600	State and local administration	3,897,674	3,940,698	3,940,698	3,940,698	3,990,698	+93,024	M	
22650	Federal incentive payments	454,000	446,000	446,000	446,000	446,000	-8,000	M	
22750	Access and visitation	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	---	M	
22800	Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,361,674	4,398,698	4,398,698	4,398,698	4,446,698	+85,024		
22840	Prior year AFDC payments	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000	M	
22850	Total, Family support payments program level	4,405,674	4,422,698	4,422,698	4,422,698	4,470,698	+65,024		
22900	Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,100,000	-1,200,000	-1,200,000	-1,200,000	-1,200,000	-100,000	M	
22950	Total, Family support payments, current request	3,305,674	3,222,698	3,222,698	3,222,698	3,270,698	-34,976		
23000	Plus New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2006	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	M	
23010	Total, Family support payments	4,505,674	4,422,698	4,422,698	4,422,698	4,470,698	-34,976		
23020	LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM								
23050	Formula grants	1,789,380	1,800,500	1,911,000	1,901,090	1,900,000	+110,620	D	
23060	Emergency allocation:								
23150	Contingent emergency allocation	99,410	200,000	100,000	99,410	---	-99,410	D	
23155	Emergency allocation	---	---	---	---	300,000	+300,000	D	
23157	Department of Energy-Weatherization Assistance5/6/	227,166	291,200	238,000	---	---	-227,166	D	UA
23160	Total, Low income home energy assistance	2,115,956	2,291,700	2,249,000	2,000,500	2,200,000	+84,044		
23200	REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE								
23250	Transitional and Medical Services	168,975	193,577	193,577	193,577	193,577	+24,602	D	
23300	Victims of Trafficking	9,909	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	+91	D	
23350	Social Services	152,218	151,121	166,218	155,121	166,218	+14,000	D	
23400	Preventive Health	4,792	4,835	4,835	4,835	4,835	+43	D	
23450	Targeted Assistance	49,025	49,477	49,477	49,477	49,477	+452	D	
23475	Unaccompanied minors	52,770	54,229	54,229	54,229	54,229	+1,459	D	
23500	Victims of Torture	9,909	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	+91	D	
23550	Total, Refugee and entrant assistance	447,598	473,239	491,336	477,239	488,336	+40,738		
23650	CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	2,087,310	2,099,729	2,099,729	2,099,729	2,099,729	+12,419	D	UA
23700	SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	---	M	
23750	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS								
23800	Programs for Children, Youth and Families:								
23850	Head Start, current funded	5,383,108	5,543,580	5,498,580	5,535,452	5,498,580	+115,472	D	
23900	Advance from prior year	(1,391,740)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(+8,260)	NA	
23950	FY 2006	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	---	D	
24000	Subtotal, Head Start, program level	6,774,848	6,943,580	6,898,580	6,935,452	6,898,580	+123,732		UA
24050	Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Program	89,431	89,447	89,447	95,000	89,447	+16	D	
24100	Maternity Group Homes	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	D	
24125	Prevention grants to reduce abuse of runaway youth	15,302	15,302	15,302	15,802	15,302	---	D	
24150	Child Abuse State Grants	21,883	42,013	28,484	27,500	27,500	+5,617	D	
24200	Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	34,386	26,266	26,266	34,386	31,912	-2,474	D	
24225	Community based child abuse prevention	33,205	65,002	43,205	43,205	43,205	+10,000	D	
24250	Abandoned Infants Assistance	12,052	12,086	12,086	12,052	12,052	---	D	
24300	Child Welfare Services	289,320	291,986	291,986	291,986	291,986	+2,666	D	
24350	Child Welfare Training	7,411	7,470	7,470	7,470	7,470	+59	D	
24400	Adoption Opportunities	27,103	27,343	27,343	27,343	27,343	+240	D	
24500	Adoption Incentive (no cap adjustment)	7,456	32,103	32,103	32,103	32,103	+24,647	D	
24550	Adoption Awareness	12,785	12,906	12,906	12,906	12,906	+121	D	
24600	Compassion Capital Fund	47,702	100,000	55,000	47,702	55,000	+7,298	D	
24650	Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	13,168	5,982	---	13,168	26,229	+13,061	D	
24655	Evaluation tap funding	(6,000)	---	(5,982)	(6,000)	(6,000)	---	NA	
24657	Subtotal, Program level	19,168	5,982	5,982	19,168	32,229	+13,061		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
24750	Developmental Disabilities Programs:								
24800	State Councils	73,081	73,081	73,081	73,081	73,081	---	D	
24850	Protection and Advocacy	38,416	38,416	38,416	40,000	38,416	---	D	
24875	Voting access for individuals with disabilities	14,911	14,912	15,000	14,912	15,000	+89	D	
24899	Developmental Disabilities Projects of National							D	
24900	Significance	11,561	11,642	11,642	11,642	11,642	+81	D	
24949	University Centers for Excellence in Developmental							D	
24950	Disabilities	26,803	26,803	26,803	31,803	31,803	+5,000	D	
25000	Subtotal, Developmental disabilities programs	164,772	164,854	164,942	171,438	169,942	+5,170		
25050	Native American Programs	45,157	45,155	45,155	45,157	45,157	---	D	
25100	Community Services:								
25150	Grants to States for Community Services	641,935	494,946	627,500	650,000	641,935	---	D	UA
25200	Community Initiative Program:								
25250	Economic Development	32,338	32,492	32,492	38,000	33,000	+662	D	UA
25300	Individual Development Account Initiative	24,695	24,912	24,912	24,912	24,912	+217	D	UA
25350	Rural Community Facilities	7,184	---	7,184	7,500	7,300	+116	D	UA
25400	Subtotal, Community Initiative Program	64,217	57,404	64,588	70,412	65,212	+995		
25450	National Youth Sports	17,894	---	18,000	---	18,000	+106	D	UA
25500	Community Food and Nutrition	7,238	---	---	7,238	7,238	---	D	UA
25550	Subtotal, Community Services	731,284	552,350	710,088	727,650	732,385	+1,101		
25650	Domestic Violence Hotline	2,982	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,250	+268	D	
25700	Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters	125,648	125,648	125,648	128,000	126,648	+1,000	D	
25750	Early Learning Fund	33,580	---	---	36,000	36,000	+2,420	D	
25800	Faith-Based Center	1,386	1,400	1,400	1,386	1,386	---	D	
25900	Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49,701	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	+299	D	
25950	Independent Living Training Vouchers	44,734	60,000	50,000	44,734	47,000	+2,266	D	
25975	Promoting Responsible Fatherhood and healthy marriages	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	D	UA
25980	Abstinence Education	70,049	181,926	105,046	100,000	100,000	+29,951	D	
25990	Evaluation Tap Funding	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	---	NA	
26000	Program Direction	177,894	190,206	190,206	190,206	187,050	+9,156	D	
26050	Total, Children and Families Services Programs	8,841,499	9,106,025	8,985,663	9,094,146	9,069,853	+228,354		
26100	Current Year	(7,441,499)	(7,706,025)	(7,585,663)	(7,694,146)	(7,669,853)	(+228,354)		
26150	FY 2006	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	---		
26160	Evaluation Tap funding	(10,500)	(4,500)	(10,482)	(10,500)	(10,500)	---		
26180	Total, Program level	8,851,999	9,110,525	8,996,145	9,104,646	9,080,353	+228,354		
26250	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES	305,000	305,000	305,000	305,000	305,000	---	M	
26300	Discretionary Funds	99,383	200,000	105,000	99,383	99,383	---	D	
26350	PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION								
26400	Foster Care	4,974,200	4,895,500	4,895,500	4,895,500	4,895,500	-78,700	M	
26450	Adoption Assistance	1,699,700	1,770,100	1,770,100	1,770,100	1,770,100	+70,400	M	
26500	Independent living	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	---	M	
26550	Total, Payments to States	6,813,900	6,805,600	6,805,600	6,805,600	6,805,600	-8,300		
26600	Less Advances from Prior Year	-1,745,600	-1,767,700	-1,767,700	-1,767,700	-1,767,700	-22,100	M	
26650	Total, payments, current year	5,068,300	5,037,900	5,037,900	5,037,900	5,037,900	-30,400		
26700	New Advance, 1st quarter	1,767,700	1,767,200	1,767,200	1,767,200	1,767,200	-500	M	
26750	Total, Administration for Children & Families	26,938,420	27,403,491	27,163,526	27,003,795	27,238,099	+299,679		
26800	Current year	(22,570,720)	(23,036,291)	(22,796,326)	(22,636,595)	(22,870,899)	(+300,179)		
26850	FY 2006	(4,367,700)	(4,367,200)	(4,367,200)	(4,367,200)	(4,367,200)	(-500)		
26875	Evaluation Tap funding	(10,500)	(4,500)	(10,482)	(10,500)	(10,500)	---		
26880	Total, Administration for Children & Families	26,948,920	27,407,991	27,174,008	27,014,295	27,248,599	+299,679		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
26900	ADMINISTRATION ON AGING								
26950	Grants to States:								
27000	Supportive Services and Centers	353,889	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	+3,111	D	
27050	Preventive Health	21,790	21,919	21,919	21,919	21,790	---	D	
27100	Protection of vulnerable older americans-Title VII	19,444	18,559	18,559	20,474	19,444	---	D	
27150	Family Caregivers	152,738	155,512	157,000	157,000	157,000	+4,262	D	
27200	Native American Caregivers Support	6,318	6,355	6,355	6,355	6,355	+37	D	
27250	Subtotal, Caregivers	159,056	161,867	163,355	163,355	163,355	+4,299		
27300	Nutrition:								
27350	Congregate Meals	386,353	388,646	392,148	388,646	390,397	+4,044	D	
27400	Home Delivered Meals	179,917	180,985	187,616	180,985	184,301	+4,384	D	
27425	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	148,191	149,183	150,414	149,183	149,799	+1,608	D	
27430	Subtotal, Nutrition	714,461	718,814	730,178	718,814	724,497	+10,036		
27440	Subtotal, Grants to States	1,268,640	1,278,159	1,291,011	1,281,562	1,286,086	+17,446		
27450	Grants for Native Americans	26,453	26,612	26,612	26,612	26,612	+159	D	
27500	Program Innovations	33,509	23,843	37,943	37,647	43,640	+10,131	D	
27550	Aging Network Support Activities	13,294	13,373	13,373	13,373	13,373	+79	D	
27600	Alzheimer's Disease Demonstrations	11,883	11,500	11,500	12,883	11,883	---	D	
27625	White House Conference on Aging	2,814	4,558	4,558	4,558	4,558	+1,744	D	
27650	Program Administration	17,324	18,482	18,482	18,482	18,482	+1,158	D	
27700	Total, Administration on Aging	1,373,917	1,376,527	1,403,479	1,395,117	1,404,634	+30,717		
27750	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
27800	GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:								
27850	Federal Funds	174,811	180,045	149,045	189,065	192,947	+18,136	D	
27900	Medicare claims appeals	---	---	---	---	50,000	+50,000	TF	
27950	Trust Funds	5,816	5,851	5,851	5,851	5,851	+35	TF	
28050	Subtotal	(180,627)	(185,896)	(154,896)	(194,916)	(248,798)	(+68,171)		
28100	Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	30,946	54,349	31,229	35,000	31,229	+283	D	UA
28150	National Abstinence Education Campaign 7/	---	---	---	2,500	---	---	D	
28200	Minority health	55,190	47,236	47,236	53,351	51,011	-4,179	D	
28250	Office of women's health	28,915	29,103	29,103	29,103	29,103	+188	D	
28500	Minority HIV/AIDS	49,544	52,838	52,838	52,838	52,838	+3,294	D	
28520	Health care information technology	---	50,000	25,000	---	---	---	D	
28550	IT Security and Innovation Fund	14,847	18,400	14,847	14,847	14,847	---	D	
28580	Evaluation tap funding (ASPE) (NA)	(21,552)	(21,552)	(21,552)	(21,552)	(21,552)	---	NA	
28600	Total, General Departmental Management	360,069	437,822	355,149	382,555	427,826	+67,757		
28650	Federal Funds	354,253	431,971	349,298	376,704	371,975	+17,722		
28700	Trust Funds	5,816	5,851	5,851	5,851	55,851	+50,035		
28775	Evaluation tap funding	21,552	21,552	21,552	21,552	21,552	---		
28850	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:								
28900	Federal Funds	39,094	40,323	40,323	40,323	40,323	+1,229	D	
28950	HIPAA funding (NA)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	---	NA	
29050	Total, Inspector General program level	(199,094)	(200,323)	(200,323)	(200,323)	(200,323)	(+1,229)		
29100	OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:								
29150	Federal Funds	30,607	32,043	32,043	32,043	32,043	+1,436	D	
29200	Trust Funds	3,294	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,314	+20	TF	
29250	Total, Office for Civil Rights	33,901	35,357	35,357	35,357	35,357	+1,456		
29400	POLICY RESEARCH:								
29405	Federal Funds	---	---	---	---	---	---	D	
29410	Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(20,750)	(28,750)	(20,750)	(28,750)	(20,750)	---	NA	
29420	Total, Policy Research	20,750	28,750	20,750	28,750	20,750	---		
29450	MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS								
29500	Retirement payments	228,064	241,294	241,294	241,294	241,294	+13,230	M	
29550	Survivors benefits	14,298	14,750	14,750	14,750	14,750	+452	M	
29600	Dependents' medical care	79,401	74,592	74,592	74,592	74,592	-4,809	M	
29655	Total,Medical benefits for Commissioned Officers	321,763	330,636	330,636	330,636	330,636	+8,873		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
29750	PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE EMERGENCY FUND								
29760	HRSA homeland security activities	542,649	503,649	542,649	503,649	523,149	-19,500	D	
29770	CDC homeland security activities 8/	1,507,211	1,509,571	1,637,760	1,639,571	1,573,300	+66,089	D	
29780	NIH homeland security activities	---	47,400	47,400	47,400	47,400	+47,400	D	
29790	Office of the Secretary homeland sercurity activities.	64,438	64,438	64,438	64,438	64,438	---	D	
29800	Other PHSSEF homeland security activities	49,705	100,000	60,000	75,000	100,000	+50,295	D	
29810	Total, PHSSEF	2,164,003	2,225,058	2,352,247	2,330,058	2,308,287	+144,284		
29900	Total, Office of the Secretary	2,918,830	3,069,196	3,113,712	3,118,929	3,142,429	+223,599		
29950	Federal Funds	2,909,720	3,060,031	3,104,547	3,109,764	3,083,264	+173,544		
30000	Trust Funds	9,110	9,165	9,165	9,165	59,165	+50,055		
30100	Total, Title II, Dept of Health & Human Services	360,327,552	374,327,562	374,298,336	375,556,107	375,307,532	+14,979,980		
30150	Federal Funds	357,681,596	371,572,270	371,542,918	372,790,298	372,551,965	+14,870,369		
30200	Current year	(294,897,621)	(303,470,880)	(303,441,528)	(304,688,908)	(304,450,575)	(+9,552,954)		
30250	FY 2006	(62,783,975)	(68,101,390)	(68,101,390)	(68,101,390)	(68,101,390)	(+5,317,415)		
30300	Trust Funds	2,645,956	2,755,292	2,755,418	2,765,809	2,755,567	+109,611		

30310 Title II Footnotes:
30312 1/ Includes Mine Safety and Health.
30314 2/ Funds provided in P.L. 108-173, the 2003 Medicare
30316 Prescription Drug, Improvement & Modernization Act
30318 3/ $1 billion available for fiscal years 2004-2005.
30320 4/ $250 million available for fiscal years 2005-2008.
30322 5/ FY 2005 House jurisdiction change--account moved
30324 from Interior Appropriations.
30326 6/ Weatherization assistance funds transferred to and
30328 administered by Department of Energy.
30330 7/ Senate display. Funds are within Abstinence
30332 Education in ACF.
30334 8/ House display. Senate breaks out the Stockpile
30336 funds separately.

30350 TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

30400 EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

30450	Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)								
30500	Basic Grants								
30550	Advance from prior year	(2,011,272)	(1,883,584)	(1,883,584)	(1,883,584)	(1,883,584)	(-127,688)	NA	
30600	Forward funded	5,150,529	6,150,508	6,150,508	6,194,249	5,650,508	+499,979	D	FF
30650	Current funded	3,479	3,500	3,500	75,057	3,500	+21	D	
30700	Subtotal, Basic grants current year approp.	5,154,008	6,154,008	6,154,008	6,269,306	5,654,008	+500,000		
30750	Subtotal, Basic grants total funds available	(7,165,280)	(8,037,592)	(8,037,592)	(8,152,890)	(7,537,592)	(+372,312)		
30800	Basic Grants FY 2006 Advance	1,883,584	883,584	883,584	835,141	1,383,584	-500,000	D	
30850	Subtotal, Basic grants, program level	7,037,592	7,037,592	7,037,592	7,104,447	7,037,592	---		
30900	Concentration Grants								
30950	Advance from prior year	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	---	NA	
31000	FY 2006 Advance	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	---	D	
31050	Subtotal, Concentration Grants program level	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	---		
31100	Targeted Grants								
31150	Advance from prior year	(1,670,239)	(1,969,843)	(1,969,843)	(1,969,843)	(1,969,843)	(+299,604)	NA	
31200	FY 2006 Advance	1,969,843	4,146,187	2,469,843	2,231,954	2,219,843	+250,000	D	
31250	Subtotal, Targeted Grants program level	1,969,843	4,146,187	2,469,843	2,231,954	2,219,843	+250,000		
31300	Education Finance Incentive Grants								
31350	Advance from prior year	(1,541,759)	(1,969,843)	(1,969,843)	(1,969,843)	(1,969,843)	(+428,084)	NA	
31400	FY 2006 Advance	1,969,843	793,499	2,469,843	2,756,175	2,219,843	+250,000	D	
31450	Subtotal, Education Finance Incentive Grants	1,969,843	793,499	2,469,843	2,756,175	2,219,843	+250,000		
31500	Subtotal, Grants to LEAs, program level	12,342,309	13,342,309	13,342,309	13,457,607	12,842,309	+500,000		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
31550 Even Start	246,910	---	226,910	---	226,910	-20,000	D	FF
31600 Reading First:								
31655 State Grants (forward funded)	828,923	930,000	930,000	867,000	855,000	+26,077	D	FF
31750 Advance from prior year	(195,000)	(195,000)	(195,000)	(195,000)	(195,000)	---	NA	
31800 FY 2006 Advance	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	---	D	
31850 Subtotal, Reading First State Grants	1,023,923	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,062,000	1,050,000	+26,077		
31890 Early Reading First	94,439	132,000	132,000	110,000	105,000	+10,561	D	
31895 Striving readers	---	100,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	+25,000	D	
31900 Literacy through School Libraries	19,842	19,842	19,842	22,842	19,842	---	D	
31950 State Agency Programs:								
32000 Migrant	393,577	393,577	393,577	393,577	393,577	---	D	FF
32050 Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	48,395	48,395	48,395	52,000	50,000	+1,605	D	FF
32060 Subtotal, State Agency programs	441,972	441,972	441,972	445,577	443,577	+1,605		
32100 Evaluation	8,790	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	+710	D	
32125 Assistance for local school improvement	---	---	---	100,000	---	---	D	FF
32150 Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	233,613	---	80,000	233,613	207,000	-26,613	D	FF
32400 Migrant Education:								
32450 High School Equivalency Program	18,888	18,888	22,545	18,888	18,888	---	D	UA
32500 College Assistance Migrant Program	15,657	15,657	15,657	15,657	15,657	---	D	UA
32550 Subtotal, Migrant Education	34,545	34,545	38,202	34,545	34,545	---		
32600 Total, Education for the disadvantaged	14,446,343	15,205,168	15,515,735	15,500,684	14,963,683	+517,340		
32650 Current Year	(7,063,042)	(7,821,867)	(8,132,434)	(8,117,383)	(7,580,382)	(+517,340)		
32700 FY 2006	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	---		
32750 Subtotal, forward funded	(6,901,947)	(7,522,480)	(7,829,390)	(7,840,439)	(7,382,995)	(+481,048)		
32800 IMPACT AID								
32850 Basic Support Payments	1,063,687	1,063,687	1,083,687	1,063,687	1,083,687	+20,000	D	
32900 Payments for Children with Disabilities	50,369	50,369	50,369	50,369	50,369	---	D	
32950 Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	7,901	7,901	7,901	7,901	7,901	---	D	
33000 Construction (Sec. 8007)	45,935	45,936	45,936	45,936	48,936	+3,001	D	
33050 Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	61,634	61,634	63,000	61,634	63,000	+1,366	D	
33100 Total, Impact aid	1,229,526	1,229,527	1,250,893	1,229,527	1,253,893	+24,367		
33150 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS								
33200 State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality	1,495,126	1,495,126	1,515,000	1,540,126	1,505,126	+10,000	D	FF
33250 Advance from prior year	(1,150,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(+285,000)	NA	
33300 FY 2006	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	---	D	
33350 Subtotal, State Grants for Improving Teacher 33400 Quality, program level	2,930,126	2,930,126	2,950,000	2,975,126	2,940,126	+10,000		
33600 Early Childhood Educator Professional Development.	14,814	14,814	14,814	14,814	14,814	---	D	
33700 Mathematics and Science Partnerships	149,115	269,115	269,115	200,000	180,000	+30,885	D	FF
33890 State Grants for Innovative Education (Education Block 33900 Grant)	296,548	296,549	20,000	---	200,000	-96,548	D	FF
33950 Advance from prior year	(285,000)	---	---	---	---	(-285,000)	NA	
34000 FY 2006	---	---	---	---	---	---	D	
34050 Subtotal, Education Block Grant, program level	296,548	296,549	20,000	---	200,000	-96,548		
34150 Educational Technology State Grants	691,841	691,841	600,000	691,841	500,000	-191,841	D	FF
34200 Supplemental Education Grants	---	---	18,330	17,214	18,330	+18,330	D	
34325 21st Century Community Learning Centers	999,070	999,070	999,070	1,007,000	999,070	---	D	FF
35050 State Assessments/Enhanced Assessment Instruments.	390,000	410,000	410,000	420,000	415,000	+25,000	D	FF
35060 Javits gifted and talented education	11,111	---	11,111	12,111	11,111	---	D	
35070 Foreign language assistance	16,546	---	---	19,000	18,000	+1,454	D	
35100 Education for Homeless Children and Youth	59,646	59,646	70,000	62,000	63,000	+3,354	D	FF
35150 Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,243	7,243	7,243	7,243	7,243	---	D	
35200 Education for Native Hawaiians	33,302	33,302	33,302	36,000	34,500	+1,198	D	
35250 Alaska Native Education Equity	33,302	33,302	33,302	36,000	34,500	+1,198	D	
35300 Rural Education	167,831	167,831	167,831	175,000	172,000	+4,169	D	FF
35400 Comprehensive Centers	57,283	27,654	57,283	57,283	57,283	---	D	
35900 Total, School improvement programs	5,857,778	5,940,493	5,661,401	5,730,632	5,664,977	-192,801		
35950 Current Year	(4,422,778)	(4,505,493)	(4,226,401)	(4,295,632)	(4,229,977)	(-192,801)		
36000 FY 2006	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	---		
36050 Subtotal, forward funded	(4,249,177)	(4,389,178)	(4,051,016)	(4,095,967)	(4,034,196)	(-214,981)		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
36100 INDIAN EDUCATION								
36110 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	95,933	95,933	95,933	95,933	95,933	---	D	
36120 Federal Programs:								
36130 Special Programs for Indian Children	19,753	19,753	19,753	19,753	19,753	---	D	
36140 National Activities	5,170	5,170	5,170	5,170	5,170	---	D	
36150 Subtotal, Federal Programs	24,923	24,923	24,923	24,923	24,923	---		
36170 Total, Indian Education	120,856	120,856	120,856	120,856	120,856	---		
36300 INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT								
36310 Troops-to-Teachers	14,911	14,912	14,912	14,912	14,912	+1	D	
36320 Transition to Teaching	45,295	45,295	45,295	45,295	45,295	---	D	
36330 National Writing Project	17,894	---	17,894	24,000	20,500	+2,606	D	
36340 Teaching of Traditional American History	119,292	119,292	---	120,000	120,000	+708	D	
36350 School Leadership	12,346	---	15,000	16,000	15,000	+2,654	D	
36360 Advanced Credentialing	18,391	7,000	18,391	17,000	17,000	-1,391	D	
36370 Charter Schools Grants	218,702	218,702	218,702	218,702	218,702	---	D	
36380 Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities	37,279	100,000	50,000	37,279	37,279	---	D	UA
36390 Voluntary Public School Choice	26,757	26,757	26,757	26,757	26,757	---	D	
36400 Magnet Schools Assistance	108,640	108,640	108,640	108,640	108,640	---	D	
36420 Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE):							D	
36425 Current funded	356,197	170,185	100,000	372,673	417,418	+61,221	D	
36430 Forward funded	74,073	---	---	74,073	---	-74,073	D	FF
36435 Subtotal, FIE	430,270	170,185	100,000	446,746	417,418	-12,852		
36440 Ready to Learn television	22,864	22,864	22,864	24,000	23,500	+636	D	
36450 Dropout Prevention Programs	4,970	---	---	10,000	4,970	---	D	
36460 Close Up Fellowships	1,481	---	1,481	1,481	1,481	---	D	
36470 Advanced Placement	23,534	51,534	30,000	33,534	30,000	+6,466	D	
36480 Total, Innovation and Improvement	1,102,626	885,181	669,936	1,144,346	1,101,454	-1,172		
36495 Forward funded	(74,073)	---	---	(74,073)	---	(-74,073)		
36500 SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION								
36510 Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities:								
36520 State Grants, forward funded	440,908	440,908	440,908	440,908	440,908	---	D	FF
36530 Advance from prior year	(330,000)	---	---	---	---	(-330,000)	NA	
36540 FY 2006	---	---	---	---	---	---	D	
36550 State Grants, program level	440,908	440,908	440,908	440,908	440,908	---		
36570 National Programs	153,767	175,069	153,767	156,219	153,767	---	D	
36580 Mental health integration in schools	---	---	---	10,548	---	---	D	
36590 Alcohol Abuse Reduction	29,823	---	---	35,000	33,000	+3,177	D	
36600 Mentoring Programs	49,705	100,000	49,705	65,000	49,705	---	D	
36610 Character education	24,691	24,691	24,961	24,691	24,691	---	D	
36620 Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	33,799	---	33,799	36,000	35,000	+1,201	D	
36630 Carol M. White Physical Education Program	69,587	69,587	69,587	75,000	74,000	+4,413	D	
36640 Civic Education	28,642	28,642	28,642	30,642	29,642	+1,000	D	
36650 State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	24,852	---	---	28,000	27,000	+2,148	D	FF UA
36670 Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	855,774	838,897	801,369	902,008	867,713	+11,939		
36680 Current Year	(855,774)	(838,897)	(801,369)	(902,008)	(867,713)	(+11,939)		
36690 FY 2006	---	---	---	---	---	---		
36695 Subtotal, forward funded	(465,760)	(440,908)	(440,908)	(468,908)	(467,908)	(+2,148)		
36700 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION								
36710 Current funded	124,220	85,500	85,500	85,500	85,500	-38,720	D	
36750 Forward funded	556,995	595,715	595,715	614,500	595,715	+38,720	D	FF
36800 Total, English Language Acquisition	681,215	681,215	681,215	700,000	681,215	---		
36850 SPECIAL EDUCATION								
36900 State Grants:								
36950 Grants to States Part B current year	4,655,106	5,655,106	5,655,106	5,815,981	5,262,147	+607,041	D	FF
37000 Part B advance from prior year	(5,672,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(-259,000)	NA	
37050 Grants to States Part B (FY 2006)	5,413,000	5,413,000	5,413,000	5,413,000	5,413,000	---	D	
37100 Subtotal, Grants to States, program level	10,068,106	11,068,106	11,068,106	11,228,981	10,675,147	+607,041		UA

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
37150	Preschool Grants	387,699	387,699	387,699	390,000	387,699	---	D	FF UA
37200	Grants for Infants and Families	444,363	466,581	466,581	444,363	444,363	---	D	FF UA
37250	Subtotal, State grants, program level	10,900,168	11,922,386	11,922,386	12,063,344	11,507,209	+607,041		
37300	IDEA National Activities (current funded):								
37350	State Improvement	51,061	51,061	51,061	51,061	51,061	---	D	FF UA
37450	Technical Assistance and Dissemination	52,820	52,819	52,819	54,000	52,819	-1	D	UA
37500	Personnel Preparation	91,357	91,357	91,357	93,357	91,357	---	D	UA
37550	Parent Information Centers	26,173	26,173	26,173	27,500	26,173	---	D	UA
37600	Technology and Media Services	39,129	32,305	32,305	39,129	39,129	---	D	UA
37700	Subtotal, IDEA special programs	260,540	253,715	253,715	265,047	260,539	-1		
37750	Total, Special education	11,160,708	12,176,101	12,176,101	12,328,391	11,767,748	+607,040		
37800	Current Year	(5,747,708)	(6,763,101)	(6,763,101)	(6,915,391)	(6,354,748)	(+607,040)		
37850	FY 2006	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	---		
37900	Subtotal, Forward funded	(5,538,229)	(6,560,447)	(6,560,447)	(6,701,405)	(6,145,270)	(+607,041)		
37950	REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH								
38000	Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,584,162	2,635,845	2,635,845	2,635,845	2,635,845	+51,683	M	
38050	Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	---	61,800	---	---	---	---	D	
38100	Client Assistance State grants	11,997	11,997	11,997	13,000	11,997	---	D	
38150	Training	39,139	39,139	39,139	39,139	39,139	---	D	
38200	Demonstration and training programs	24,286	18,784	18,784	24,286	25,814	+1,528	D	
38250	Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	2,321	---	2,321	2,500	2,321	---	D	
38300	Recreational programs	2,564	---	2,564	2,750	2,564	---	D	
38350	Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	16,790	19,570	16,790	18,000	16,790	---	D	
38400	Projects with industry	21,799	---	21,799	22,000	21,799	---	D	
38450	Supported employment State grants	37,680	---	37,680	38,000	37,680	---	D	
38500	Independent living:								
38550	State grants	22,020	22,020	25,000	23,000	23,000	+980	D	
38600	Centers	73,563	73,563	75,000	75,000	76,000	+2,437	D	
38650	Services for older blind individuals	31,811	31,811	35,000	31,811	33,495	+1,684	D	
38700	Subtotal, Independent living	127,394	127,394	135,000	129,811	132,495	+5,101		
38750	Program Improvement	889	850	850	850	850	-39	D	
38800	Evaluation	988	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	+512	D	
38849	Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind Youth and							D	
38850	Adults	8,666	8,666	8,666	9,000	8,666	---	D	
38900	National Inst. Disability and Rehab. Research (NIDRR)	106,652	106,652	106,652	109,152	108,652	+2,000	D	
38950	Assistive Technology	25,943	15,000	15,000	31,495	30,000	+4,057	D	
39050	Subtotal, discretionary programs	427,108	411,352	418,742	441,483	440,267	+13,159		
39100	Total, Rehabilitation services	3,011,270	3,047,197	3,054,587	3,077,328	3,076,112	+64,842		UA
39150	SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES								
39200	AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	16,403	16,403	17,000	17,000	17,000	+597	D	
39250	NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF (NTID):								
39300	Operations	53,118	53,118	54,105	54,105	54,105	+987	D	
39400	Construction	365	685	1,685	1,685	1,685	+1,320	D	
39450	Total, NTID	53,483	53,803	55,790	55,790	55,790	+2,307		UA
39550	GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY	100,205	100,205	104,000	105,400	105,400	+5,195	D	UA
39699	Total, Special Institutions for Persons with								
39700	Disabilities	170,091	170,411	176,790	178,190	178,190	+8,099		
39750	VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION								
39800	Vocational Education:								
39850	Basic State Grants/Secondary & Technical Education								
39875	State Grants, current funded	404,008	221,000	424,008	403,295	412,963	+8,955	D	FF
39900	Advance from prior year	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---	NA	
39950	FY 2006	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	---	D	
40000	Subtotal, Basic State Grants, program level	1,195,008	1,012,000	1,215,008	1,194,295	1,203,963	+8,955		
40050	Tech-Prep Education State Grants	106,665	---	106,665	106,665	106,665	---	D	FF
40150	National Programs	11,852	---	11,852	11,852	11,852	---	D	FF
40200	Tech-Prep Education Demonstration	4,939	---	---	4,939	4,939	---	D	FF
40250	Occupational and Employment Information Program	9,382	---	---	9,241	9,382	---	D	FF
40300	Subtotal, Vocational Education	1,327,846	1,012,000	1,333,525	1,326,992	1,336,801	+8,955		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
40350 Adult Education:								
40375 State Grants/Adult basic and literacy education:								
40400 State Grants, current funded	574,372	574,372	574,372	574,266	574,266	-106	D	FF
40450 National Programs								
40500 National Leadership Activities	9,169	9,169	9,169	9,169	9,169	---	D	FF
40550 National Institute for Literacy	6,692	6,692	6,692	6,692	6,692	---	D	FF
40600 Subtotal, National programs	15,861	15,861	15,861	15,861	15,861	---		
40650 Subtotal, Adult education	590,233	590,233	590,233	590,127	590,127	-106		
40710 Smaller Learning Communities, current funded	8,698	---	5,085	---	4,762	-3,936	D	
40720 Smaller Learning Communities, forward funded	165,269	---	96,613	173,967	90,476	-74,793	D	FF
40730 Community Technology Centers	9,941	---	---	11,000	5,000	-4,941	D	
40750 Total, Vocational and adult education	2,101,987	1,602,233	2,025,456	2,102,086	2,027,166	-74,821		UA
40800 Current Year	(1,310,987)	(811,233)	(1,234,456)	(1,311,086)	(1,236,166)	(-74,821)		
40850 FY 2006	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---		
40900 Subtotal, forward funded	(1,292,348)	(811,233)	(1,229,371)	(1,300,086)	(1,226,404)	(-65,944)		
40950 STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE								
41000 Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)	(4,050)	(4,050)	(4,050)	(4,050)	(4,050)	---	NA	
41050 Pell Grants -- Regular Program	12,006,738	12,830,000	12,830,000	12,830,000	12,464,715	+457,977	D	
41075 Enhanced Pell grants for State scholars	---	33,000	---	---	---	---	D	
41100 Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	770,455	770,455	794,455	799,850	785,000	+14,545	D	
41150 Federal Work Study	998,502	998,502	998,502	998,243	998,243	-259	D	
41200 Federal Perkins Loans:								
41250 Capital Contributions	98,764	---	---	98,764	---	-98,764	D	
41300 Loan Cancellations	66,665	66,665	66,665	66,665	66,665	---	D	
41350 Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans	165,429	66,665	66,665	165,429	66,665	-98,764		
41400 LEAP program	66,172	---	66,172	66,172	66,172	---	D	
41500 Total, Student Financial Assistance	14,007,296	14,698,622	14,755,794	14,859,694	14,380,795	+373,499		UA
41600 STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION								
41610 Administrative Costs	116,727	934,639	120,247	121,000	120,247	+3,520	D	UA
41620 Fed Direct Student Loan Reclassification (Leg prop)	---	-795,000	---	---	---	---	D	UA
41650 HIGHER EDUCATION								
41700 Aid for Institutional Development:								
41750 Strengthening Institutions	80,986	80,986	80,986	85,000	80,986	---	D	
41800 Hispanic Serving Institutions	93,993	95,873	95,873	100,000	95,873	+1,880	D	
41850 Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	222,764	240,500	240,500	240,500	240,500	+17,736	D	
41900 Strengthening historically black graduate insts	53,100	58,500	58,500	58,500	58,500	+5,400	D	
41949 Strengthening Alaska Native and							D	
41950 Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	10,935	6,137	10,935	13,000	12,000	+1,065	D	
42000 Strengthening Tribal Colleges	23,287	23,753	23,753	25,000	24,000	+713	D	
42050 Subtotal, Aid for Institutional development	485,065	505,749	510,547	522,000	511,859	+26,794		UA
42100 International Education and Foreign Language:								
42150 Domestic Programs	89,211	89,211	93,211	89,211	93,211	+4,000	D	UA
42200 Overseas Programs	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	---	D	
42250 Institute for International Public Policy	1,629	1,629	1,629	1,629	1,629	---	D	UA
42300 Subtotal, International Education & Foreign Lang	103,680	103,680	107,680	103,680	107,680	+4,000		
42375 Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	157,700	32,011	32,011	157,700	163,915	+6,215	D	UA
42400 Minority Science and Engineering Improvement	8,889	8,889	8,889	8,889	8,889	---	D	UA
42450 Interest Subsidy Grants	1,988	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-488	D	UA
42475 Tribally Controlled Postsec Voc/Tech Institutions	7,185	7,185	7,185	8,000	7,500	+315	D	UA
42500 Federal TRIO Programs	832,559	832,559	842,559	844,500	843,289	+10,730	D	UA
42550 GEAR UP	298,230	298,230	318,230	302,500	308,960	+10,730	D	UA
42600 Byrd Honors Scholarships	40,758	40,758	---	41,000	41,000	+242	D	UA
42650 Javits Fellowships	9,876	9,876	9,876	9,876	9,876	---	D	UA
42700 Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	30,616	30,616	30,616	30,616	30,616	---	D	UA
42750 Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	88,887	88,888	88,888	88,888	68,888	-19,999	D	UA
42800 Child Care Access Means Parents in School	16,098	16,099	16,099	16,099	16,099	+1	D	UA
42850 Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education	6,913	---	---	7,000	7,000	+87	D	UA
42900 Underground Railroad Program	2,222	---	---	2,222	2,222	---	D	UA
42950 GPRA data/HEA program evaluation	988	988	988	988	988	---	D	UA
43050 B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships	988	---	988	---	988	---	D	UA

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
43075 Thurgood Marshall legal education opportunity program.	---	---	---	3,000	3,000	+3,000	D	
43100 Total, Higher education	2,092,642	1,977,028	1,976,056	2,148,458	2,134,269	+41,627		
43150 HOWARD UNIVERSITY								
43200 Academic Program	205,212	205,164	210,342	206,164	207,164	+1,952	D	
43250 Endowment Program	3,552	3,600	3,552	3,600	3,552	---	D	UA
43300 Howard University Hospital	29,999	29,999	29,999	29,999	29,999	---	D	
43350 Total, Howard University	238,763	238,763	243,893	239,763	240,715	+1,952		
43375 COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM:								
43400 (CHAFL)	769	578	578	578	578	-191	D	
43450 HBCU CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM -- Federal Adm	209	212	212	212	212	+3	D	
43500 INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES								
43600 Research, development and dissemination	165,518	185,000	165,518	165,518	165,518	---	D	
43620 Statistics	91,664	91,664	91,664	91,664	91,664	---	D	
43650 Regional Educational Laboratories	66,665	---	66,665	66,665	66,665	---	D	
43720 Research and innovation in special education	78,125	78,125	78,125	78,125	83,774	+5,649	D	UA
43730 Statewide data systems	---	---	30,000	40,000	25,000	+25,000	D	
43750 Assessment:								
43800 National Assessment	89,703	89,703	89,703	89,703	89,703	---	D	
43850 National Assessment Governing Board	5,060	5,129	5,129	5,129	5,129	+69	D	
43900 Subtotal, Assessment	94,763	94,832	94,832	94,832	94,832	+69		
44050 Total, IES	496,735	449,621	526,804	536,804	527,453	+30,718		
44100 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
44150 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	420,379	429,778	421,055	420,379	423,379	+3,000	D	
44200 OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	88,305	92,801	90,248	92,801	90,248	+1,943	D	
44250 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	46,624	50,576	47,790	50,576	47,790	+1,166	D	
44300 Total, Departmental management	555,308	573,155	559,093	563,756	561,417	+6,109		
44475 Total: Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs	24,478,026	24,901,337	24,803,103	25,513,020	24,754,029	+276,003		
44500 Total, Title III, Department of Education	58,246,623	59,974,897	60,317,016	61,484,313	59,668,693	+1,422,070		
44550 Current Year	(43,224,322)	(44,952,596)	(45,294,715)	(46,462,012)	(44,646,392)	(+1,422,070)		
44600 FY 2006	(15,022,301)	(15,022,301)	(15,022,301)	(15,022,301)	(15,022,301)	---		
44650 TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES								
44700 ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME								
44750 Operations and Maintenance	62,923	57,195	57,195	57,195	57,624	-5,299	D	
44800 Capital Program	1,971	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	+2,029	D	
44850 Total, AFRH	64,894	61,195	61,195	61,195	61,624	-3,270		
44885 COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR								
44890 SEVERELY DISABLED 1/	4,697	4,672	4,672	---	4,707	+10	D	
44900 CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE 2/								
44950 Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	93,731	96,428	93,731	96,428	95,000	+1,269	D	
45000 Volunteers in Homeland Security	9,876	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-4,876	D	
45050 National Senior Volunteer Corps:								
45100 Foster Grandparents Program	110,121	106,700	112,323	112,323	112,323	+2,202	D	
45150 Senior Companion Program	45,987	46,563	45,987	46,563	46,275	+288	D	
45200 Retired Senior Volunteer Program	58,156	69,884	58,156	60,000	59,000	+844	D	
45250 Senior Demonstration Program	---	1,397	---	---	---	---	D	
45300 Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	214,264	224,544	216,466	218,886	217,598	+3,334		
45350 Program Administration	36,469	39,363	38,000	37,500	39,000	+2,531	D	
45400 Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	354,340	375,335	353,197	357,814	356,598	+2,258		UA

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable		
45500 CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:								
45550 FY 2007 (current) with FY 2006 comparable	400,000	---	400,000	400,000	400,000	---	D	
45600 FY 2006 advance with FY 2005 comparable (NA)	(390,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(+10,000)	NA	
45650 FY 2005 advance with FY 2004 comparable (NA)	(377,758)	(390,000)	(390,000)	(390,000)	(390,000)	(+12,242)	NA	
45700 Digitalization program, current funded 3/	49,705	---	---	49,705	39,705	-10,000	D	
45710 Digitalization, non-add 4/	---	(20,000)	(20,000)	---	---	---	NA	
45725 Interconnection, current funded 3/	9,941	---	---	50,000	40,000	+30,059	D	
45730 Interconnection, non-add 4/	---	(75,000)	(60,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+75,000)	NA	
45750 Subtotal, FY 2005 appropriation	59,646	---	---	99,705	79,705	+20,059		UA
45760 Subtotal, FY 2005 comparable	(59,646)	(95,000)	(80,000)	(174,705)	(154,705)	(+95,059)		
45850 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	43,129	43,964	43,964	44,464	44,797	+1,668	D	
45900 FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	7,728	7,813	7,813	7,813	7,872	+144	D	
45950 INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES	262,240	261,743	261,743	262,240	282,827	+20,587	D	
46000 MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION	9,245	9,905	9,905	9,905	9,979	+734	TF	
46050 NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFO SCIENCE	994	1,000	1,000	994	1,001	+7	D	
46100 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY	3,021	2,873	2,873	3,371	3,371	+350	D	UA
46200 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	242,633	248,785	248,785	250,000	251,875	+9,242	D	
46250 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	11,354	11,635	11,635	11,635	11,722	+368	D	
46300 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	9,805	10,516	10,516	10,516	10,595	+790	D	
46350 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD								
46400 Dual Benefits Payments Account	118,298	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	-10,298	D	
46450 Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits	-7,953	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-47	D	
46500 Subtotal, Dual Benefits	110,345	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-10,345		
46550 Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account	150	150	150	150	150	---	M	
46600 Limitation on Administration	100,702	102,600	102,202	102,600	103,370	+2,668	TF	
46650 Inspector General	6,561	7,200	6,561	7,200	7,254	+693	TF	
46700 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION								
46750 Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	21,658	20,454	20,454	20,454	20,454	-1,204	M	
47150 SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME								
47200 Federal benefit payments	34,198,000	38,109,000	38,109,000	34,909,000	38,109,000	+3,911,000	M	
47250 Beneficiary services	100,000	45,929	45,929	45,929	45,929	-54,071	M	
47300 Research and demonstration	38,000	27,000	27,000	35,000	35,000	-3,000	M	
47350 Administration	2,973,300	3,017,000	2,986,900	2,928,020	2,986,900	+13,600	D	
47400 Subtotal, SSI program level	37,309,300	41,198,929	41,168,829	37,917,949	41,176,829	+3,867,529		
47450 Less funds advanced in prior year	-11,080,000	-12,590,000	-12,590,000	-12,590,000	-12,590,000	-1,510,000	M	
47500 Subtotal, regular SSI current year	26,229,300	28,608,929	28,578,829	25,327,949	28,586,829	+2,357,529		
47600 User Fee Activities	120,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	+4,000	D	
47650 Total, SSI, current request	26,349,300	28,732,929	28,702,829	25,451,949	28,710,829	+2,361,529		
47700 New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2006	12,590,000	10,930,000	10,930,000	14,130,000	10,930,000	-1,660,000	M	
47710 Total, SSI program	38,939,300	39,662,929	39,632,829	39,581,949	39,640,829	+701,529		
47750 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES								
47800 OASDI Trust Funds	4,070,369	4,454,000	4,412,700	4,322,654	4,412,896	+342,527	TF	
47850 HI/SMI Trust Funds	1,147,705	1,284,000	1,272,500	1,246,144	1,272,500	+124,795	TF	
47900 Social Security Advisory Board	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+200	TF	
47950 SSI	2,973,300	3,017,000	2,986,900	2,928,020	2,986,900	+13,600	TF	
48000 Subtotal, regular LAE	8,193,174	8,757,000	8,674,100	8,498,818	8,674,296	+481,122		
48050 User Fee Activities (SSI)	120,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	+4,000	TF	
48100 Total, Limitation on Administrative Expenses	8,313,174	8,881,000	8,798,100	8,622,818	8,798,296	+485,122		

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable	
48300 MEDICARE REFORM FUNDING							
48310 HI/SMI trust funds mandatory spending 5/ 6/	(500,000)	---	---	---	---	(-500,000)	NA
48320 Medicare reform contingency fund 7/	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	D
48450 OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL							
48500 Federal Funds	24,355	26,000	25,748	26,000	25,748	+1,393	D
48550 Trust Funds	63,324	66,000	65,359	66,000	65,359	+2,035	TF
48600 Total, Office of Inspector General	87,679	92,000	91,107	92,000	91,107	+3,428	
48750 Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	-3,093,300	-3,141,000	-3,110,900	-3,052,020	-3,110,900	-17,600	TF
48800 Total, Social Security Administration	44,268,511	45,615,383	45,431,590	45,265,201	45,439,786	+1,171,275	
48850 Federal funds	38,985,313	39,809,383	39,679,031	39,628,403	39,687,031	+701,718	
48900 Current year	(26,395,313)	(28,879,383)	(28,749,031)	(25,498,403)	(28,757,031)	(+2,361,718)	
48950 New advances, 1st quarter	(12,590,000)	(10,930,000)	(10,930,000)	(14,130,000)	(10,930,000)	(-1,660,000)	
49000 Trust funds	5,283,198	5,806,000	5,752,559	5,636,798	5,752,755	+469,557	
49020 UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE 8/	---	---	---	22,099	---	---	
49100 Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	45,959,995	46,864,769	47,057,801	47,016,902	47,177,233	+1,217,238	
49150 Federal Funds	40,560,289	40,939,064	41,186,574	41,260,399	41,303,875	+743,586	
49200 Current Year	(27,570,289)	(30,009,064)	(29,856,574)	(26,730,399)	(29,973,875)	(+2,403,586)	
49250 FY 2006 Advance	(12,590,000)	(10,930,000)	(10,930,000)	(14,130,000)	(10,930,000)	(-1,660,000)	
49300 FY 2007 Advance	(400,000)	---	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	---	
49350 Trust Funds	5,399,706	5,925,705	5,871,227	5,756,503	5,873,358	+473,652	

49355 Title IV Footnotes:
49357 1/ FY 2005 House jurisdiction change--account moved
49358 from Transportation-Treasury Appropriations.
49362 2/ Appropriations for Americorps are provided in the
49363 VA-HUD bill.
49365 3/ Current funded.
49367 4/ Requested funds for these activities are from
49368 previously appropriated funds.
49369 5/ Funds provided in P.L. 108-173, the 2003 Medicare
49370 Prescription Drug, Improvement & Modernization Act
49371 6/ Available in fiscal years 2004 and 2005.
49372 7/ Two-year availability. Funds may be transferred
49373 between CMS and SSA.
49374 8/ Senate display. House jurisdiction change--account
49375 moved to Commerce-Justice-State appropriations.

DIVISION F--LABOR-HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2004 Comparable	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference Vs. FY 2004 Comparable
49575	SUMMARY						
49580	Federal Funds	467,973,109	483,957,294	484,255,006	487,132,210	485,060,136	+17,087,027
49590	Current year	(374,625,833)	(387,359,603)	(387,257,315)	(386,934,519)	(388,062,445)	(+13,436,612)
49595	2006 advance	(92,947,276)	(96,597,691)	(96,597,691)	(99,797,691)	(96,597,691)	(+3,650,415)
49600	2008 advance	(400,000)	---	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	---
49610	Trust Funds	11,844,869	12,477,283	12,410,505	12,357,301	12,492,375	+647,506
49630	Grand Total	479,817,978	496,434,577	496,665,511	499,489,511	497,552,511	+17,734,533
49640	BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP						
49760	Mandatory, total in bill	340,041,821	353,539,511	353,539,511	353,547,511	353,595,511	+13,553,690
49780	Less advances for subsequent years	-74,061,975	-77,712,390	-77,712,390	-80,912,390	-77,712,390	-3,650,415
49800	Plus advances provided in prior years	65,883,986	74,061,975	74,061,975	74,061,975	74,061,975	+8,177,989
49820	Total, mandatory, current year	331,863,832	349,889,096	349,889,096	346,697,096	349,945,096	+18,081,264
49860	Discretionary, total in bill	139,776,157	142,895,066	143,126,000	145,942,000	143,957,000	+4,180,843
49880	Less advances for subsequent years	-19,285,301	-18,885,301	-19,285,301	-19,285,301	-19,285,301	---
49900	Plus advances provided in prior years	19,229,267	19,275,301	19,275,301	19,275,301	19,275,301	+46,034
49920	Subtotal, Discretionary, current year	139,720,123	143,285,066	143,116,000	145,932,000	143,947,000	+4,226,877
49960	Scorekeeping adjustments:						
50100	SSA User Fee Collection	-120,000	-124,000	-124,000	-124,000	-124,000	-4,000
50110	SSI date shift	---	---	---	-3,200,000	---	---
50135	Vaccines for children legislative proposal	---	-110,000	---	---	---	---
50138	Medicaid/Medicare offsetting proposals	---	-462,000	---	---	---	---
50140	HI/SMI user fees	---	-165,000	-155,000	---	---	---
50145	Medicare Hospital loans	---	---	-200,000	-199,900	---	---
50180	CDC Management/IT Savings	---	---	-15,000	---	---	---
50190	Smallpox vaccine injury compensation rescission	---	---	---	---	-20,000	-20,000
50191	Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund						
50192	Rescission	---	---	---	---	-66,000	-66,000
50194	Health professions student loan rescission	---	---	---	---	-19,000	-19,000
50200	Welfare to Work rescission	-176,000	---	---	---	---	+176,000
50220	H-1B rescission	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,100	-100,000	-100,000
50230	75 percent rule scoring	---	---	9,000	9,000	9,000	+9,000
50231	75 percent rule offset in CMS	---	---	-12,500	---	---	---
50240	Across the board administrative expenses reduction	---	---	---	---	-18,000	-18,000
50250	ESA Special benefits (offsetting collections)	-54	---	---	---	---	+54
50255	Section 223 P.L. 104-191	---	---	---	-35,000	---	---
50256	Section 223 Office of Inspector General	---	---	---	35,000	---	---
50260	Less emergency appropriations	---	---	---	---	-300,000	-300,000
50280	Total, discretionary	139,424,069	142,324,066	142,518,500	142,317,000	143,309,000	+3,884,931
50290	Adjustment to balance with 2004 enacted	-252,080	---	---	---	---	+252,080
50291	Total, discretionary (FY 2004 enacted)	139,171,989	142,324,066	142,518,500	142,317,000	143,309,000	+4,137,011
50320	Grand total, current year (incl FY 2004 comparable)	471,287,901	492,213,162	492,407,596	489,014,096	493,254,096	+21,966,195
50325	Grand total, current year (incl FY 2004 enacted)	471,035,821	492,213,162	492,407,596	489,014,096	493,254,096	+22,218,275

DIVISION G - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
SENATE						
Expense allowances:						
Vice President	20	20	---	20	20	---
President Pro Tempore of the Senate	20	20	---	20	40	+20
Majority Leader of the Senate	20	20	---	20	40	+20
Minority Leader of the Senate	20	20	---	20	40	+20
Majority Whip of the Senate	10	10	---	10	10	---
Minority Whip of the Senate	10	10	---	10	10	---
President Pro Tempore Emeritus of the Senate	8	8	---	8	15	+7
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee	5	5	---	5	5	---
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee	5	5	---	5	5	---
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee	5	5	---	5	5	---
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee	5	5	---	5	5	---
Subtotal, expense allowances	128	128	---	128	195	+67
Representation allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders	30	30	---	30	30	---
Total, Expense allowances and representation	158	158	---	158	225	+67
Salaries, Officers and Employees						
Office of the Vice President	2,028	2,108	---	2,108	2,108	+80
Office of the President Pro Tempore	539	561	---	561	561	+22
Office of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus	156	163	---	163	163	+7
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	3,220	3,408	---	3,408	3,808	+588
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	2,324	2,556	---	2,556	2,556	+232
Committee on Appropriations	12,799	13,301	---	13,301	13,301	+502
Conference committees	2,716	2,826	---	2,826	2,826	+110
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority	674	702	---	702	702	+28
Policy Committees	2,834	2,946	---	2,946	2,946	+112
Office of the Chaplain	327	341	---	341	341	+14
Office of the Secretary	18,299	19,586	---	19,586	19,586	+1,287
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	45,789	50,635	---	50,635	50,635	+4,846
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority	1,468	1,528	---	1,528	1,528	+60
Agency contributions and related expenses	32,134	33,779	---	33,779	33,779	+1,645
Total, Salaries, officers and employees	125,307	134,440	---	134,440	134,840	+9,533
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate						
Salaries and expenses	4,843	5,152	---	5,152	5,152	+309
Office of Senate Legal Counsel						
Salaries and expenses	1,222	1,265	---	1,265	1,265	+43
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate: Expenses allowances	24	24	---	24	24	---
Contingent Expenses of the Senate						
Inquiries and investigations	118,462	120,435	---	110,000	110,000	-8,462
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control	520	520	---	520	520	---
Secretary of the Senate	2,265	1,700	---	1,700	1,700	-565
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	135,243	136,066	---	127,182	127,182	-8,061
Miscellaneous items	18,425	18,676	---	18,326	18,326	-99
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	310,000	340,972	---	326,000	326,533	+16,533
Official Mail Costs						
Expenses	300	300	---	300	300	---
Across-the-board recission (.59%) P.L. 108-199)	-4,281	---	---	---	---	+4,281
Total, Contingent expenses of the Senate	580,934	618,669	---	584,028	584,561	+3,627
Total, Senate	712,488	759,708	---	725,067	726,067	+13,579

DIVISION G - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Salaries and Expenses						
House Leadership Offices						
Office of the Speaker	2,630	2,708	2,708	2,708	2,708	+78
Office of the Majority Floor Leader	1,965	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,027	+62
Office of the Minority Floor Leader	2,756	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	+84
Office of the Majority Whip	1,684	1,741	1,741	1,741	1,741	+57
Office of the Minority Whip	1,259	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	+44
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities	460	470	470	470	470	+10
Republican Steering Committee	862	881	881	881	881	+19
Republican Conference	1,448	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	+52
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee	1,542	1,589	1,589	1,589	1,589	+47
Democratic Caucus	768	792	792	792	792	+24
Nine minority employees	1,380	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,409	+29
Training and Program Development:						
Majority	290	290	290	290	290	---
Minority	290	290	290	290	290	---
Cloakroom Personnel:						
Majority	404	419	419	419	419	+15
Minority	404	419	419	419	419	+15
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices	18,142	18,678	18,678	18,678	18,678	+536
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail						
Expenses	514,454	529,258	521,195	521,195	521,195	+6,741
Committee Employees						
Standing Committees, Special and Select	102,203	114,955	114,299	114,299	114,299	+12,096
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations)	24,926	25,524	24,926	24,926	24,926	---
Subtotal, Committee employees	127,129	140,479	139,225	139,225	139,225	+12,096
Salaries, Officers and Employees						
Office of the Clerk	19,452	20,553	20,534	20,534	20,534	+1,082
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	5,471	5,887	5,879	5,879	5,879	+408
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	111,141	121,699	116,034	116,034	116,034	+4,893
Office of the Inspector General	3,847	4,022	3,986	3,986	3,986	+139
Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Operations	5,200	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-4,200
Office of General Counsel	926	962	962	962	962	+36
Office of the Chaplain	153	155	155	155	155	+2
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,560	1,673	1,673	1,673	1,673	+113
Office of the Parliamentarian	(1,363)	(1,459)	(1,459)	(1,459)	(1,459)	(+96)
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives	(197)	(214)	(214)	(214)	(214)	(+17)
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House	2,263	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346	+83
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House	6,233	6,721	6,721	6,721	6,721	+488
Corrections Calendar Office	---	---	---	---	---	---
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	500	687	687	687	687	+187
Other authorized employees	150	156	156	156	156	+6
Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending Physician	(150)	(156)	(156)	(156)	(156)	(+6)
Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees	156,896	170,861	160,133	160,133	160,133	+3,237
Allowances and Expenses						
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims	3,975	4,618	4,350	4,350	4,350	+375
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House	410	410	410	410	410	---
Government contributions	186,783	201,350	199,600	199,600	203,900	+17,117
Miscellaneous items	690	690	690	690	690	---
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses	191,858	207,068	205,050	205,050	209,350	+17,492
Total, Salaries and expenses	1,008,479	1,066,344	1,044,281	1,044,281	1,048,581	+40,102
Total, House of Representatives	1,008,479	1,066,344	1,044,281	1,044,281	1,048,581	+40,102

DIVISION G - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
JOINT ITEMS						
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies	1,250	---	---	---	---	-1,250
Joint Economic Committee	3,988	4,139	4,139	4,139	4,139	+151
Joint Committee on Taxation	8,064	8,476	8,433	8,476	8,433	+369
Office of the Attending Physician						
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances	2,223	2,528	2,528	2,528	2,528	+305
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	3,511	3,844	3,844	3,844	3,844	+333
Statements of Appropriations	30	30	30	30	30	---
Total, Joint items	19,066	19,017	18,974	19,017	18,974	-92
CAPITOL POLICE						
Salaries	196,434	---	203,440	198,000	203,440	+7,006
General expenses	23,361	---	28,888	28,925	28,888	+5,527
Salaries and expenses	---	291,641	---	---	---	---
Total, Capitol Police	219,795	291,641	232,328	226,925	232,328	+12,533
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE						
Salaries and expenses	2,242	2,950	2,421	2,421	2,421	+179
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses	33,620	35,455	34,790	34,790	34,919	+1,299
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
General administration	76,598	89,245	79,581	74,063	80,347	+3,749
Capitol building	28,021	32,239	18,185	24,784	28,857	+836
Capitol grounds	6,846	8,080	7,033	6,940	6,974	+128
Senate office buildings	63,014	65,309	---	62,303	62,083	-931
House office buildings	62,445	105,675	65,130	65,130	65,353	+2,908
Capitol Power Plant	85,436	67,776	60,539	65,328	61,234	-24,202
Offsetting collections	-4,374	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	-26
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant	81,062	63,376	56,139	60,928	56,834	-24,228
Library buildings and grounds	38,928	160,678	34,783	65,145	40,097	+1,169
Capitol police buildings and grounds	3,289	40,292	4,883	7,090	5,853	+2,564
Transfer out	(-12,000)	---	---	---	---	(+12,000)
Botanic garden	6,152	11,581	5,932	6,294	6,326	+174
Capitol Visitor Center	36,621	8,469	---	---	---	-36,621
Transfer in (non-add)	(12,000)	---	---	---	---	(-12,000)
Total, Capitol Visitor Center	(48,621)	(8,469)	---	---	---	(-48,621)
Total, Architect of the Capitol	402,976	584,944	271,666	372,677	352,724	-50,252
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Salaries and expenses	368,709	393,931	373,225	379,648	384,671	+15,962
Authority to spend receipts	-6,810	-6,350	-6,350	-6,350	-6,350	+460
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	361,899	387,581	366,875	373,298	378,321	+16,422
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses	48,005	53,518	53,518	53,518	53,611	+5,606
Authority to spend receipts	-29,489	-33,339	-33,477	-33,339	-33,477	-3,988
Subtotal, Copyright Office	18,516	20,179	20,041	20,179	20,134	+1,618
Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses	91,185	100,934	96,385	96,678	96,893	+5,708
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, Salaries and expenses	51,401	53,937	60,187	53,937	54,412	+3,011
Total, Library of Congress	523,001	562,631	543,488	544,092	549,760	+26,759

DIVISION G - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE						
Congressional printing and binding	90,573	88,800	88,800	88,800	88,800	-1,773
Office of Superintendent of Documents						
Salaries and expenses	34,253	33,033	32,524	31,935	31,953	-2,300
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund	9,941	25,000	---	---	---	-9,941
Office of the Inspector General	---	4,225	---	---	---	---
Total, Government Printing Office	134,767	151,058	121,324	120,735	120,753	-14,014
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses	463,577	486,654	481,000	477,419	478,392	+14,815
Offsetting collections	-5,971	-6,119	-7,500	-7,419	-7,419	-1,448
Total, Government Accountability Office	457,606	480,535	473,500	470,000	470,973	+13,367
OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER						
Payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund	13,420	15,000	6,750	13,500	13,500	+80
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Lincoln Fellowship program	---	---	---	495	---	---
Grand total	3,527,460	3,969,283	2,749,522	3,574,000	3,571,000	+43,540

DIVISION G - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
RECAPITULATION						
Senate	712,488	759,708	---	725,067	726,067	+13,579
House of Representatives	1,008,479	1,066,344	1,044,281	1,044,281	1,048,581	+40,102
Joint Items	19,066	19,017	18,974	19,017	18,974	-92
Capitol Police	219,795	291,641	232,328	226,925	232,328	+12,533
Office of Compliance	2,242	2,950	2,421	2,421	2,421	+179
Congressional Budget Office	33,620	35,455	34,790	34,790	34,919	+1,299
Architect of the Capitol	402,976	584,944	271,666	372,677	352,724	-50,252
Library of Congress	523,001	562,631	543,488	544,092	549,760	+26,759
Government Printing Office	134,767	151,058	121,324	120,735	120,753	-14,014
Government Accountability Office	457,606	480,535	473,500	470,000	470,973	+13,367
Open World Leadership Center	13,420	15,000	6,750	13,500	13,500	+80
General Provisions	---	---	---	495	---	---
Grand total	3,527,460	3,969,283	2,749,522	3,574,000	3,571,000	+43,540

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Salaries and expenses	80,426	102,689	89,000	86,000	87,234	+6,808
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(2,197)	---	(2,219)	(2,400)	(2,220)	(+23)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(696)	---	(705)	(725)	(705)	(+9)
Immediate office of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary	---	---	---	---	---	---
Office of the General Counsel	(15,312)	---	(15,394)	(15,700)	(15,395)	(+83)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	---	---	---	---	---	---
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs	---	---	---	---	---	---
Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation Policy	(12,239)	---	(12,639)	(12,627)	(12,627)	(+388)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	(8,486)	---	(8,572)	(8,600)	(8,573)	(+87)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	(2,286)	---	(2,316)	(2,500)	(2,316)	(+30)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	(24,467)	---	(23,436)	(24,364)	(23,436)	(-1,031)
Office of Public Affairs	(1,904)	---	(1,929)	(1,968)	(1,929)	(+25)
Executive Secretariat	(1,438)	---	(1,456)	(1,484)	(1,456)	(+18)
Board of Contract Appeals	(696)	---	(704)	(750)	(704)	(+8)
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	(1,261)	---	(1,277)	(1,290)	(1,278)	(+17)
Office of Intelligence and Security	(1,988)	---	(5,353)	(2,200)	(2,053)	(+65)
Office of the Chief Information Officer	(7,456)	---	(13,000)	(11,392)	(11,392)	(+3,936)
Office of emergency transportation	---	---	---	---	(3,150)	(+3,150)
Subtotal	(80,426)	---	(89,000)	(86,000)	(87,234)	(+6,808)
Office of civil rights	8,518	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	+182
Rescission of excess compensation for air carriers	---	---	---	-235,000	-235,000	-235,000
Transportation planning, research, and development	20,741	10,800	10,800	15,000	20,000	-741
Working capital fund	(116,026)	---	(125,000)	(151,054)	(151,054)	(+35,028)
Minority business resource center program	895	900	900	900	900	+5
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)	---
Minority business outreach	2,982	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	+18
New headquarters building	---	160,000	---	---	68,000	+68,000
Payments to air carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	51,693	50,000	---	52,000	52,000	+307
Total, Office of the Secretary	165,255	336,089	112,400	165,600	239,834	+74,579
Federal Aviation Administration						
Operations	7,486,493	7,849,000	7,726,000	7,784,000	7,775,000	+288,507
Facilities & equipment (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	2,892,831	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,540,000	-352,831
Rescission (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	-30,000	---	---	-50,000	---	+30,000
Subtotal, F&E	2,862,831	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,540,000	-322,831
Research, engineering, and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	118,734	117,000	117,000	129,427	130,927	+12,193
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):						
(Rescission of unobligated balances)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pop up contract authority based on ob limit	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(3,379,940)	(2,800,000)	---	(2,800,000)	(3,400,000)	(+20,060)
(Limitation on obligations)	(3,379,940)	(3,500,000)	---	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(+120,060)
(Small community air service pilot program)	(20,000)	---	---	(20,000)	(20,000)	---

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Alliance Airport, TX (Sec. 167)	1,988	---	---	---	---	-1,988
Rescission of contract authorization	---	---	---	-265,000	-265,000	-265,000
Subtotal, Grants-in-aid	(3,381,928)	(3,500,000)	---	(3,235,000)	(3,235,000)	(-146,928)
Aviation insurance revolving fund	---	---	---	---	---	---
War risk insurance	---	---	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Total, Federal Aviation Administration	10,500,046	10,466,000	10,293,000	10,363,427	10,395,927	-104,119
(Limitations on obligations)	(3,379,940)	(3,500,000)	---	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(+120,060)
Rescissions	-30,000	---	---	-50,000	---	+30,000
Rescissions of contract authority	---	---	---	-265,000	-265,000	-265,000
Subtotal	(13,849,986)	(13,966,000)	(10,293,000)	(13,548,427)	(13,630,927)	(-219,059)
Federal Highway Administration						
Limitation on administrative expenses	(335,612)	(349,594)	---	(349,594)	(346,500)	(+10,888)
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(33,643,326)	(33,643,326)	---	(34,900,000)	(34,641,000)	(+997,674)
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-152,300)	(-157,386)	(-157,386)
(Exempt obligations)	(931,297)	(834,632)	---	(834,632)	(834,642)	(-96,655)
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(34,000,000)	(34,000,000)	---	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Miscellaneous appropriations (rescission)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous rescission of contract authority	-207,000	-300,000	---	-300,000	-1,353,320	-1,146,320
TEA-21 Re-designations, etc. (Sec. 112)	---	---	---	---	---	---
State of Wisconsin P.L. 107-87 (Sec. 113)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio River Bridges	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky Highlands	---	---	---	---	---	---
Appalachian development highway system	124,263	---	---	100,000	80,000	-44,263
TFIA (rescission)	---	---	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Miscellaneous projects (Highway trust fund) (Sec. 162)	49,705	---	---	---	---	-49,705
Rock County road, Jamesville, WI (Sec. 167)	994	---	---	---	---	-994
I-75 improvements, Lee County, FL (Sec. 167)	2,485	---	---	---	---	-2,485
Emergency relief- highways	---	---	---	---	741,000	+741,000
Belleair causeway bridge (Sec. 126)	---	---	---	---	34,000	+34,000
Rescission of completed projects	---	---	---	---	-16,000	-16,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration	177,447	---	---	100,000	855,000	+677,553
(Limitations on obligations)	(33,643,326)	(33,643,326)	---	(34,900,000)	(34,641,000)	(+997,674)
(Exempt obligations)	(931,297)	(834,632)	---	(834,632)	(834,642)	(-96,655)
Rescissions	---	---	---	-100,000	-116,000	-116,000
Rescissions of contract authority	-207,000	-300,000	---	-300,000	-1,353,320	-1,146,320
Net total, FHWA	(34,545,070)	(34,177,958)	---	(35,434,632)	(34,861,322)	(+316,252)
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration						
Motor carrier safety (limitation on administrative expenses) (limitation on obligations)	(175,031)	(228,000)	---	(260,000)	(257,547)	(+82,516)
National motor carrier safety program (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(190,000)	(227,000)	---	(190,000)	(190,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations)	(188,879)	(227,000)	---	(190,000)	(190,000)	(+1,121)
E-Gov (Highway trust fund)	---	450	---	---	---	---
Total, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin.	---	450	---	---	---	---
(Limitations on obligations)	(363,910)	(455,000)	---	(450,000)	(447,547)	(+83,637)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration						
Operations and research	---	139,300	---	---	---	---
Operations and research (HTF)	(149,657)	---	---	(152,300)	(157,386)	(+7,729)
Operations and research (Highway trust fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(72,000)	(90,000)	---	(72,000)	(72,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations)	(71,575)	(90,000)	---	(72,000)	(72,000)	(+425)

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Driver Register (Highway trust fund)	(3,558)	(4,000)	---	(4,000)	(3,600)	(+42)
Subtotal, Operations and research	(224,790)	(233,300)	---	(228,300)	(232,986)	(+8,196)
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(223,673)	(456,000)	---	(225,000)	(225,000)	(+1,327)
(Limitation on obligations):						
Highway safety programs (Sec. 402)	(164,027)	(296,000)	---	(165,000)	(165,000)	(+973)
Occupant protection incentive grants (Sec. 405)	(19,882)	---	---	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+118)
Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures grants (Sec. 410)	(39,764)	---	---	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+236)
Emergency medical services grants (Sec. 407)	---	(10,000)	---	---	---	---
State traffic safety info system improvement grants (Sec. 412)	---	(50,000)	---	---	---	---
Safety Incentive Grants for primary seat belt laws	---	(100,000)	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(223,673)	(456,000)	---	(225,000)	(225,000)	(+1,327)
Total, National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	---	139,300	---	---	---	---
(Limitations on obligations)	(298,806)	(550,000)	---	(301,000)	(300,600)	(+1,794)
Total budgetary resources	(298,806)	(689,300)	---	(301,000)	(300,600)	(+1,794)
Federal Railroad Administration						
Safety and operations	130,053	142,396	---	139,849	139,769	+9,716
Railroad research and development	33,824	36,025	---	35,225	36,025	+2,201
Amtrak RRIF repayment deferment	2,982	---	---	---	6,000	+3,018
Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment project (advance appropriation	---	---	-39,827	---	---	---
Next generation high-speed rail	37,179	10,000	---	20,000	19,650	-17,529
Alaska Railroad rehabilitation	24,853	---	---	25,000	25,000	+147
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	1,217,773	900,000	---	1,217,000	1,217,000	-773
Total, Federal Railroad Administration	1,446,664	1,088,421	---	1,437,074	1,443,444	-3,220
Federal Transit Administration						
Administrative expenses	15,011	---	---	9,984	9,750	-5,261
Administrative expenses (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(60,044)	---	---	(68,016)	(68,250)	(+8,206)
Office of the Administrator	(965)	---	---	(900)	---	(-965)
Office of Cheif Counsel	(3,870)	---	---	(4,050)	---	(-3,870)
Office of Civil Rights	(2,701)	---	---	(2,750)	---	(-2,701)
Office of Communications and Congressional Affairs	(1,162)	---	---	(1,210)	---	(-1,162)
Office of Budget and Policy	(6,195)	---	---	(6,700)	---	(-6,195)
Office of of Planning	(3,646)	---	---	(4,000)	---	(-3,646)
Office of of Program Management	(7,115)	---	---	(7,120)	---	(-7,115)
Office of research, Demonstration and Innovation	(4,826)	---	---	(4,830)	---	(-4,826)
Office of Administration	(6,716)	---	---	(6,725)	---	(-6,716)
Central Account	(16,734)	---	---	(18,015)	---	(-16,734)
Regional offices	(18,938)	---	---	(19,200)	---	(-18,938)
National Transit database	(2,187)	---	---	(2,500)	---	(-2,187)
Subtotal	(75,055)	---	---	(78,000)	---	(-75,055)
Subtotal, Administrative expenses	(75,055)	---	---	(78,000)	(78,000)	(+2,945)
Administrative expenses per President's request	---	79,931	---	---	---	---
Formula grants	763,270	---	---	512,918	504,022	-259,248
Formula grants (Highway Trust Fund) (limitation on obligations)	(3,053,080)	(5,622,871)	---	(3,494,257)	(3,528,153)	(+475,073)
Subtotal, Formula grants	(3,816,350)	(5,622,871)	---	(4,007,175)	(4,032,175)	(+215,825)
University transportation research	1,193	---	---	768	750	-443
University transportation research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Acct) (limitation on obligations)	(4,772)	---	---	(5,232)	(5,250)	(+478)
Subtotal, University transportation research	(5,965)	---	---	(6,000)	(6,000)	(+35)

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Transit planning and research	25,051	---	---	16,384	16,000	-9,051
Transit planning and research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(100,205)	---	---	(111,616)	(112,000)	(+11,795)
Flexible funding	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(125,256)	---	---	(128,000)	(128,000)	(+2,744)
Rural transportation assistance	(5,219)	---	---	(5,250)	(5,250)	(+31)
National transit institute	(3,976)	---	---	(4,000)	(4,000)	(+24)
Transit cooperative research	(8,201)	---	---	(8,250)	(8,250)	(+49)
Metropolitan planning	(60,030)	---	---	(60,386)	(60,386)	(+356)
State planning	(12,540)	---	---	(12,614)	(12,614)	(+74)
National planning and research	(35,291)	---	---	(37,500)	(37,500)	(+2,209)
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(125,257)	---	---	(128,000)	(128,000)	(+2,743)
Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(5,812,702)	(329,006)	---	(6,764,976)	(6,744,500)	(+931,798)
Capital investment grants	623,798	---	39,827	436,970	417,353	-206,445
Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(2,495,191)	---	---	(2,976,855)	(2,921,472)	(+426,281)
Capital investment grants outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Capital investment grants	(3,118,989)	---	(39,827)	(3,413,825)	(3,338,825)	(+219,836)
Major capital investment grants	---	1,234,192	---	---	---	---
Major capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (Limitation on obligations)	---	(329,006)	---	---	---	---
Fixed guideway modernization	(1,199,388)	---	---	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(+15,012)
Buses and bus-related facilities	(603,618)	---	---	(725,000)	(675,000)	(+71,382)
New starts	(1,315,984)	---	---	(1,474,425)	(1,474,425)	(+158,441)
Subtotal	(3,118,990)	---	---	(3,413,825)	(3,363,825)	(+244,835)
Job access and reverse commute grants	24,853	---	---	16,000	15,625	-9,228
(Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(99,410)	---	---	(109,000)	(109,375)	(+9,965)
Subtotal, Job access and reverse commute grants	(124,263)	---	---	(125,000)	(125,000)	(+737)
Allegheny Port authority (sec. 166)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Federal Transit Administration	1,453,176	---	39,827	993,024	963,500	-489,676
FTA per President's request	---	1,314,123	---	---	---	---
(Limitations on obligations)	(5,812,702)	(5,951,877)	---	(6,764,976)	(6,744,500)	(+931,798)
Total budgetary resources, FTA	(7,265,878)	(7,266,000)	(39,827)	(7,758,000)	(7,708,000)	(+442,122)
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation						
Operations and maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	14,315	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	+1,585
Maritime Administration						
Maritime security program	98,118	98,700	98,700	98,700	98,700	+582
Operations and training	106,366	109,300	106,400	110,910	109,478	+3,112
Ship disposal	16,115	21,616	19,116	21,616	21,616	+5,501
Vessel operations revolving fund	---	---	---	---	---	---

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Administrative expenses	4,471	4,764	4,764	4,764	4,764	+293
National defense tank vessel construction program	---	---	---	150,000	75,000	+75,000
Total, Maritime Administration	225,070	234,380	228,980	385,990	309,558	+84,488
Rescissions	-4,107	---	-1,979	-1,900	-1,979	+2,128
Net total, Maritime Administration	220,963	234,380	227,001	384,090	307,579	+86,616
Research and Special Programs Administration						
Research and special programs	46,167	52,936	46,790	49,000	47,115	+948
Pipeline safety:						
Pipeline Safety Fund	52,991	51,073	54,466	52,073	54,769	+1,778
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	12,923	19,000	14,000	19,000	15,000	+2,077
Subtotal, Pipeline safety program (incl reserve)	65,914	70,073	68,466	71,073	69,769	+3,855
Emergency preparedness grants:						
Emergency preparedness fund	199	200	200	200	200	+1
Limitation on emergency preparedness fund	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	---
Total, Research and Special Programs Admin	112,280	123,209	115,456	120,273	117,084	+4,804
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses	55,670	59,000	58,000	59,000	59,000	+3,330
Surface Transportation Board						
Salaries and expenses	19,406	20,521	---	21,250	21,250	+1,844
Offsetting collections	-1,050	-1,050	---	-1,050	-1,050	---
Total, Surface Transportation Board	18,356	19,471	---	20,200	20,200	+1,844
Net total, title I, Department of Transportation	13,927,172	13,496,343	10,821,757	12,708,588	12,448,148	-1,479,024
Appropriations	(14,168,279)	(13,796,343)	(10,863,563)	(13,660,488)	(14,419,447)	(+251,168)
Emergency	---	---	---	---	---	---
Offsets for new user fees	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescissions	(-34,107)	---	(-41,806)	(-386,900)	(-352,979)	(-318,872)
Rescission of contract authority	(-207,000)	(-300,000)	---	(-565,000)	(-1,618,320)	(-1,411,320)
(By transfer)	(149,657)	---	---	(152,300)	(157,386)	(+7,729)
(Transfer authority)	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitations on obligations)	(43,498,684)	(44,100,203)	---	(45,915,976)	(45,633,647)	(+2,134,963)
(Exempt obligations)	(931,297)	(834,632)	---	(834,632)	(834,642)	(-96,655)
Net total budgetary resources	(58,357,153)	(58,431,178)	(10,821,757)	(59,459,196)	(58,916,437)	(+559,284)
Transportation discretionary total	13,927,172	13,496,343	10,821,757	12,708,588	12,448,148	-1,479,024

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices	175,070	185,041	177,000	161,313	157,559	-17,511
Executive direction	---	---	---	(10,020)	(7,274)	(+7,274)
General Counsel	---	---	---	(7,532)	(7,200)	(+7,200)
Economic policies and and programs	---	---	---	(33,186)	(31,657)	(+31,657)
Financial policies and programs	---	---	---	(26,914)	(26,072)	(+26,072)
Financial crimes	---	---	---	(5,912)	(10,633)	(+10,633)
Treasury wide management	---	---	---	(17,569)	(16,760)	(+16,760)
Administration	---	---	---	(60,180)	(57,963)	(+57,963)
Subtotal	---	---	---	(161,313)	(157,559)	(+157,559)
Office of Foreign asset control	---	---	---	22,291	22,291	+22,291
Department-wide systems and capital investments programs	36,185	36,072	36,072	30,260	32,260	-3,925
Office of Inspector General	12,923	14,158	16,500	16,158	16,500	+3,577
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	127,279	129,126	129,126	129,126	129,126	+1,847
Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account	2,523	2,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	-523
Treasury Building and Annex Repair and Restoration	24,853	20,316	20,316	12,316	12,316	-12,537
Expanded Access to Financial Services (rescission)	---	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000
Violent crime reduction program (rescission)	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,200	-1,200	-1,200
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	57,231	64,502	90,002	72,502	72,502	+15,271
Financial Management Service	227,210	230,930	230,930	230,930	230,930	+3,720
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	79,528	81,942	82,542	83,000	83,000	+3,472
Bureau of the Public Debt	172,627	175,166	175,166	175,166	175,166	+2,539
Payment of government losses in shipment	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	+500
Internal Revenue Service:						
Processing, Assistance, and Management	4,009,205	4,148,403	4,071,824	4,107,325	4,089,574	+80,369
Tax Law Enforcement	4,171,244	4,564,350	4,278,107	4,519,350	4,398,729	+227,485
Information Systems	1,581,575	1,641,768	1,622,093	1,606,768	1,590,492	+8,917
Business systems modernization	387,699	285,000	285,000	125,000	205,000	-182,699
BSM (rescission of unapproved funds)	---	---	---	-140,000	---	---
Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration	34,794	34,841	34,841	34,841	34,841	+47
Subtotal	10,184,517	10,674,362	10,291,865	10,253,284	10,318,636	+134,119
Total, title II, Department of the Treasury	11,100,446	11,610,415	11,247,519	11,184,146	11,248,086	+147,640
Appropriations	11,100,446	11,615,415	11,252,519	11,329,346	11,253,286	+152,840
Rescissions	---	-5,000	-5,000	-145,200	-5,200	-5,200

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:						
Compensation of the President	450	---	450	450	450	---
Salaries and Expenses	68,760	---	59,525	63,698	62,000	-6,760
Executive Residence at the White House:						
Operating Expenses	12,427	---	12,760	12,760	12,760	+333
White House Repair and Restoration	4,200	---	1,900	1,900	1,900	-2,300
Council of Economic Advisers	4,475	---	4,040	4,040	4,040	-435
Office of Policy Development	4,085	---	2,267	2,392	2,300	-1,785
National Security Council	10,489	---	8,932	8,932	8,932	-1,557
Homeland Security Council	---	---	2,475	---	---	---
Office of Administration	82,337	---	92,696	92,869	92,269	+9,932
The White House salaries and expenses	---	181,048	---	---	---	---
Office of Management and Budget	66,763	76,565	67,759	68,411	68,411	+1,648
Office of National Drug Control Policy:						
Salaries and expenses	27,832	27,609	28,109	27,000	27,000	-832
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	41,752	40,000	30,000	42,000	42,000	+248
Subtotal	69,584	67,609	58,109	69,000	69,000	-584
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	225,015	208,350	215,350	228,350	228,350	+3,335
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	227,649	235,000	195,000	195,500	213,700	-13,949
Unanticipated Needs	994	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	+6
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:						
Salaries and expenses	4,435	4,571	4,571	4,571	4,571	+136
Operating expenses	329	333	333	333	333	+4
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	781,992	774,476	727,167	754,206	770,016	-11,976

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board:						
Salaries and expenses	5,369	5,686	5,686	5,686	5,686	+317
National Transportation Safety Board:						
Salaries and expenses	73,065	74,425	76,925	76,425	76,700	+3,635
Rescission of prior year funds	---	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000
Emergency fund	596	---	---	---	---	-596
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	---	---	---	4,672	---	---
Federal Election Commission	50,938	52,159	52,159	52,159	52,159	+1,221
Election Assistance Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	1,193	20,000	15,000	10,000	14,000	+12,807
Election reform programs	1,491,150	30,000	---	---	---	-1,491,150
Federal Labor Relations Authority	29,436	29,673	29,673	25,673	25,673	-3,763
FLRA (rescission)	---	---	---	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000
Federal Maritime Commission	18,362	19,496	19,362	19,496	19,496	+1,134
General Services Administration:						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
Appropriations	443,369	---	1,622,282	---	---	-443,369
Limitations on availability of revenue:						
Construction and acquisition of facilities	(708,268)	(650,223)	(522,251)	(710,823)	(708,542)	(+274)
Repairs and alterations	(991,300)	(980,222)	(931,211)	(980,222)	(980,222)	(-11,078)
Installment acquisition payments	(169,745)	(161,442)	(161,442)	(161,442)	(161,442)	(-8,303)
Rental of space	(3,280,187)	(3,672,315)	(3,659,565)	(3,597,315)	(3,657,315)	(+377,128)
Building Operations	(1,608,708)	(1,709,522)	(1,696,772)	(1,709,522)	(1,709,522)	(+100,814)
Subtotal, limitations	(6,758,208)	(7,173,724)	(6,971,241)	(7,159,324)	(7,217,043)	(+458,835)
Repayment of Debt	(54,256)	(41,000)	(41,000)	(41,000)	(41,000)	(-13,256)
Rental income to fund	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	443,369	---	1,622,282	---	---	-443,369
(Limitations)	(6,812,464)	(7,214,724)	(7,012,241)	(7,200,324)	(7,258,043)	(+445,579)
Governmentwide policy	56,050	62,100	62,100	62,100	62,100	+6,050
Operating Expenses	87,590	82,175	82,175	85,175	92,175	+4,585
Office of Inspector General	38,938	42,351	42,351	42,351	42,351	+3,413
Electronic Government (E-Gov) Fund	2,982	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	+18
General supply fund for E-Gov (FY05 Sec. 409)	---	40,000	---	---	---	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	3,373	3,449	3,449	3,106	3,106	-267
Expenses, Presidential transition	---	7,700	7,700	7,700	---	---
Federal building project (FY04 Sec. 408)	13,917	---	---	---	---	-13,917
San Joaquin conveyance (FY04 Sec. 412)	-1,000	---	---	---	---	+1,000
Middle River Depot sale (FY05 Sec. 407)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal building construction schedule adjustments (Sec. 409)	---	---	---	-106,000	-106,000	-106,000
Total, General Services Administration	645,219	242,775	1,825,057	97,432	96,732	-548,487
Merit Systems Protection Board:						
Salaries and Expenses	32,683	37,303	34,683	34,677	34,677	+1,994
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,611	---	---	---	---	-2,611
Morris K. Udall Foundation:						
Morris K. Udall Trust Fund	1,984	---	1,984	1,996	1,996	+12
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	1,301	700	1,301	1,309	1,309	+8
National Archives and Records Administration:						
Operating expenses	255,185	266,945	264,185	266,945	266,945	+11,760
Electronic records archive	35,702	35,914	35,914	35,914	35,914	+212
Reduction of debt	-7,810	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-190
Repairs and Restoration	13,627	6,182	7,182	12,182	13,432	-195

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program	9,941	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	-4,941
Total, National Archives and Records Admin	306,645	304,041	302,281	312,041	313,291	+6,646
Office of Government Ethics	10,675	11,238	11,238	11,238	11,238	+563
Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and Expenses	118,793	131,291	120,444	130,600	125,500	+6,707
Limitation on administrative expenses	135,112	128,462	128,462	128,462	128,462	-6,650
Office of Inspector General	1,489	1,627	1,627	1,627	1,627	+138
Limitation on administrative expenses	14,342	16,461	16,461	16,461	16,461	+2,119
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	7,219,000	8,135,000	8,135,000	8,135,000	8,135,000	+916,000
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	---
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	9,987,000	9,772,000	9,772,000	9,772,000	9,772,000	-215,000
Human Capital Performance Fund	994	300,000	12,514	---	---	-994
Total, Office of Personnel Management	17,511,730	18,519,841	18,221,508	18,219,150	18,214,050	+702,320
Office of Special Counsel	13,424	15,449	15,449	15,449	15,449	+2,025
Postal Service:						
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	28,829	---	---	29,000	529,000	+500,171
Advance appropriation provided in previous act for FY2005	30,831	36,521	36,521	36,521	36,521	+5,690
Total available for FY2005	59,660	36,521	36,521	65,521	565,521	+505,861
Advance appropriation for FY 2006	36,306	61,709	61,709	61,709	61,709	+25,403
Emergency preparedness plan (emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	507,000	7,000	+7,000
United States Tax Court	39,950	41,180	41,180	41,180	41,180	+1,230
White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance	---	---	---	250	---	---
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies	20,332,297	19,494,196	20,743,716	19,552,063	19,546,866	-785,431

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Title V - General Provisions, This Act						
Payments to air carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	---	-30,000	---	---	---	---
Continued dumping/subsidy offset (FY05 Sec. 635).....	---	-1,450,000	---	---	---	---
Eliminate 10 year limit on debt collection (FY05 Sec. 642).....	---	-2,000	---	-2,000	---	---
HHS info match- new hires (FY05 Sec. 643).....	---	-125,000	---	-125,000	-125,000	-125,000
Collect unemployment overpayment (FY05 Sec. 644).....	---	-20,000	---	-20,000	---	---
Total, General provisions.....	---	-1,627,000	---	-147,000	-125,000	-125,000
Grand total.....	46,141,907	43,748,430	43,540,159	44,052,003	43,888,116	-2,253,791
Appropriations.....	(46,315,877)	(43,963,200)	(43,496,735)	(44,554,873)	(45,770,385)	(-545,492)
Emergency.....	---	---	---	(507,000)	(7,000)	(+7,000)
Offset for new user fees.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescissions.....	(-34,107)	(-13,000)	(-54,806)	(-543,100)	(-369,179)	(-335,072)
Rescission of contract authority.....	(-207,000)	(-300,000)	---	(-565,000)	(-1,618,320)	(-1,411,320)
Advance appropriation provided in previous act for FY2005.....	(30,831)	(36,521)	(36,521)	(36,521)	(36,521)	(+5,690)
Advance appropriation.....	(36,306)	(61,709)	(61,709)	(61,709)	(61,709)	(+25,403)
(By transfer).....	(149,657)	---	---	(152,300)	(157,386)	(+7,729)
(Transfer out).....	---	---	---	(-152,300)	(-157,386)	(-157,386)
(Transfer authority).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitation on obligations).....	(43,498,684)	(44,100,203)	---	(45,915,976)	(45,633,647)	(+2,134,963)
(Rescissions of limitations on obligations).	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Exempt obligations).....	(931,297)	(834,632)	---	(834,632)	(834,642)	(-96,655)
Net total budgetary resources.....	(90,571,888)	(88,683,265)	(43,540,159)	(90,802,611)	(90,356,405)	(-215,483)
Discretionary total.....	27,446,781	25,805,430	25,556,882	25,115,529	24,981,166	-2,465,615

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Pipeline safety (OSLTF)	-49,000	-51,000	-54,000	-52,000	-55,000	-6,000
Payments to air carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	---	---	---	-30,000	---	---
TASC adjustments (Sec. 348)	-17,816	---	---	-20,844	-20,000	-2,184
IRS postage reimbursement	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bureau of The Public Debt (Permanent)	154,000	143,000	143,000	143,000	143,000	-11,000
Federal Reserve Bank reimbursement fund	122,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	+53,000
US Mint revolving fund	---	---	---	---	-15,000	-15,000
Sallie Mae	994	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	+6
Federal buildings fund	-8,000	15,000	-162,000	1,000	59,043	+67,043
Advance appropriations:						
Postal service, FY 2005	-36,521	-61,709	-61,709	-61,709	-61,709	-25,188
Adjustment for GSA transfer to Homeland Security	-424,211	---	---	---	---	+424,211
Kenilworth Avenue bridge project (Sec.546)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations in this bill	---	---	---	-507,000	-7,000	-7,000
Total, adjustments	-258,554	221,291	41,291	-351,553	219,334	+477,888
Grand total (including scorekeeping)	45,883,353	43,969,721	43,581,450	43,700,450	44,107,450	-1,775,903
Appropriations	(46,093,844)	(44,246,200)	(43,599,735)	(44,265,029)	(46,051,428)	(-42,416)
Emergency	---	---	---	(507,000)	(7,000)	(+7,000)
Offset for new user fees	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescissions	(-34,107)	(-13,000)	(-54,806)	(-543,100)	(-369,179)	(-335,072)
Rescission of contract authority	(-207,000)	(-300,000)	---	(-565,000)	(-1,618,320)	(-1,411,320)
(By transfer)	(149,657)	---	---	(152,300)	(157,386)	(+7,729)
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-152,300)	(-157,386)	(-157,386)
(Transfer authority)	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitations on obligations)	(43,498,684)	(44,100,203)	---	(45,915,976)	(45,633,647)	(+2,134,963)
(Rescissions of limitations on obligations)	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Exempt obligations)	(931,297)	(834,632)	---	(834,632)	(834,642)	(-96,655)
Net grand total budgetary resources	(90,313,334)	(88,904,556)	(43,581,450)	(90,451,058)	(90,575,739)	(+262,405)
Total, (including adjustments)	45,883,353	43,969,721	43,581,450	43,700,450	44,107,450	-1,775,903
Amounts in this bill	(46,141,907)	(43,748,430)	(43,540,159)	(44,052,003)	(43,888,116)	(-2,253,791)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-258,554)	(221,291)	(41,291)	(-351,553)	(219,334)	(+477,888)
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total mandatory and discretionary	45,883,353	43,969,721	43,581,450	43,700,450	44,107,450	-1,775,903
Mandatory	(17,517,950)	(18,261,000)	(18,261,450)	(18,261,450)	(18,261,450)	(+743,500)
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total mandatory	(17,517,950)	(18,261,000)	(18,261,450)	(18,261,450)	(18,261,450)	(+743,500)
Discretionary	(28,365,403)	(25,708,721)	(25,320,000)	(25,439,000)	(25,846,000)	(-2,519,403)
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total discretionary	(28,365,403)	(25,708,721)	(25,320,000)	(25,439,000)	(25,846,000)	(-2,519,403)

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory	17,517,950	18,261,000	18,261,450	18,261,450	18,261,450	+743,500
Prior year (outlays only)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Mandatory	17,517,950	18,261,000	18,261,450	18,261,450	18,261,450	+743,500
Discretionary:						
Highway category	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitation on obligations)	(34,306,042)	(34,648,326)	---	(35,651,000)	(35,389,147)	(+1,083,105)
Prior year (outlays only)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Highway category	(34,306,042)	(34,648,326)	---	(35,651,000)	(35,389,147)	(+1,083,105)
Highway category budget scoring	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass Transit category	1,453,176	---	39,827	993,024	963,500	-489,676
(Limitation on obligations)	(5,812,702)	(5,951,877)	---	(6,764,976)	(6,744,500)	(+931,798)
Prior year (outlays only)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Mass Transit category	(7,265,878)	(5,951,877)	(39,827)	(7,758,000)	(7,708,000)	(+442,122)
Mass Transit category budget scoring	1,453,176	---	39,827	993,024	963,500	-489,676
General purpose discretionary:						
Defense discretionary	98,118	98,700	98,700	98,700	98,700	+582
Prior year (outlays only)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Defense (050)	98,118	98,700	98,700	98,700	98,700	+582
Nondefense discretionary	26,814,109	25,610,021	25,181,473	24,347,276	24,783,800	-2,030,309
Prior year (outlays only)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Nondefense	26,814,109	25,610,021	25,181,473	24,347,276	24,783,800	-2,030,309
Total, General purpose discretionary	26,912,227	25,708,721	25,280,173	24,445,976	24,882,500	-2,029,727
Total, Discretionary	28,365,403	25,708,721	25,320,000	25,439,000	25,846,000	-2,519,403
Total, Mandatory and discretionary	45,883,353	43,969,721	43,581,450	43,700,450	44,107,450	-1,775,903

DIVISION H -- DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
DISCRETIONARY 302(b) ALLOCATION						
TOTAL discretionary (including mass transit and highway BA)	28,365,403	25,708,721	25,320,000	25,439,000	25,846,000	-2,519,403
TOTAL 302(b) discretionary allocation	---	---	25,320,000	25,439,000	25,846,000	+25,846,000
TOTAL Over/under discretionary allocation	28,365,403	25,708,721	---	---	---	-28,365,403

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and pensions	29,845,127	32,607,688	32,607,688	32,607,688	32,607,688	+2,762,561
Readjustment benefits	2,529,734	2,556,232	2,556,232	2,556,232	2,556,232	+26,498
Veterans insurance and indemnities	29,017	44,380	44,380	44,380	44,380	+15,363
Veterans housing benefit program fund program account (indefinite)	305,834	43,784	43,784	43,784	43,784	-262,050
(Limitation on direct loans)	(300)	---	(500)	(500)	(500)	(+200)
Credit subsidy	---	-144,000	-144,000	-144,000	-144,000	-144,000
Administrative expenses	153,936	154,075	154,075	154,075	154,075	+139
Education loan fund program account	1	---	---	---	---	-1
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3)	---	---	---	---	(-3)
Administrative expenses	70	---	---	---	---	-70
Vocational rehabilitation loans program account	52	47	47	47	47	-5
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3,938)	(4,108)	(4,108)	(4,108)	(4,108)	(+170)
Administrative expenses	298	311	311	311	311	+13
Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account	568	571	571	571	571	+3
(Limitation on direct loans)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	32,864,637	35,263,088	35,263,088	35,263,088	35,263,088	+2,398,451
Veterans Health Administration						
Medical services	17,761,803	---	19,498,600	17,198,600	19,472,777	+1,710,974
Two year funding	---	---	---	1,100,000	---	---
(Emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	1,200,000	---	---
Medical administration	4,970,500	---	4,705,000	4,705,000	4,705,000	-265,500
Medical facilities	3,976,400	---	3,745,000	3,745,000	3,745,000	-231,400
Medical and prosthetic research	405,593	769,540	384,770	405,593	405,593	---
Medical care	---	24,967,830	---	---	---	---
Accelerated spending of balances, sec. 115	---	---	---	---	---	---
Two-year funding	---	1,396,000	---	---	---	---
Rescission	-270,000	---	---	---	---	+270,000
Medical care cost recovery collections:						
Offsetting collections	-1,554,772	-2,002,000	-2,002,000	-2,002,000	-2,002,000	-447,228
Appropriations (indefinite)	1,554,772	2,002,000	2,002,000	2,002,000	2,002,000	+447,228
Accelerated spending of balances (Sec. 114b)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Veterans Health Administration	26,844,296	27,133,370	28,333,370	28,354,193	28,328,370	+1,484,074
Offsetting collections	(-1,554,772)	(-2,002,000)	(-2,002,000)	(-2,002,000)	(-2,002,000)	(-447,228)
Total available to VHA	(28,399,068)	(29,135,370)	(30,335,370)	(30,356,193)	(30,330,370)	(+1,931,302)
Departmental Administration						
General operating expenses	1,275,701	1,324,753	1,319,753	1,399,753	1,324,753	+49,052
National Cemetery Administration	143,352	148,925	148,925	148,925	148,925	+5,573
Office of Inspector General	61,634	64,711	69,711	64,711	69,711	+8,077
Construction, major projects	271,081	458,800	458,800	458,800	458,800	+187,719
Ominbus Appropriations (P.L. 108-199) Sec.167	497	---	---	---	---	-497
Construction, minor projects	250,656	230,799	230,799	230,779	230,779	-19,877
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities	101,498	105,163	105,163	105,163	105,163	+3,665
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemeteries	31,811	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	+189
Total, Departmental Administration	2,136,230	2,365,151	2,365,151	2,440,131	2,370,131	+233,901
Total, title I, Department of Veterans Affairs	61,845,163	64,761,609	65,961,609	66,057,412	65,961,589	+4,116,426
Appropriations	(63,669,935)	(65,367,609)	(67,963,609)	(66,859,412)	(67,963,589)	(+4,293,654)
Rescissions	(-270,000)	---	---	---	---	(+270,000)
Emergency appropriations	---	---	---	(1,200,000)	---	---
Offsetting collections	(-1,554,772)	(-2,002,000)	(-2,002,000)	(-2,002,000)	(-2,002,000)	(-447,228)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(54,241)	(54,108)	(54,608)	(54,608)	(54,608)	(+367)
Mandatory	(32,709,712)	(35,108,084)	(35,108,084)	(35,108,084)	(35,108,084)	(+2,398,372)
Net discretionary	(29,135,451)	(29,653,525)	(30,853,525)	(30,949,328)	(30,853,505)	(+1,718,054)
Medical care collection fund	(1,554,772)	(2,002,000)	(2,002,000)	(2,002,000)	(2,002,000)	(+447,228)
Total discretionary available	(30,690,223)	(31,655,525)	(32,855,525)	(32,951,328)	(32,855,505)	(+2,165,282)

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II						
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Public and Indian Housing						
Housing Certificate Fund:						
Direct appropriation	15,081,970	14,265,800	---	16,507,804	---	-15,081,970
Advance appropriations provided in previous acts	4,175,220	4,200,000	---	4,200,000	---	-4,175,220
Subtotal, Housing certificate fund	19,257,190	18,465,800	---	20,707,804	---	-19,257,190
Advance appropriations provided in current year	4,200,000	4,200,000	---	4,200,000	---	-4,200,000
Total, Housing certificate fund	23,457,190	22,665,800	---	24,907,804	---	-23,457,190
Tenant-based Rental Assistance:						
Direct appropriation	---	---	10,477,055	---	10,685,000	+10,685,000
Advance appropriations provided in previous acts	---	---	4,200,000	---	4,200,000	+4,200,000
Subtotal, Tenant-based rental assistance	---	---	14,677,055	---	14,885,000	+14,885,000
Advance appropriations provided in current year	---	---	4,200,000	---	4,200,000	+4,200,000
Total, Tenant-based rental assistance	---	---	18,877,055	---	19,085,000	+19,085,000
Project-based rental assistance	---	---	5,340,745	---	5,341,000	+5,341,000
Public housing capital fund	2,696,253	2,674,100	2,580,000	2,700,000	2,600,000	-96,253
Public housing operating fund	3,578,760	3,573,000	3,425,000	2,610,000	2,458,000	-1,120,760
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing	149,115	---	143,000	150,000	144,000	-5,115
Native American housing block grants	650,241	647,000	622,000	650,241	627,000	-23,241
Indian housing loan guarantee fund program account	5,269	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	-269
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(197,243)	(29,070)	(145,345)	(145,345)	(145,345)	(-51,898)
Native Hawaiian housing block grant	---	9,500	---	---	---	---
Native Hawaiian housing loan guarantee fund	1,029	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-29
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(39,712)	(37,403)	(37,403)	(37,403)	(37,403)	(-2,309)
Total, Public and Indian Housing	30,537,857	29,571,400	30,993,800	31,020,045	30,261,000	-276,857
Current year advance appropriations	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	---
Net Total (excluding current year advances)	26,337,857	25,371,400	26,793,800	26,820,045	26,061,000	-276,857
Community Planning and Development						
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS	294,751	294,800	282,000	294,800	284,000	-10,751
Rural housing and economic development	24,853	---	24,000	25,000	24,000	-853
Empowerment zones / enterprise communities	14,912	---	14,250	---	10,000	-4,912
Community development fund	4,920,795	4,618,094	4,711,000	4,950,000	4,709,000	-211,795
Ominbus Appropriations (P.L. 108-199) Sec.165	9,941	---	---	---	---	-9,941
Ominbus Appropriations (P.L. 108-199) Sec.167	2,992	---	---	---	---	-2,992
Section 108 loan guarantees:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(275,000)	---	(275,000)	(275,000)	(275,000)	---
Credit subsidy	6,288	---	6,000	6,325	6,000	-288
Administrative expenses	994	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	+6
Brownfields redevelopment	24,853	---	24,000	25,000	24,000	-853
HOME investment partnerships program	2,005,597	2,084,200	1,920,000	2,050,000	1,915,000	-90,597
Homeless assistance grants	1,259,525	1,282,400	1,206,000	1,260,000	1,250,515	-9,010
Samaritan housing initiative (legislative proposal)	---	50,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Community planning and development	8,565,501	8,329,494	8,188,250	8,612,125	8,223,515	-341,986
Housing Programs						
Housing for the elderly	773,728	773,300	741,000	773,800	747,000	-26,728
Housing for persons with disabilities	249,092	248,700	238,000	250,000	240,000	-9,092
Housing counseling assistance	---	45,000	---	---	---	---
Manufactured housing fees trust fund	12,923	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	+77
Offsetting collections	-12,923	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000	-77
Total, housing programs	1,022,820	1,067,000	979,000	1,023,800	987,000	-35,820
Federal Housing Administration						
FHA - Mutual mortgage insurance program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(185,000,000)	(185,000,000)	(185,000,000)	(185,000,000)	(185,000,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Administrative expenses	356,882	366,000	356,882	366,000	356,906	+24
Offsetting receipts	-2,921,000	-2,206,000	-2,206,000	-2,206,000	-2,206,000	+715,000
Offsetting receipts (legislative proposal)	---	-28,000	---	-28,000	-28,000	-28,000
Administrative contract expenses	84,499	70,900	78,000	70,900	78,000	-6,499

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Additional contract expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
FHA - General and special risk program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(25,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Administrative expenses	227,649	234,000	227,649	234,000	227,767	+118
Offsetting receipts	-225,000	-240,000	-240,000	-240,000	-240,000	-15,000
Credit subsidy	14,912	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-4,912
Non-overhead administrative expenses	93,227	81,600	86,000	81,600	86,000	-7,227
Additional contract expenses	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	---
Total, Federal Housing Administration	-2,363,831	-1,706,500	-1,682,469	-1,706,500	-1,710,327	+653,504
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)						
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	---
Administrative expenses	10,695	10,986	10,695	10,986	10,695	---
Offsetting receipts	-316,124	-368,000	-368,000	-368,000	-368,000	-51,876
Policy Development and Research						
Research and technology	46,723	46,700	45,000	46,700	45,500	-1,223
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity						
Fair housing activities	47,717	47,700	46,000	47,700	46,500	-1,217
Office of Lead Hazard Control						
Lead hazard reduction	173,968	139,000	167,000	175,000	168,000	-5,968
Management and Administration						
Salaries and expenses	543,773	591,579	543,773	590,579	547,197	+3,424
Transfer from:						
Limitation on FHA corporate funds	(560,672)	(576,000)	(560,672)	(576,000)	(560,673)	(+1)
GNMA	(10,695)	(10,986)	(10,695)	(10,986)	(10,695)	---
Community Development Loan Guarantees Program	(1,000)	---	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Native American Housing Block Grants	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	---
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	---
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantees	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,116,575)	(1,179,000)	(1,116,575)	(1,179,000)	(1,120,000)	(+3,425)
Working capital fund	233,614	234,000	100,000	234,000	270,000	+36,386
Office of Inspector General	76,546	77,000	77,000	83,500	80,000	+3,454
(By transfer, limitation on FHA corporate funds)	(23,858)	(24,000)	(23,858)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+142)
Total, Office of Inspector General	(100,404)	(101,000)	(100,858)	(107,500)	(104,000)	(+3,596)
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	39,680	59,209	59,209	59,209	59,209	+19,529
Offsetting receipts	-39,680	-59,209	-59,209	-59,209	-59,209	-19,529
Rescissions:						
Housing Certificate Fund	-2,844,000	-1,557,000	-1,557,000	-2,588,172	-1,557,000	+1,287,000
Public housing elimination grants	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Title VI credit subsidy	---	-21,000	-21,000	-21,000	-21,000	-21,000
Indian housing credit subsidy	---	-33,000	-33,000	-33,000	-33,000	-33,000
Urban development action grant	-30,000	---	---	---	---	+30,000
Rental housing assistance	-303,000	-675,000	-675,000	-675,000	-675,000	-372,000
GI/SRI credit subsidy	---	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000
Total Rescissions	-3,177,000	-2,321,000	-2,321,000	-3,352,172	-2,321,000	+856,000
Total, title II, Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev. grand net total, incl current year advance	35,402,259	35,719,359	36,779,049	36,417,763	36,240,080	+837,821
Current year advance appropriations	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	---
Net total, excluding current year advance	31,202,259	31,519,359	32,579,049	32,217,763	32,040,080	+837,821
Total Program Level (appropriation)	(37,893,986)	(36,754,568)	(37,786,258)	(38,484,144)	(37,275,289)	(-618,697)
Rescissions	(-3,177,000)	(-2,321,000)	(-2,321,000)	(-3,352,172)	(-2,321,000)	(+856,000)
Offsetting receipts	(-3,462,124)	(-2,842,000)	(-2,814,000)	(-2,842,000)	(-2,842,000)	(+620,124)
Offsetting collections	(-52,603)	(-72,209)	(-72,209)	(-72,209)	(-72,209)	(-19,606)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(410,511,955)	(420,066,473)	(420,457,748)	(420,457,748)	(420,457,748)	(+9,945,793)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(596,660)	(611,421)	(596,660)	(612,421)	(596,803)	(+143)

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE III						
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
American Battle Monuments Commission						
Salaries and expenses	41,056	41,100	41,100	46,100	41,100	+44
Foreign currency fluxuation	---	---	9,000	---	12,000	+12,000
Total American Battle Monuments Commission	41,056	41,100	50,100	46,100	53,100	+12,044
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board						
Salaries and expenses	8,201	9,451	9,451	9,000	9,100	+899
Emergency fund	447	400	400	---	400	-47
Total	8,648	9,851	9,851	9,000	9,500	+852
Department of the Treasury						
Community Development Financial Institutions						
Community development financial institutions fund program account	60,640	48,403	60,640	55,000	55,522	-5,118
Consumer Product Safety Commission						
Salaries and expenses	59,646	62,650	62,650	62,650	62,650	+3,004
Corporation for National and Community Service						
National and community service programs operating expenses	549,961	636,232	541,000	558,311	545,884	-4,077
Salaries and expenses	24,853	---	25,000	25,500	26,000	+1,147
Office of Inspector General	6,213	6,000	6,000	6,250	6,000	-213
Total	581,027	642,232	572,000	590,061	577,884	-3,143
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims						
Salaries and expenses	15,844	17,623	16,725	17,623	17,250	+1,406
Department of Defense - Civil						
Cemeterial Expenses, Army						
Salaries and expenses	28,829	29,600	29,600	29,600	29,600	+771
Department of Health and Human Services						
National Institute of Health						
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	78,309	80,486	80,486	80,486	80,486	+2,177
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry						
Toxic substances and environmental public health	73,034	76,654	76,654	76,654	76,654	+3,620
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	151,343	157,140	157,140	157,140	157,140	+5,797
Environmental Protection Agency						
Science and Technology	781,685	689,185	729,029	758,179	750,061	-31,624
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	44,433	36,097	36,097	36,097	36,097	-8,336
Subtotal, Science and Technology	826,118	725,282	765,126	794,276	786,158	-39,960
Environmental Programs and Management	2,280,046	2,316,959	2,241,476	2,310,263	2,313,409	+33,363
Office of Inspector General	37,336	37,997	37,000	38,000	38,000	+664
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	13,136	13,214	13,000	13,139	13,000	-136
Subtotal, OIG	50,472	51,211	50,000	51,139	51,000	+528
Buildings and facilities	39,764	42,918	39,000	40,000	39,000	-764
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,257,537	1,381,416	1,257,537	1,381,416	1,257,537	---
Transfer to Office of Inspector General	-13,136	-13,214	-13,000	-13,139	-13,000	+136

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Transfer to Science and Technology	-44,434	-36,097	-36,097	-36,097	-36,097	+8,337
Subtotal, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,199,967	1,332,105	1,208,440	1,332,180	1,208,440	+8,473
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program	75,552	72,545	74,000	70,000	70,000	-5,552
Oil spill response	16,113	16,425	16,000	16,000	16,000	-113
Pesticide registration fund	---	19,400	19,400	19,400	19,400	+19,400
Pesticide registration fees	---	-19,400	-19,400	-19,400	-19,400	-19,400
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,705,543	1,979,500	2,197,400	2,724,000	2,458,425	-247,118
Ominbus Appropriations (P.L. 108-199) Sec.167	3,976	---	---	---	---	-3,976
Categorical grants	1,168,266	1,252,300	1,161,627	1,162,550	1,145,757	-22,509
Subtotal, STAG	3,877,785	3,231,800	3,359,027	3,886,550	3,604,182	-273,603
Total, EPA	8,365,817	7,789,245	7,753,069	8,500,408	8,088,189	-277,628
Executive Office of the President						
Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,986	7,081	7,081	7,081	6,379	-607
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,219	3,284	3,284	3,284	3,284	+65
Total	10,205	10,365	10,365	10,365	9,663	-542
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation						
Office of Inspector General (transfer)	(30,125)	(30,125)	(30,125)	(30,625)	(30,125)	---
General Services Administration						
Federal Citizen Information Center Fund	13,917	14,907	14,907	14,907	14,907	+990
U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness						
Operating expenses	1,491	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	+9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Science, aeronautics and exploration	7,883,114	7,760,000	7,621,169	7,811,100	7,742,550	-140,564
(Emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	600,000	---	---
Exploration capabilities	7,467,779	8,456,400	7,496,800	7,736,500	8,425,850	+958,071
(Emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	200,000	---	---
Office of Inspector General	27,139	27,600	31,400	31,600	31,600	+4,461
Total, NASA	15,378,032	16,244,000	15,149,369	16,379,200	16,200,000	+821,968
National Credit Union Administration						
Central liquidity facility:						
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses, corporate funds)	(310)	(310)	(310)	(310)	(310)	---
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1,193	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-193
National Science Foundation						
Research and related activities (non-defense)	4,183,769	4,384,000	4,083,745	4,336,320	4,186,593	+2,824
Defense function	67,599	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	+401
Research and related activities /1,2	4,251,368	4,452,000	4,151,745	4,404,320	4,254,593	+3,225
Major research equipment and facilities construction	154,980	213,270	208,200	130,420	175,050	+20,070
Education and human resources /1,2	938,977	771,360	842,985	929,150	848,207	-90,770
Salaries and expenses /1	218,702	294,000	249,970	269,000	225,000	+6,298
National Science Board	3,877	3,950	3,950	4,000	4,000	+123
Office of Inspector General	9,941	10,110	10,110	10,110	10,110	+169
Total, NSF	5,577,845	5,744,690	5,466,960	5,747,000	5,516,960	-60,885

/1 Recommended reflects transfer of $31.5M in admin costs to the S&E account funded in FY04 in R&RA ($26M) and EHR ($5.5M). The budget did not propose this transfer

/2 Recommended does not adopt proposed transfer of $80M for MSP to R&RA from EHR

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation						
Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation..	114,322	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	+678
Selective Service System						
Salaries and expenses.....	26,153	26,300	26,300	26,300	26,300	+147
White House Commission on the National Moment of Rememberance.....	---	250	250	---	250	+250
Total, title III, Independent agencies.....	30,436,008	30,955,856	29,497,426	31,762,854	30,936,415	+500,407
Appropriations.....	(30,436,008)	(30,955,856)	(29,497,426)	(30,962,854)	(30,936,415)	(+500,407)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	(800,000)	---	---
(By transfer).....	(30,125)	(30,125)	(30,125)	(30,625)	(30,125)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---
(Limitation on corporate funds).....	(310)	(310)	(310)	(310)	(310)	---
TITLE IV						
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Community Planning and Development						
Community development fund (sec. 424).....	---	---	---	---	31,000	+31,000
Total, title IV, General Provisions.....	---	---	---	---	31,000	+31,000
Grand total.....	127,683,430	131,436,824	132,238,084	134,238,029	133,169,084	+5,485,654
Current year advances (housing cert. fund)....	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	---
Net grand total.....	123,483,430	127,236,824	128,038,084	130,038,029	128,969,084	+5,485,654
Appropriations.....	(131,999,929)	(133,078,033)	(135,247,293)	(136,306,410)	(136,206,293)	(+4,206,364)
Rescissions.....	(-3,447,000)	(-2,321,000)	(-2,321,000)	(-3,352,172)	(-2,321,000)	(+1,126,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	(2,000,000)	---	---
Offsetting receipts.....	(-3,462,124)	(-2,842,000)	(-2,814,000)	(-2,842,000)	(-2,842,000)	(+620,124)
Offsetting collections.....	(-1,607,375)	(-2,074,209)	(-2,074,209)	(-2,074,209)	(-2,074,209)	(-466,834)
(By transfer).....	(30,125)	(30,125)	(30,125)	(30,625)	(30,125)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(1,654,241)	(1,654,108)	(1,654,608)	(1,654,608)	(1,654,608)	(+367)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(410,511,955)	(420,066,473)	(420,457,748)	(420,457,748)	(420,457,748)	(+9,945,793)
(Limitation on corporate funds).....	(596,970)	(611,731)	(596,970)	(612,731)	(597,113)	(+143)

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - Department of Veterans Affairs						
Veterans Benefits Administration	32,864,637	35,263,088	35,263,088	35,263,088	35,263,088	+2,398,451
Veterans Health Administration	26,844,296	27,133,370	28,333,370	28,354,193	28,328,370	+1,484,074
Departmental administration	2,136,230	2,365,151	2,365,151	2,440,131	2,370,131	+233,901
Total, Title I - Deparment of Veterans Affairs	61,845,163	64,761,609	65,961,609	66,057,412	65,961,589	+4,116,426
TITLE II - Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev						
Public and indian housing (excluding CY advances)	26,337,857	25,371,400	26,793,800	26,820,045	26,061,000	-276,857
Community and planning development	8,565,501	8,329,494	8,188,250	8,612,125	8,223,515	-341,986
Housing programs	1,022,820	1,067,000	979,000	1,023,800	987,000	-35,820
Federal Housing Administration	-2,363,831	-1,706,500	-1,682,469	-1,706,500	-1,710,327	+653,504
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)	-305,429	-357,014	-357,305	-357,014	-357,305	-51,876
Policy development and research	46,723	46,700	45,000	46,700	45,500	-1,223
Fair housing and equal opportunity activities	47,717	47,700	46,000	47,700	46,500	-1,217
Office of lead hazard control	173,968	139,000	167,000	175,000	168,000	-5,968
Management and administration	1,116,575	1,179,000	1,116,575	1,179,000	1,120,000	+3,425
Working capital fund	233,614	234,000	100,000	234,000	270,000	+36,386
Office of Inspector General	100,404	101,000	100,858	107,500	104,000	+3,596
Total, Title II - Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (excluding CY advances)	31,202,259	31,519,359	32,579,049	32,217,763	32,040,080	+837,821
TITLE III - Independent Agencies						
American Battle Monuments Commission	41,056	41,100	41,100	46,100	41,100	+44
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	8,648	9,851	9,851	9,000	9,500	+852
Community development financial institutions fund (Department of Treasury)	60,640	48,403	60,640	55,000	55,522	-5,118
Consumer Product Safety Commission	59,646	62,650	62,650	62,650	62,650	+3,004
Corporation for National and Community Service	581,027	642,232	572,000	590,061	577,884	-3,143
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims	15,844	17,623	16,725	17,623	17,250	+1,406
Cemeterial expenses, Army	28,829	29,600	29,600	29,600	29,600	+771
HHS/(NIH-Institute of Environmental Health Sciences) and (CDC-Toxic Subtances and Disease Registry)	151,343	157,140	157,140	157,140	157,140	+5,797
Environmental Protection Agency	8,365,817	7,789,245	7,753,069	8,500,408	8,088,189	-277,628
EOP/Office of Science and Technology Policy, Council Environmental Qual, and Office of Environmental Qual	10,205	10,365	10,365	10,365	9,663	-542
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp	30,125	30,125	30,125	30,625	30,125	---
GSA/ Federal Consumer Information Center	13,917	14,907	14,907	14,907	14,907	+990
Interagency Council on the Homeless	1,491	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	+9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15,378,032	16,244,000	15,149,369	16,379,200	16,200,000	+821,968
National Credit Union Administration	1,193	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-193
National Science Foundation	5,577,845	5,744,690	5,466,960	5,747,000	5,516,960	-60,885
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	114,322	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	+678
Selective Service System	26,153	26,300	26,300	26,300	26,300	+147
Commission on National Day of Rememberance	---	250	250	---	250	+250
Total Title III - Independent Agencies	30,436,008	30,955,856	29,497,426	31,762,854	30,936,415	+500,407
TITLE IV - General Provisions						
Community development fund (sec. 424)	---	---	---	---	31,000	+31,000
Total Title IV - General Provisions	---	---	---	---	31,000	+31,000
Grand total	127,683,430	131,436,824	132,238,084	134,238,029	133,169,084	+5,485,654
Current year advances (housing cert. fund)	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	---
Net grand total	123,483,430	127,236,824	128,038,084	130,038,029	128,938,084	+5,454,654
Mandatory	(32,709,712)	(35,108,084)	(35,108,084)	(35,108,084)	(35,108,084)	(+2,398,372)
Discretionary	(90,773,718)	(92,128,740)	(92,930,000)	(94,929,945)	(93,861,000)	(+3,087,282)

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
FSLIC resolution fund (mandatory)	-3,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	+2,000
Housing certificate fund, advance appropriations provided in FY 2004 and FY 2005	-4,200,000	-4,200,000	-4,200,000	-4,200,000	-4,200,000	---
Emergency appropriations in this bill	---	---	---	-2,000,000	---	---
Total, adjustments	-4,203,000	-4,201,000	-4,201,000	-6,201,000	-4,201,000	+2,000
Total (including adjustments)	123,480,430	127,235,824	128,037,084	128,037,029	128,968,084	+5,487,654
Amounts in this bill	(127,683,430)	(131,436,824)	(132,238,084)	(134,238,029)	(133,169,084)	(+5,485,654)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-4,203,000)	(-4,201,000)	(-4,201,000)	(-6,201,000)	(-4,201,000)	(+2,000)
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total mandatory and discretionary	123,480,430	127,235,824	128,037,084	128,037,029	128,968,084	+5,487,654
Mandatory	32,706,712	35,107,084	35,107,084	35,107,084	35,107,084	+2,400,372
Discretionary	90,773,718	92,128,740	92,930,000	92,929,945	93,861,000	+3,087,282

DIVISION I-- VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory	32,706,712	35,107,084	35,107,084	35,107,084	35,107,084	+2,400,372
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Mandatory	32,706,712	35,107,084	35,107,084	35,107,084	35,107,084	+2,400,372
Discretionary:						
General purpose discretionary:						
Defense discretionary	93,752	94,300	94,300	94,300	94,300	+548
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Defense discretionary	93,752	94,300	94,300	94,300	94,300	+548
Nondefense discretionary	90,679,966	92,034,440	92,835,700	92,835,645	93,766,700	+3,086,734
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Nondefense discretionary	90,679,966	92,034,440	92,835,700	92,835,645	93,766,700	+3,086,734
Total, Discretionary	90,773,718	92,128,740	92,930,000	92,929,945	93,861,000	+3,087,282
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary	123,480,430	127,235,824	128,037,084	128,037,029	128,968,084	+5,487,654
GENERAL PURPOSE	90,773,718	92,128,740	92,930,000	92,929,945	93,861,000	+3,087,282

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINAL FY05 SPENDING BILLS

The final spending package fully complies with the spending targets agreed to by the Congress and the Administration, totaling $821.9 billion in FY05 Discretionary spending. This represents a freeze or zero percent growth in non-defense discretionary. Total discretionary spending in the bill is $388.4 billion. All additional spending is paid for by an across the board cut of .80% in all non-defense and non-homeland security spending, $300 million rescission in non-war, non-emergency defense funds, $283 million from limitations on expenditures from the Crime Victims Fund. All figures listed below are subject to a .80% reduction. The bill drops provisions relating to overtime regulations and the Administration's competitive sourcing initiative.

''This is a lean and clean package that adheres to the budgetary limits agreed to by the Congress and the President. We have resisted many requests for additions to the package that would have busted the budget by billions of dollars. The bill also is free of controversial legislative riders. The only provisions that were included had bipartisan, bicameral support,'' said C.W. Bill Young, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Agriculture

Bill Highlights: In total, the bill provides nearly $17 billion in total discretionary resources. This level represents an increase of $393 million over the President's request and nearly $123 million over the FY04 enacted level.

FY 04 Funding Level: $16.84 billion ($69.746 billion total mandatory).

FY 05 President's Request: $16.57 billion ($66.370 billion total mandatory).

FY 05 Bill: $16.96 billion ($66.294 billion total mandatory).

Protecting Human Health and Safety:

Food Safety and Inspection Service is increased by $44 million over last year, for a total of $824 million, $15 million below the President's request.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service activities are funded at $98 million above last year for a total of $820 million, and a decrease of $14 million below the President's request. This includes an increase of $33 million for an animal identification system.

Food and Drug Administration is funded at $1.462 billion, $76 million above last year and $33 million below the President's request. This includes the full amount requested for the medical device program.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) detection and prevention activities are increased $20 million, the same as the President's budget request.

Fulfilling Commitments to Important Food and Nutrition Programs:

Child Nutrition Programs (Mandatory) are funded at $11.8 billion, $365 million above last year and $406 million above the President's request.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is funded at $5.3 billion, $666 million above last year and $190 million above the President's request.

Food Stamp Program (Mandatory) is funded at $35.2 billion, an increase of $4.2 billion above last year and $1.5 billion above the President's request.

Food for Peace Program (PL 480) Title II is funded at a program level of $1.18 billion, a decrease of $2.5 million below the President's request and last year's level.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) is funded at $108 million, an increase of $9 million above last year and the President's request.

Supporting Farmers, Ranchers, and Rural America:

Farm Service Agency salaries and expenses are funded at President's request of $1.008 billion, an increase of $25 million above last year, to continue delivery of farm programs.

Agricultural Research Service is funded at $1.299 billion, an increase of $153 million above last year's level and $133 million above the President's request. Funding of $122 million is included for construction of the National Centers for Animal Health.

Conservation Operations activities are increased by $127 million over the President's request, bringing FY05 funding to $837 million, and a decrease of $11 million below last year.

Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP) is funded at $716 million, a decrease of $37 million below last year and an increase of $174 million above the President's request. Included in the increase is an additional $111 million for rural water and waste grants above the President's request.

FY05 COMMERCE JUSTICE STATE

Funding Levels:

FY05 Funding: $40.0 billion.

FY05 President's Request: $39.6 billion.

FY04 Funding: $37.6 billion.

Provides a total of $20.6 billion for the Department of Justice, $975 million above FY04 and $804 million above the President's request, including the following:

$5.22 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an increase of $625 million above FY04 and $100 million above the President's request. This funding provides enhanced training, information technology, and staff (1,194 new positions) to improve intelligence and counterterrorism capabilities, while continuing to fight white-collar and violent crime.

$1.65 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration, an increase of $69 million above FY04 and $8 million below the President's request.

$758 million for the United States Marshals Service, an increase of $32 million above FY04 and $14 million above the request, to meet protection requirements of the Federal judiciary and to enhance fugitive apprehension activities.

$890 million for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, an increase of $63 million above FY04 and $21 million above the President's request.

Provides $3 billion for assistance to State and local law enforcement for crime fighting initiatives, $906 million above the President's request and $132 million below FY04 including:

$634 million for the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program (as authorized by H.R. 3036); $384 million for juvenile delinquency prevention and accountability programs, $387 million for violence against women prevention and prosecution programs, $110 million to eliminate DNA analysis backlogs, $139 million for law enforcement technologies, and $305 million to reimburse States for criminal alien detention costs.

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies receives $6.7 billion, $761 million above FY04 and $645 million above President's request including:

$1.54 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office to reduce the growing backlog and increase quality of patent processing, $322 million above FY04 and $21 million above the request.

$3.94 billion for the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), $239 million above FY04 and $567 million above the request, including $791 million for the National Weather Service, the full request, to improve forecasting.

$709 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), including $109 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program.

$755 million for the Census Bureau, including $146 million for the American Community Survey (ACS).

Federal Judiciary: Provides $5.16 billion for the Federal Judiciary, $315 million above FY04, to process increased workload, including an all-time high number of criminal cases and bankruptcy filings, and for supervision of an increasing number of offenders by probation officers.

State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors receives $8.8 billion, $704 million above FY04 (excluding supplemental appropriations).

Includes $1.6 billion to continue worldwide security improvements and replacement of vulnerable embassies.

Provides $4.2 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs to fund the operating costs of the Department, which is $165 million above FY04, to respond to diplomatic requirements in Haiti, Libya, and Afghanistan; strengthen visa adjudication and border security, and increase public diplomacy activities in the Arab and Muslim world.

Provides $1.67 billion for Contributions to International Organizations and International Peacekeeping Activities to fund anticipated assessments for the UN and other international organizations.

Provides $600 million for International Broadcasting to expand broadcasting to the broader Middle East.

Provides $60 million for the National Endowment for Democracy, $20 million above the FY04 level.

Other Items of Interest:

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Bill includes $281 million, $7 million above FY04.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Bill includes total budget authority of $913 million, $102 million above FY04 and the same as the request.

Legal Services Corporation (LSC) Bill includes total budget authority of $335 million, the same as last year.

Small Business Administration (SBA) Bill provides $580 million for the SBA, and supports a record 7(a) business loan program level to help America's small businesses access capital.

FY 2005 ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Funding Levels: The Chairman's mark provides a total of $28.0 billion in new discretionary spending authority for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Civil, the Department of Interior including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy, and several Independent Agencies. This bill is $734.5 million above fiscal year 2004 and $49.6 million above the President's budget request.

Corps of Engineers: The conference report supports a vigorous Civil Works program. The recommendation of $4.7 billion is $125 million over fiscal year 2004.

Bureau of Reclamation: The Chairman's mark provides funding necessary to maintain, operate, and rehabilitate Bureau projects throughout the western United States and protect the considerable Federal investment in western water infrastructure. Funding for the Bureau of Reclamation is $1 billion, $40 million over last year's level.

Department of Energy: The recommendation of $23 billion for the Department of Energy is $145 million under the President's request and $1 billion above fiscal year 2004.

The Committee funds the Yucca Mountain repository at last year's level of $577 million and does not include the proposed authorization language to reclassify the fees paid into

the Nuclear Waste Fund or the radiation standard language.

The Power Marketing Administrations are funded at $210.5 million, the same as the President's request and $1.2 million below last year. Reimbursable purchase power and wheeling activities are maintained at the fiscal year 2004 levels.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), which includes the nuclear weapons program, defense nuclear nonproliferation, naval reactors and the office of the administrator, is funded at $8.8 billion, an increase of $156 million over last year. Funding of $6.5 billion is provided for Weapons Activities; $1.42 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation programs;

Foreign Operations

FY04 Enacted: $17.5 billion.

FY05 President's Request: $21.4 billion.

FY05 Bill: $19.8 billion.

Addressing the AIDS Pandemic: Provides a total of $2.3 billion in global assistance to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, $99 million above the President's request and $690 million more than FY04. Within this $2.3 billion, $858 million is provided for bilateral assistance through the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund and $1.385 billion is provided to the Global AIDS initiative. $600 million in global assistance is anticipated in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill, bringing total funding to $2.9 billion, $99 million above the president's request and the highest level in history.

An Innovative Approach to Foreign Assistance:

The bill provides record level funding the President's signature foreign assistance initiative, the Millennium Challenge Corporation. Total funding is $1.5 billion, $500 million above last year.

Supporting the Global War on Terror: The bill provides significant increases in security assistance to our allies in the global war on terrorism. It also increases resources for our anti-narcotic programs abroad.

Provides $73 million increase for Foreign Military Financing for Israel to assist in their security and counter-terror efforts. Total funding is $2.2 billion, the same as the President's request. Also fully funds the President's $360 million request for economic assistance to Israel.

The bill provides an increase of $350 million, for a total of $400 million to train and equip the new Afghan National Army.

A new base program of $300 million for military assistance for Pakistan as they assist us in hunting terrorists along the Afghan border.

Fully funds the President's $1.3 billion request for Foreign Military Financing for Egypt. Also fully funds the President's $535 million request for economic assistance to Egypt.

International Narcotics Control is funded at $329 million, $89 million above last year and $30 million below the request and fully funds the President's request for Mexico and Afghanistan.

The Andean Counter drug Initiative is funded at $731 million, the same as the President's request.

Other Items of Interest:

Provides $403 million in humanitarian and refugee assistance for Sudan. Including $93 million as an emergency appropriation, $75 million of which is for logistical and equipment support of the Africa Union Security Force. $95 million in humanitarian assistance was provided earlier this year in the FY05 Defense appropriations bill.

Includes $800 million for refugee programs, $50 million more than the President's request and $14 million more than last year's level.

Provides $441 million for bilateral international family planning programs, and $25 million for the UNFPA. Retains current law on restrictions and prohibitions on assistance.

Peace Corps is funded at $320 million, $12 million above FY04 and $81 million below the President's request.

Total funding of the Agency for International Development (USAID) is $4.2 billion, $221 million above the request and $254 million less than FY04.

The U.S. contribution to the multilateral development banks are funded at a level of $1.2 billion, $264 million less than the request and $154 million less than last year.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is funded at $108 million, $13 million below the President's request and $31 million below last year.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY05 INTERIOR CONFERENCE REPORT

[Budget Authority—dollars in billions]

FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	FY 2005 Recommended
20.5	19.7	20.0*

* Includes an across-the-board cut of 0.594%.

The 2005 recommended level is $469 million below the 2004 enacted level and $359 million above the 2005 requested level.

*Bill Highlights**	*Change from 2004 (in millions)*
$1.7 billion for National Park Operations	+98
3.0 billion for the Indian Health Service	+105
1.9 billion for BIA Operation of Indian programs	+62
$653 million for BIA education	+12.4
$2.6 billion for Wildland fire-fighting and National Fire Plan	+168
$500 million supplemental for urgent wildfire suppression	0
$1.4 billion for the National Forest System	+34
$949 million for the U.S. Geological Survey	+11
$167 million for Federal land acquisition	-3
$580 million for Fossil Energy R&D	-93

*Does not reflect an across-the-board recission of 0.594%.

Major Emphasis: Maintains ongoing base programs; provides the largest park base increase ever for the National Park Service; and continues responsible wildland fire suppression and hazardous fuels funding as in FY2004.

Major Initiatives:*

Provides $573 million for National Park backlog maintenance.

Provides $64 million for the Everglades restoration effort. Cumulative funding since 1993 is $1 billion.

Provides $231 million for Indian trust reform, $22 million above the 2004 level.

Provides $2.6 billion for the National Fire Plan; $1.9 billion for the Forest Service, and $743 million for the Department of the Interior. Includes an $89 million increase for wildfire suppression and a $53 million increase for hazardous fuels reduction efforts, above 2004 enacted levels. The conference agreement includes an additional $500 million for urgent wildfire suppression activities available under special circumstances.

Provides funding for NEA at $123 million, $2 million above FY04 for the New American Masterpieces initiative and $16 below the request, and $140 million for the NEH, $5 million above FY04 and $22 million below the request.

Agency Funding:*

Department of Interior—Total funding is $10 billion, $140 million above FY04 and $17 million above the request.

BLM is funded at $1.8 billion, $61 million above non-emergency FY04 funding and $3 million below the request.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is funded at $1.3 billion, $3 million above FY04 and $15 million below the request.

Bureau of Indian Affairs is funded at $2.3 billion, $29 million above FY04 and $76 million above the request.

Indian Health Service—Total funding is $3 billion, 105 million over FY04 and $60 million above the request.

U.S. Forest Service—Total funding is $4.3 billion, $107 million above non-emergency FY04 funding (almost all of the increase is in fire programs) and $60 million above the request.

Smithsonian—Total funding is $624 million, $28 million above FY04 and $4 million below the request.

*Does not reflect an across-the-board rescission of 0.594%.

FY05 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SPENDING

FY04: $3.527 billion.

FY05 Bill: $3.575 billion.

FY05 Request: $3.969 billion.

FY05 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FUNDING

Agency	FY04 (millions)	FY05
House of Reps.	$1,008	$1,048
Capitol Police	220	232
CBO	34	35
Architect of Capitol	403	352
Library of Congress	523	550
GPO	135	121
GAO	458	471

Other Items of Interest:

Maintains current staffing levels for all legislative branch agencies.

Fully funds COLA for staff and the establishment of a staff fitness in the Rayburn garage.

FY05 LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION

Bill Funding:

FY04 Comparable: $139.424 billion.

FY05 Budget Request: $142.324 billion.

FY05 Conference Report: $143.309 billion ($493.3 billion including mandatory spending).

The bill's funding level represents a 2.79% growth from fiscal year 2004.

Protecting Priority Education Programs:

Overall, the bill provides a $1.4 billion increase for the Department of Education, bringing it to a total of $57 billion. Special Education Grants are funded at $11.5 billion, $415 million below the request and $607 above FY04. This is the highest level in history and over three times the amount provided in 1995.

Title I—Program is funded at $12.8 billion, $500 million below the budget request and $500 million above last year, to provide aid to states and school districts to help educationally disadvantaged children achieve the same high state academic performance standards as all other students.

Reading Programs—Funds reading programs at $1.2 billion, which will enable states to eliminate the reading deficit through scientific research-based reading programs, $62 million above FY04.

Improving Teacher Quality—The bills provide $2.94 billion, $10 million above the budget request and last year's level, for professional development programs to provide states and school districts with tools to improve teacher quality Math and Science Partnerships are funded at $180 million, an increase of $31 million over last year to increase the number of teachers trained in the fields of math and science.

Education Block Grant—The bill includes a restoration of the title V education block grant to $200 million, $96 million below the

fiscal year 2004 request and $180 million above the House bill.

State Assessments—The bill includes $415 million, $25 million over fiscal year 2004, to cover the cost of developing annual state assessments of students' reading and math skills. States will be responsible for selecting and designing their own assessments.

Maximum Pell Grant awards are maintained at $4050 million and the program is increased by $458 million over last year.

Impact Aid is funded at $1.24 billion, $24 million over last year's level and the budget request.

Head Start is increased $124 million over last year's level, bringing total FY05 funding to $6.9 billion. This funding level will allow Head Start to maintain current service levels while ensuring that quality improvements and training elements are fully implemented.

TRIO funding is increased to $843 million, an increase of $11 million above the fiscal year 2004 level and the President's request. The bill also increases GEAR UP funding to $309 million, also an increase of $11 million above the fiscal year 2004 level and the President's request.

Medical Research and Health Programs

Centers for Disease Control funding is $4.5 billion, $167 million above last year and $320 million above the budget request.

Community Health Centers are expanded—fourth year of the President's proposed expansion of health services to the uninsured. Total funding $1.7 billion, $131 million over last year.

National Institutes of Health—continues our commitment to curing disease through support of NIH research at $28.6 billion, $800 million more than last year.

International HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria programs are funded at $624 million, the same as the President's request.

Ryan White AIDS program is increased by $45 million over FY04 with total funding of $2.1 billion.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is funded at $2.2 billion, an increase of $84 million over last year.

Faith- and Community-Based Initiatives are increased including the Compassion Capital Fund at $55 million.

Abstinence Education—Provides $105 million for the discretionary abstinence education program, an increase of $30 million over FY04.

Social Security—Provides a 6% increase to the Social Security Administration to improve service delivery of Social Security benefits and accelerate the time it takes to process disability claims.

Supporting Job Training Programs and Dislocated Workers

Job Corps operations is funded at $1.559 billion, which provides an increase of $19 million for Center operations over last year.

Dislocated Worker Assistance is funded at $1.479 billion, adding $95.3 million over the budget request.

Community College Initiative—fully funds the President's $250 million program that will train workers for high growth/high demand industries by funding partnerships of employers, local workforce investment boards, and community colleges.

Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative—provides $20 million in support and job training for ex-offenders.

FY05 TRANSPORTATION & TREASURY

In total, the bill provides more than $89.9 billion in total budgetary resources, $495 million below the FY04 level. Discretionary spending is $25.8 billion, $112 million below the President's request and $2.5 billion below the FY04 level.

Boosts Highway Spending: Federal-aid highways spending is $35.5 billion. This is an increase of $1.9 billion over the President's request and the FY04 enacted level.

Supports Aviation: A total of $13.6 billion is provided to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)—$219 million below the fiscal year 2004 enacted level and $335 million below the President's request. This includes a $289 million increase for FAA's operations (total operations funding is $7.7 billion), $3.5 billion for the Airport Improvement Program and $102 million for Essential Air Service. The bill includes $9.5 million above the request for the hire and training of additional air traffic controllers. The bill also extends the current provisions of war risk insurance, including current premium price caps, for one additional year.

Capital Investments in Transit: Transit program spending totals $7.708 billion, including over $1.4 billion for new fixed guideway systems.

Supports National Anti-Drug Efforts: Provides $468.5 million to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, including:

$228 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, $20 million above the President's request.

$120 million for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.

$80 million for the Drug-Free Communities program.

Provides for Continuing Amtrak Operations: The bill provides $1.217 billion for Amtrak, $300 million over the President's budget request. Also continues current reforms for Amtrak, including the submission of a financial plan and quarterly reports to the Congress on the implementation of that plan, and directs DOT to undertake a valuation of all Amtrak's capital assets.

Agency Funding:

Department of Treasury is funded at $11.2 billion, $122 million above FY04 and $393 million below the President's request.

The Internet Revenue Service is funded at $10.3 billion, $134 million above FY04 and $356 million below the request. The bulk of the increases is for the tax enforcement activities of the IRS.

Federal Election Commission is funded at the budget request of $52 million, $2 million above FY04 and the Election Assistance Commission is funded at $14 million.

Other provisions:

Maintains both current law requiring contraceptive coverage under FEHBP (except in certain circumstances) and current law prohibiting the use of funds under FEHBP to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother is endangered or in case of rape or incest.

Provides pay parity between civilian and military federal employees.

FY05 VA–HUD

FY04 Bill (Discretionary): $90.8 billion.

FY05 President's Request (Discretionary): $92.1 billion.

FY05 Bill (Discretionary): $93.5 billion.

Taking Care of Veterans:

Provides total resources of $30.3 billion for the Veterans Health Administration: $19.5 billion for Medical Services; $4.7 billion for Medical Administration; $3.7 billion for Medical Facilities and $385 million for Medical Research—a total of $1.2 over the budget request and $1.9 billion above last year.

Does not contain additional fees proposed by the President.

Total budgetary resources for all activities of the Veteran's Administration including retirement and medical benefits are increased by $4.3 billion over last year and $1.2 billion over the request.

Science and Space:

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at $5.5 billion, $62 million below last year and $278 million below the request. Includes $4.3 billion for research, $3 million over last year; $175 million for research equipment, $20 million over last year; and $848 million for education and human resources, $91 million below last year.

NASA is funded at $16.2 billion, $822 million above last year and $44 million below the request. The agreement give NASA almost total funding flexibility, but requires NASA to report to the Congress within 60 days on how they will adjust program values to cover increased costs associated with the Hubble servicing/repair mission and shuttle return-to-flight activities. This flexibility is unprecedented and gives the Administrator broad latitude to implement the President's vision for Space within the funds provided in the bill.

Protecting the Environment:

The Environmental Protection Agency is funded with an emphasis on state grants, particularly in the areas of clean water and safe drinking water.

Provides $8.1 billion for the EPA, $299 million above the President's request and $278 million above FY04. This includes funding of $2.3 billion for Environmental Programs and Management, $33 million below last year's level and $3 million below the request.

The Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is funded to the budget request of $850 million, $5 million above FY 2004 and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund is funded at $1.1 billion, at the President's request.

Funds state environmental program grants at $1.2 billion, about equal to the FY04 level.

Overall, State and Tribal Assistance Grants are funded at $3.6 billion, $273 million below FY04 and $373 million over the request.

Funds Superfund at $1.3 billion, the same as last year's level.

Addressing Critical Housing Needs: The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is funded at $37.3 billion, $618 million below last year's level and $521 million above the President's request. Includes a provision to synchronize funding for public housing operations to a calendar year resulting in saving of $994 million.

Funding for Section 8 programs is split into two accounts to provide better accountability and oversight.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8 vouchers) is funded at $14.9 billion, $697 million over last year and $1.77 billion over the request. This includes $13.46 billion for Section 8 voucher renewals, $742 million, or 6 percent over last year, and $1.67 billion over the request. This is in addition to the 15 percent increase the program received last year. Section 8 is treated as a budget or dollar based system like all other discretionary programs. Does not include Administration's proposed authorization legislation to alter income targeting and tenant rent contributions.

Project-Based Rental Assistance (project-based contracts) is funded at $5.34 billion, $270 million over last year and $10 million below the request.

Public and Indian Housing programs are funded at $5.8 billion, which reflects a one-time $994 million reduction in Operating Subsidies due to synchronization of the program to a calendar year funding cycle. Includes $2.6 for the Capital Fund, $144 million for HOPE VI, and $627 million for the Native American Housing Block Grant, a 3 percent reduction from last year.

HOME Investments Partnership is funded at $1.9 billion.

Includes $1.3 billion for Homeless programs, $284 million for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), $747 million for Elderly Housing, and $240 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities.

Other Items of Interest: The Corporation for National and Community Service is funded at $578 million, $3 million below last year

and $64 million below the President's request. This supports a volunteer level of 70,000.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3½ minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I will reserve my comments on the contents of this bill for a later point in the proceedings; but right now, I would simply like to say two things.

First of all, I want to express my great admiration and appreciation for the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) who handled the rule on this bill. It was the last time he will do so in this House. MARTIN FROST has provided his district, his State, the country, and this institution with a superb record of public service. I honor him for it. They could not beat him on the square, so they had to rig the reelection lines; but he has served his district with great dignity, with great ability. His mentor, when he first came here, Dick Bolling, would be very proud of him; and I know we are all proud of him.

I also would like to say with respect to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the committee, the budget resolutions usually come to this floor, they are vague, they have large generic numbers; but after they are passed, then the appropriations legislation has to translate those resolutions into reality and into specifics. At that point, we get many Members who have voted for those budget resolutions then writing us letter after letter after letter on the committee demanding that we increase funding for this program or that program or another. They do it for LIHEAP. They do it for NIH. They do it for health programs, for agriculture. The gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) has the job of cutting through that hypocrisy; and he has tried to do so many, many times.

BILL YOUNG to me epitomizes what the American dream is all about. BILL YOUNG grew up in hardscrabble circumstances in Pennsylvania. He rose from serious poverty. He became the first Republican to serve in that State senate in Florida. He was the only Republican serving the first year he went there, and he has thrived and prospered; and now he is completing his service as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

I simply want to say, representing the minority, that BILL has recognized that when you are a chairman of a committee, you have a different responsibility than you do when you are an individual Member of this House. You have separate and sometimes conflicting obligations to your country, to the Congress itself, to your committee, to your district, to your State and to your party, in that order.

The gentleman from Florida has always tried to exercise those responsibilities. He has done it with charm and grace and fairness, and I would simply say that the fact that he will no longer be chairman of the committee after this year is a greater loss to the House itself than it is to him, and I think we all owe him a round of applause for his stewardship.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time for the moment.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield for the purpose of a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH).

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

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill and our chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and I rise to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to engage me in a brief colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to do that.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the time.

As the gentleman may recall, at the close of the 107th Congress, four paragraphs were slipped into the Homeland Security bill which unfairly restricted the ability of families with vaccine-injured children from seeking legal recourse. Thanks to the gentleman's support, those provisions were quickly repealed, without prejudice, in H.J. Res. 2, the fiscal year 2003 Consolidated Appropriations bill.

Nevertheless, the inclusion of these special-interest provisions in the dark of night was a black eye for the Congress and left the families of vaccine-injured children highly suspicious of the motivations of many of their elected officials.

As the grandfather of a child with autism, an affliction that I personally believe was caused by mercury-containing thimerosal in vaccines, I vowed to remain vigilant against any attempt to insert similar provisions in any other bill that makes its way through the Congress. To that end, I would respectfully ask the chairman to reassure me that the Omnibus Appropriations bill before us contains no such provisions.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, I thank the gentleman for his inquiry, and I can assure the gentleman from Indiana that this bill contains no provision that would impede the right of families with vaccine-injured children from having their day in court.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I also have one other comment.

I would like to ask the chairman for his assurance that no provisions of this bill pertain to reforming the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. We still need to do work on that, but it should not be done in this bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, again, I appreciate the gentleman from Indiana's personal and deeply felt concerns, and I can assure him that nothing in the bill before the House alters, changes or reforms the structure, rules, procedures, or operation of the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Fund.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has done a heck of a job. I thank him very much.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks later in the proceedings and to include immediately after my remarks charts and other extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, our ranking member, who does such an extraordinary job on the Committee on Appropriations in focusing us on our priorities as a Nation.

Mr. Speaker, initially I want to rise and say that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), our chairman, is like Sara Lee, nobody doesn't like BILL YOUNG, and that goes for everybody on our side of the aisle.

I want to say some nice things, and let me take just one second, but I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of the rule that I perceive BILL YOUNG as one of the fairest, most decent, and most positive leaders in this House. It is an honor to serve with him. I will tell my colleagues, as an opponent of term limits, I think the fact that BILL YOUNG is leaving as chairman of the committee is another compelling argument against term limits. His talent, his fairness, his vision will be missed as our chairman. Thankfully, he will still be on our committee, giving us his sound counsel and leadership.

□ 1445

And, BILL, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the example you have set for all of us of what it means to be an American, working together on behalf of our country and not on behalf of our party, on either side. I thank you for that, sir.

Mr. Speaker, here we are yet again this year considering an end-of-session omnibus appropriations bill not because of our Chairman YOUNG but because of the disagreements, frankly, within his party. This is the fourth in the last 5 years and the eighth time in 10 years since our Republican friends regained the House majority that we have not passed appropriation bills as they should have been passed.

This clearly is not how our appropriations process should work, with this House rolling nine separate appropriation bills into one and giving the Members just a few hours to review it. My chairman said 14 hours. The distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture is reviewing the bill right now. It is, I judge, at least two feet tall, right in front of her. I do not know whether the camera panned to that, but it is an extraordinary document.

It epitomizes this failed 108th Congress in which Republicans failed to enact the budget, failed to enact an energy plan, failed to enact a transportation bill, failed to enact welfare reform, failed to enact higher education reauthorization, and failed to enact a patients' bill of rights.

Now, despite this dreadful appropriations process, there are many good provisions, as Chairman YOUNG has said, in this bill. Not only that, I am going to vote for this bill.

For example, there are more than $90 million to support an African Union peacekeeping force intended to end genocide in Darfur, Sudan. We must act on that. This bill also maintains the Federal commitment to election reform, providing $14 million for the new Election Assistance Commission. And we again recognize the dedicated service of our Federal civilian employees by providing a 3.5 percent pay raise, which is consistent with the pay increase for our men and women in uniform. Our staffs, hopefully, will all receive that as well. These funds also allow FDA employees to move from substandard workplaces into modern, state-of-the-art facilities.

Finally, let me say that I am disappointed, however, that the A–76 outsourcing, supported by the majority of this House and the majority of the Senate, was nevertheless dropped out of the conference report. This will put Federal employees at greater risk.

Let me conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying that I am disappointed that we once again failed to reimburse small airports in the Washington, D.C., area. The Republicans and ourselves say we are on the side of small business. These airports have been disadvantaged by the actions of the terrorists and by our security concerns closing them down. We should have made them whole in this bill. We did not. I hope that in the future we will.

Again, I thank BILL YOUNG for his leadership and for his service.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time; and, as we all understand, the Committee on Appropriations plays the cards that they are dealt. In this instance, they have been dealt a set of cards with a great big deficit and not much room to work.

I want to thank the Committee on Appropriations for the effort they have made to bring this bill together, and I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for his stewardship of this committee.

I must say, however, that I am deeply disappointed in the figures for education. From kindergarten to college, this legislation disappoints America's children, its families and its educators.

In title I education, we see a reduction of almost 50 percent or a little over 50 percent of the money that the President asked for that is not in this legislation.

In special education, where we have constantly pledged that we were going to move toward full funding, and in fact provide full funding, this year we see now we have backtracked on the effort that was being made, because almost $600 million is cut out of that request for an additional $1 billion.

There are after-school funding cuts, and some 85,000 students will lose their Pell Grants and tens of thousands of others will because of the eligibility reconfigurations by the administration. A bad bill from kindergarten to college.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report, and I want to associate myself with all the remarks with regard to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG). No Member in this history of this Congress has ever done a better job with appropriations than Mr. YOUNG.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report. Division B of this Omnibus bill is the conference report on the fiscal year 2005 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations Act, which represents the work of the subcommittee that I chair.

I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. SERRANO, for his support throughout this process. He helped us to get a strong bill through the House, with a vote of 397 to 18.

I would also extend my thanks to our Senate counterparts Chairman GREGG and Senator HOLLINGS.

Within a very tight allocation, we were able to provide funding for a variety of critical national priorities.

The bill includes $20.6 billion for the Department of Justice, $975 million above fiscal year 2004 and $804 million above the budget request to address terrorism, drugs, violence and white collar crime. The bill addresses recommendations of the 9/11 Commission by enhancing the FBI's personnel and retirement authorities to attract and retain critical intelligence staff and provides an increase of $625 million to improve training and information technology and provide additional agents, analysts, translators, and support staff.

For Federal law enforcement overall, the conference report represents a 6.2 percent increase over last year to strengthen counterterrorism and crimefighting capabilities.

The conference agreement provides $3 billion for State and local law enforcement, $906 million above the administration's request, including $634 million for Byrne Justice Assistance grants, $305 million for State Criminal Alien Assistance, $110 million to addresses critical DNA backlogs, $387 million for violence against women prevention, and $384 million for juvenile justice.

The conference report includes $913 million for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $102 million above last year, to provide the necessary resources to protect investors from corporate abuse.

For the State Department, we have provided $8.7 billion, $693 million above last year, including $1.6 billion, the full requested level for worldwide embassy security upgrades. It also includes $1.28 billion for public diplomacy programs including international broadcasting, focusing on expanded programs for the Arab and Muslim world.

For the Department of Commerce, the conference report provides $6.7 billion for the Department of Commerce and other trade agencies, $761 million above last year. Increases will result in more accurate economic statistics, improved weather forecasting, better management of the Nation's fisheries, and more accurate and timely census data. The bill also includes a 4.5 percent increase for the Nation's trade agencies to negotiate, enforce and verify free and fair trade agreements.

For the Federal judiciary, the conference report provides $5.16 billion, $315 million above last year. This includes funding to process all-time high numbers of criminal and bankruptcy cases, and to fund the judiciary's security requirements.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, this conference agreement represents a sound and fair resolution of the multitude of issues that we faced in conference, and it does so in a fiscally responsible manner. I urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the members of my subcommittee staff who have put in very long hours to produce the FY 2005 C–J–S appropriations bill. All members of the staff have worked long, hard hours to produce a bill that I believe will help our country.

I would like to particularly thank Mike Ringler, clerk of the subcommittee, who has led the subcommittee through the House Appropriations process. I would also like to thank Christine Kojac, John Martens, and Anne Marie Goldsmith for their tireless efforts. Their work is much appreciated.

I also would like to thank the detailee, Jonathan Mattiello, who has also lent his support to the bill.

In my personal office, I would like to thank Dan Scandling, Janet Shaffron, J.T. Griffin, Samantha Stockman, and Neil Siefring for their efforts and work with the subcommittee.

From the minority staff, I would like to thank David Pomerantz, Lucy Hand, Linda Pagelsen, and Rob Nabors who have worked with my staff in a bipartisan manner to produce this bill.

Thank you all very much.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the minority leader, who has some scathing remarks she wants to utter about the chairman of the committee.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding me this time and in jest describing the remarks I wanted to make. I want to join him, I know he is a friend of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG). The two of them have worked together, despite their differences on some issues, in a very courteous and constructive way for this House.

Mr. Chairman, I want to convey to you not only my personal congratulations and appreciation for your very distinct leadership on this committee but that of all the House Democrats. As a former member of the Committee on Appropriations, I saw firsthand the fairness, the intelligence, and the humor that you brought to the chairmanship. Our Congress was greatly served by your leadership, by your demeanor, by your friendship to each and every Member, and by the respect that you gave us all on the committee. You were a model of bipartisanship where you could be, where it was possible to be, and I think you always gave us the opportunity for that bipartisanship.

I want to again congratulate you, wish you well in whatever the arrangement of chairs is on the Republican side, and to say not only to you but to Mrs. Young, thank you for the attention you have paid to our men and women in uniform, to our troops in battle and when they come back. Again, congratulations. Thank you, my friend, Mr. YOUNG.

I hope that bought you enough time. I have plenty more to say about you.

I will just make one comparison. When Mr. Livingston came in as the Chair of the Committee on Appropriations, my colleagues on the committee will remember he brought, some would call it a machete, but I think it was called something else in Louisiana, and he was swinging this blade around, and that was how we started the term. It was humorous to some, frightening to others, a mystery to most.

In any event, when Mr. YOUNG came, it was a much less menacing beginning and a much more fruitful, I think, opportunity for us all to work together. No offense to Mr. Livingston, but your approach and friendship was much more inviting. So, again, Mr. YOUNG, thank you so much for your service and for your leadership. We are all in your debt.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the distinguished majority whip.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this time, and I just wanted to stand up today and talk about what a great job I think this committee has done, given the tough assignment before the election to come back after our break and to bring these remaining bills into place at the budget number that the House had worked with, without a budget agreed to with the Senate. I think it is a remarkable accomplishment that both the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) should be praised for. The committee has worked hard.

I certainly join in the remarks that I have heard on the floor this morning about the great leadership that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has brought to the committee for the last 6 years, the challenges, the lines of people that want to talk to him that, in the case of a bill like this, just want one more thing in the bill that maybe was not an issue that the appropriators should be dealing with. So I rise in tremendous admiration, respect and appreciation for Mr. YOUNG, for his leadership of this committee, and also for this product that is on the floor today and give my appreciation to both he and Mr. OBEY for that job.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I understand section 222 of the Transportation, Treasury and Postal title provides the Committee on Appropriations with proper access to IRS facilities for oversight purposes but not the ability to examine individual tax returns, data, or information and that it is the intent of the Committee on Appropriations that all access to taxpayer information would remain governed by the disclosure and privacy rules of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code. Is that correct?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. The Committee on Appropriations needs access to IRS field facilities to do our oversight work. That work does not require the Committee on Appropriations to review individual tax returns under section 6103, but it does require access to the facilities.

Mr. THOMAS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, with that clarification, I want to rise strongly in support of this omnibus bill.

But, more strongly, Mr. Speaker, I want to rise in admiration of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. All of us think we have difficult jobs around here. Some of us have impossible jobs. And heading that list is the gentleman from Florida, who has done a magnificent job, and I want to thank him not only for this bill but for the service he has rendered over the years.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time, and I just wanted in this colloquy to read a statement that was inadvertently deleted from the conference report regarding Waukegan Harbor.

''The Conferees recognize the progress achieved over the last year by the parties involved in the Waukegan Harbor project. However, it is important that this fiscal year the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers finishes its requirements so next year dredging of the Inner Harbor may begin, such as finishing the Comprehensive Dredging Management Plan, the National Environmental Protection Act requirements, and Plans and Specifications. All of these requirements must be completed for dredging work to begin on the Inner Harbor. Once final dredging is concluded, the Harbor can be considered for delisting as an Area of Concern by the International Joint Commission. The Conferees urge the Chicago District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to continue working towards a final resolution of cleaning of the Harbor.''

Is that the Chairman's understanding.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Yes, Mr. Speaker, this language was to have been included in the conference report and inadvertently was not. But the gentleman is correct.

Mr. KIRK. I thank the chairman.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield for purposes of a unanimous-consent request to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, had time permitted, I would have asked the following question of the Chairman of the Committee, the Gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG):

Given that earlier this week the Majority insisted that Congress increase the debt limit by $800 billion, and that this bill includes an across-the-board cut of everything from cancer research to highway funding, why does this bill, specifically section 108 of Division J, appropriate $2 million to purchase a Presidential yacht, the *Sequoia*? At a time when we are sending American men and women to war in Iraq without the necessary body armor and equipment, why in the world are we spending taxpayer money on a Presidential yacht?

The background of this issue deserves some elaboration.

Division J of H.R. 4818 appropriates $2 million for the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the Presidential yacht *Sequoia*. President Jimmy Carter ordered that this yacht be sold to eliminate signs of an ''imperial presidency''. It is unclear whether the purpose of purchasing the yacht, a national historic landmark, is to provide a yacht for the President, or to bail out the current owner of the vessel, or to donate the vessel to a maritime museum. When the Navy previously owned the vessel, it cost $800,000 a year to keep the vessel running safely and securely.

The *Sequoia* was built in 1925; President Herbert Hoover was the first President to use the yacht. It was used by all Presidents until

Jimmy Carter became President. President Nixon used the *Sequoia* approximately 100 times—including the evening on which he decided to resign the Presidency. The yacht is owned by Gary Silversmith, a lawyer and collector of presidential memorabilia, who purchased the vessel in 2000 for $1.9 million. In recent years, the *Sequoia* has been available for charter on the Potomac for $10,000 per day.

A nonprofit group, the Presidential Yacht Sequoia Foundation, has been raising money to make the privately owned vessel ''public.'' According to an April 17, 2003, Washington Times article, Bill Codus, vice president of the foundation, said that the foundation had the ear of certain Members of the Congress for future appropriations, but he understood if, during tough economic times, the yacht is not at the top of Congress' list. He specifically stated: ''We have to be patient. A lot is going toward defense now, and we understand that.''

This body ought not to be patient with a frivolous expenditure of $2 million to buy a yacht that the Federal Government does not need and which, in fact, was once sold by the Government as excess property. This $2 million could be put to much better use by the U.S. Coast Guard to help buy a high speed cutter to interdict drug runners and illegal immigration in the U.S. coastal waters, for example.

There are, no doubt, numerous other such unwarranted expenditures buried in this bill which should be excised—nontheless, I will vote for the conference report: it is better than the ''C.R.'', and I consider an ''aye'' vote necessary to keep the Government functioning.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the very distinguished majority leader.

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Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I do not know if I am sad or happy that I am coming to the floor today to talk about this bill because this is the last bill that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) will handle as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It is sad that he is no longer going to be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations because for the last 6 years he has done a stellar job under very difficult circumstances.

As the gentleman knows, when the committee is trying to put an appropriation bill together, in the end it is very difficult. There is incredible pressure on the chairman. But the gentleman is a man of incredible patience because he has put up with me, has incredible stamina, and big, big shoulders because he has carried big, big responsibilities, particularly in light of the fact that after 9/11 much tougher issues have come before the gentleman because of 9/11. He has the respect of the entire House. Actually, he has the respect of this entire Congress, both the House and the Senate, and certainly the President of the United States and the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we greatly appreciate the service of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG). We are very excited that he is continuing to serve in the House and on appropriations.

I come in support of this bill, and I want to reflect on a couple of things. This has been an interesting week on the same subject, raising the debt limit on the United States and bringing the government appropriations, the government spending bills, here to the floor today. Most of the debate centered around philosophy, economic philosophy on where this country should go.

I was amused in watching the debate on the debt limit and on this bill, the comments from the other side of the aisle. They have many ideas about fiscal responsibility, fiscal restraint, how to lead us into the future. Part of their understanding of history is a little off. I lived through that same period of time. The other side of the aisle takes credit for the balanced budget and the surplus in the 1990s because they passed higher taxes and more spending in 1993. And they point to what happened in the late 1990s when we actually balanced the budget for the first time in, I do not know, 30, 40, 50 years, and we were in a surplus.

The problem in 1993 was business as usual. I remind the body that in 1993 the Democrats had the majority of the House, had the majority of the Senate, had the President of the United States. They could do anything they wanted to, and they did. So their philosophy was the policy of the United States. It was very interesting if raising taxes and increasing spending, taking money out of the economy so you are not creating jobs or not creating an economy that can sustain this government, it was the right way to go, then why did their subsequent budgets and all of their economists project that there were going to be growing deficits as far as the eye could see?

If they were very strong in their philosophy, they would have had their economists look at their philosophy and understand if they raise taxes and they increase the size of government by increasing spending, then we could predict out into the future that deficits would go away, you would balance the budget and you would create surpluses. At no time in the 40 years that the Democrats controlled this body did they ever, ever present a budget that balances or did they ever present a budget that predicted a balance. So to take credit for balancing the budget in the 1990s, which we did, and having surpluses holds no water whatsoever.

What actually happened was the Republicans came into the majority in 1995. In 1996 we did what we are doing here today. We did not just freeze nondefense discretionary spending; we cut nondefense discretionary spending. Our philosophy is if you cut taxes, the economy grows; and if the economy grows and there are more jobs created, there is more revenue to the government. That is exactly what happened in 1981 when we cut taxes and we froze spending in 1981 under Ronald Reagan. They should have taken credit for that because they were in the majority in 1981. Unfortunately, in 1982 they started spending again. In 1987 we were able to freeze spending again because the economy dictated it and tried to cut taxes again. They should have taken credit for that because they were in the majority. But right before that and right after that they started spending again.

The best part about this debate is if Members really listen to what they are saying, and they criticize this bill, they have said there is not enough spending in this bill. This bill actually freezes nondefense, non-homeland security, the first time we have done that since 1996; and I am very proud that we held the line and made Congress make choices and set priorities because it fits our philosophy. You cut taxes, grow the economy, more revenue for the government. You hold down spending and let those revenues catch up, sooner or later we are going to get to balance. That is exactly what we did in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

By the way, I was also amused in the opening of the Clinton Library, Bill Clinton took credit for that. He vetoed it twice. He never proposed it; he vetoed it twice, and finally he signed it because he insisted over and over again that we were going to balance the budget, not by raising taxes but by increasing the economy and holding down spending. We can do it again. It is much more difficult now that we are at war. At no time has this country ever balanced the budget while we were at war because we will spend whatever it takes to win this war and protect our troops. So it is going to be difficult to balance the budget, particularly if we do not raise taxes.

What they really want and what they are so mad about is we are lowering taxes when they want to increase them so they can continue to spend more and increase the size of government. But we are not doing that, and we are not doing it as exhibited in this bill. This is part of our philosophy. This is a part of where we want to lead the country.

We have been cutting taxes. In fact, this House has cut taxes every year for the last 10 years that we have been in the majority, and we will continue to cut taxes because we believe American families should keep more of what they earn so they can spend it and invest it and thereby grow the economy. And we will continue fiscal restraint and hold down spending, as difficult as it is, so we will get to a balanced budget because we are the only ones that have the credibility because we have done it before. We did it in the 1990s, we can do it again, and we will because our budgets have a projected balanced budget over the next 4 or 5 years. Actually, if we could do that. If we could implement some of the policies we want to, we will get to it faster.

The crux of the matter is when we bring a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution to the floor of this

House, they will be the first ones to vote against it because they know what it means.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake about it, there are two philosophies. They presented their philosophy in the election; we presented our philosophy in the election. With all due respect, the American people chose. The American people chose, so we are going to continue down this road of fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the bill that the chairman has presented. I am very proud of the fact that we actually froze spending for the first time in a long time. I am very pleased to support this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 14 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sad bill. There are countless good reasons to vote against it. In fact, this bill is a poster child for institutional failure. That is true for several reasons. First of all, because the nine appropriation bills which are wrapped into this early Thanksgiving turkey should have been dealt with by the House months ago.

Secondly, it is totally inadequate to meet the Nation's needs in education, health care, and the environment. It falls so far short from meeting our investment obligations for the future that it could only be brought to the floor by the majority party after the election.

Third, there are things that have been added in this omnibus bill which have never been voted on by anybody. Some of them are reasonable; some of them certainly are not. An example, Republicans chose to take this opportunity to slip a number of anti-environmental provisions into this bill which I will list in full in my extended remarks.

Fourth, the Republicans have taken out several provisions that were supported by the majority of this body and should have been retained. I will again expand more fully on them in my extended remarks, but those provisions include eliminating the contracting-out provision, the bipartisan Chabot-Andrews amendment prohibiting road building in the Tongass National Forest, provisions to ease the economic embargo on Cuba, the Sanders cash-balance pension plan amendment, the MILC reauthorization bill which the President twice claimed to favor, and they also stripped out the language which would have protected 6 million workers from being chiseled on their overtime rights.

Another troubling feature of this bill is that it misleads people into thinking that funding for the programs in this bill is more generous than it actually is because it applies an across-the-board cut to the accounts in this bill, but it does not show the impact of those cuts on individual programs.

I have often quoted my friend Archie the cockroach and I am moved to do so once more in commenting on this action by the committee. Archie said once that ''man always fails because he is not honest enough to succeed. There are not enough men continuously on the square with themselves and with other men. The system of government does not matter so much; the thing that matters is what men do with any kind of system they happen to have.''

The problem we have today is there are all kinds of papers floating around this floor that profess to describe what is the funding provided for each of the programs provided in this bill, but they significantly overstate the amount of money in those accounts because the effect of the across-the-board cut is not counted.

I would also say that this bill is not here in a lame duck session because of any delaying action by the minority party. The record shows that the minority party has procedurally cooperated with the majority to bring all these bills to the floor. Of the 12 appropriation bills brought to the floor before the election, eight were expedited by unanimous consent agreements from the minority; four of the bills not considered under unanimous consent agreement were completed in a single day while the Labor-Health-Education bill took only two days.

Despite that procedural cooperation, even though they control both Houses of Congress and the White House, Republicans could not enact these bills. Why? Well, it was not because the majority party could not compromise with the minority; it was because the majority party could not compromise with itself. Why was that? Because rank-and-file members of the majority party, especially in the Senate, did not want to act on these bills with inadequate funding for education, health, science and environmental protection until they were safely past the election.

□ 1515

This bill shows some examples. This bill slashes funding for the EPA by $335 million. The biggest cut, $259 million, comes from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, even though surveys have shown that we will confront a $388 billion investment deficit in that program alone over the next 20 years.

This Congress just finished doubling the NIH budget over the past 5 years, but NIH in the long run is heavily dependent upon basic initial research done by agencies like the National Science Foundation. Congress is on record supporting the need to double NSF funding, and yet the bill cuts funding for the NSF by $107 million below last year. This is the most Luddite provision in the bill.

Support for housing and community development block grant funding is so pitiful I cannot even talk about it. One of the most reckless actions is a $332 million cut to the FAA after the bill's across-the-board cut is taken into account. FAA will lose staff, including safety inspectors and air traffic controllers, and forgo needed safety technology improvements, all at a time when clogged and overcrowded airways make the skies dangerous.

But perhaps the most serious neglect of our responsibilities is reflected in what this bill does on education. Unbelievably, it cuts the President's request for title I education funding, the prime mover of education reform, by $607 million, almost 50 percent. It falls $482 million below the President's request for special education. It cuts funding for after-school programs by $25 million below the request and below last year's level, denying 1.3 million kids the educational opportunities they were promised in No Child Left Behind.

Flu vaccine. This Congress has still managed once again to cut the President's request for flu vaccine, by a small amount admittedly, but it is still $800,000 below the President's request.

On low-income heating assistance, despite the fact that the increased costs are expected to be 28 percent for home heating oil this year, this bill provides only half that increase in funding. That means a real reduction in assistance provided to the most vulnerable people in our society.

Let there be no doubt that if Democrats were running this place, this bill would look far different. In June, we had a vote on a bill that detailed our Democratic priorities, H. Res. 685. If that bill were before us today, we would be providing an additional $3 billion for homeland security, police, fire and emergency services, an additional $5.7 billion to strengthen education, an additional $2.3 billion to fully fund veterans health care and improve housing for military families and an additional $1.3 billion to improve health care by expanding community health centers, rural health clinics, mental and child health programs.

If today we were voting on the Democratic priority package rather than this bill, we would be providing $1.5 billion more for title I, serving an additional 500,000 low-income children so that they can meet the high standards of No Child Left Behind; we would be providing $1.2 billion more to serve the special education needs of 6.9 million children with disabilities; and we would be providing $2.2 billion more for Pell grants, increasing the maximum Pell grant to $4,500.

Based on the debate yesterday on the debt ceiling and on the majority leader's comments just a few moments ago, I know that some people on the other side of the aisle would claim that the Democrats' proposals to increase these investments in education, health, science and the environment would add to the deficit, but that is simply not the case.

If the Democrats' priority plan were before us tonight, this legislation would actually reduce the deficit by $5 billion because our priorities package would limit the jumbo-sized tax cuts for persons making over $1 million a year to the same amount provided to

other less fortunate Americans. It would redirect $14 billion of the money saved to crucial additional investments and would use the other $5 billion for deficit reduction. This bill would be at the same time more fiscally responsible and more humane than the bill brought before us tonight.

So Democrats have demonstrated what our priorities are. We have done everything we possibly can to improve the warped priorities of the majority budget, but the majority has rejected and defeated those efforts. At this point, we are at the end of the calendar, and we are out of options. We need to move on. At this point our choice is simply to continue to vote ''no'' as a protest for the misshapen priorities in the bill or to grudgingly vote ''yes'' because this bill is $4 billion closer to meeting our responsibilities than Congress would be if we turned this bill down and we had to live with a continuing resolution.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will reluctantly vote for this bill, but I will certainly not be leading the cheers because this body should have been able to do much better. I know the chairman of the committee and the various subcommittee chairmen have by and large done their best with what resources have been made available to them. That limitation has been imposed upon them by their own party leadership and by the White House. This bill could have been made much more humane and much more socially responsible by a relatively small adjustment.

$14 billion more for our top domestic priorities as we have in the Democratic priority package is a lot of money, but it pales in comparison to the $280 billion that this Congress passed out in tax cuts this year alone with so much of it aimed at high-end taxpayers. For only 5 percent of that amount that was provided in tax actions this year, so much of which has gone to the most privileged and well-off among us, we could have made responsible investments in the future and had bipartisan agreements in support of these bills long before the election.

One more point. In response to the majority leader's reshaping of history, to put it kindly, let me state what the facts are with respect to the national debt. The last President to balance a budget was Bill Clinton. The last President to balance a budget over his full term of office was President Truman. The last time I looked, they were both Democrats. The facts are also these: since 1946 at the end of World War II, under Democratic and Republican administrations alike and under a Democratic Congress for all of those years, from 1946 to 1979, the Nation's debt as a percentage of our total national income declined from 126 percent to 25 percent. In other words, we cut it by more than 75 percent. Then President Reagan came to power and he doubled that to 50 percent. Bill Clinton came to power and again brought that debt down.

In contrast to just a few years ago when Bill Clinton left office, in large part because of the actions of this Congress and this President, economists today are predicting deficits as far as the eye can see. That is why Democrats sought to improve investments in this bill, not in a free-lunch way, but by engaging on our own pay-as-you-go proposition in order to see to it that even as we increased crucial investments in the economy, we still were trying to keep some money available for deficit reduction. If the majority party were doing that, this bill would be a lot more palatable today.

Mr. Speaker, I will, as I said, reluctantly vote for this bill, but this bill is no great product. As the press finds out more and more about what the impact is on various programs, I think the Congress is going to wish that we spent considerably more time dealing with this in a rational manner.

Some examples of how the Omnibus would be different if Democratic priorities were being voted on today rather than the Republican majority's plan:

Issue	H. Res 685—Democratic priorities	FY 2005 Republican omnibus
Health care for veterans	+$1.3 billion over the Republican budget resolution to fully fund veterans' medical care at levels advocated on a bipartisan basis by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.	−$235.1 million below the House Republican budget resolution.
Investments in education	+$5.7 billion over the President's request.	−$779 million below the President's request.
Title I	+$1.5 billion over the President's request to support reading and math instruction for 500,000 additional low-income children.	−$607 million below the President's request.
Child Care and After-School Learning	+$300 million over the President's request to double the number of children receiving quality after-school care in five years.	$25 million below the President's request and last year's level.
Special Education	+$1.2 billion over the President's request to meet the promise the House Republicans themselves made on special education funding.	−$482 million below the President's request.
Pell Grants	+$2.2 billion over the President's request to increase the maximum Pell Grant by $450 to $4,500 for more than 5 million low-income students. The average public 4-year college tuition has increased $1,400 (36 percent) since 2001.	−$468 million below the President's request, freezing the maximum Pell Grant at $4,050.
Public health		
Infectious diseases and immunizations	+$100 million over the President's request to protect the public against infectious diseases (like SARS, West Nile Virus, tuberculosis, and AIDS) and for child and adult immunization.	Provides only $9 million over the President's request.
Health care and medical research		
Core health ''safety net'' programs	+$400 million over the President's request for community health centers, rural health clinics, mental and child health programs.	−$32 million below the President's request, including −$103 million for community health centers and −$12 million for mental health programs.
NIH research	+$500 million over the President's request for health research in areas such as liver cancer, SARS, breast cancer, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease.	$170 less than the President's request.
National nursing shortfall	+$35 million over the President's request for the ''Nurse Reinvestment Act'' authorization.	Provides only $4 million over the President's request.
Dental care	+$50 million over the President's request for dental services in rural and other underserved areas.	No funding included.
Clean water standards and environmental protection		
Land protection and preservation	+$325 million over the President's request for conservation programs covered by the bipartisan commitment reached in 2001.	−$62 million below the President's request.
Water infrastructure	+$500 million over the President's request for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.	−$259 million below the FY 2004 levels.
Basic services in rural communities		
Community assistance for refugees	+$50 million over the President's request for States and local communities to offset the cost of the dramatic influx of refugees anticipated as result of the Administration's commitment to permit resumption of refugee flow to pre-September 11 levels.	Provides only $11 million over the President's request.

The best that can be said about this bill is that if it passes, it will provide $4 billion more than a Continuing Resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

First I would like to make this announcement, that following the vote on this omnibus appropriations bill, there will be a vote on a continuing resolution. The CR that we are operating under today expires at midnight tonight. So in order for us to have time to move this bill from the House to the Senate and go through the enrolling process and get it transmitted to the President's office and give the President time to review it and OMB time to

review it, we thought we should do a CR just to make sure that there were no difficulties. We will take that CR up right after we pass this.

As my colleagues have heard, because of term limits on the Republican side of the House, this chairman will be term-limited at the end of this Congress and will not be chairing the Full Appropriations Committee. But I wanted to say as I depart this post that it has been a real honor to serve in this capacity. It has been a tremendous challenge. There have been days when I almost wished I was back in the minority. But nevertheless it has been a good work.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has been the ranking member during the 6 years that I have chaired the committee. He and I have had some very strong differences, but we have also had some very strong agreements. Regardless of whether we agreed or disagreed, whether we were happy or unhappy with the situation, we were able to conduct the business of the House, I think, with respect for the institution.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. I would simply like to say that I have enjoyed very much the relationship between both of us. But I have enjoyed nothing in that relationship more than in the days after 9/11 when the gentleman and I worked so closely with each other, visiting all of the security agencies in town to discover what they needed. We worked arm in arm providing $40 billion when it was needed and seeing to it in the process that congressional prerogatives were protected. It was a great bipartisan experience. I wish that we had been allowed to continue that on many more fields of endeavor.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. I want him to know, I am not going anywhere. I plan to be back with all our appropriations bills as we proceed.

I would like to call attention to all of the members of the Appropriations Committee on both sides because this is a working committee. I know that in some cases the committee is really admired and respected and appreciated. In other cases we are probably sort of hated on occasion, but nevertheless we have the responsibility of adopting legislation that is must-pass legislation. Without the appropriations bills, the government does not function. The committee has worked really well, and I am proud of the committee. I am proud of the members. I am proud of the staff. We have great staff. I want to call particular attention to, and there are too many to refer to everybody by name today, but the front office staff, the main staff headed by the clerk of the committee, Jim Dyer, and his very, very able assistants, John Blazey, and Therese McAuliffe and Dale Oak, and I do not know of anybody who knows more about the numbers in these bills than Dale Oak, and John Scofield and Doug Gregory who is the man who I rely on considerably to make sure that I am in touch with everything that is happening to the best of our ability. We have a really great staff and they work together very well.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has a very great staff on the minority side. We do our very best to make sure that we do not have any surprises for them, and they have been very good about not having any surprises for us. We are open and honest with each other and that is, I think, important to the type of work that we are responsible to do.

Mr. OBEY. I intend at some point to insert in the RECORD the names of all of the staff, including associate staff, but I just want the House to appreciate the fact that many members of that staff have been working on this bill for 2 and 3 days without sleep. I do not think the public or the Members understand that, but their dedication to this place is phenomenal.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS STAFF LISTING—(SEPTEMBER 20, 2004)

FRONT OFFICE—H-218 CAPITOL—52771

Jim Dyer, Dale Oak, John Blazey, Therese McAuliffe, Di Kane, Sandy Farrow, John Howard, Jane Porter, Theo Powell.

COMMUNICATIONS—H-218 CAPITOL—65828

John Scofield.

EDITOR—B-301A RAYBURN—52851

Larry Boarman, Cathy Edwards.

COMPUTER—B-305 RAYBURN—52718

Vernon Hammett, Tim Buck, Carrie Campbell, Jay Sivulich, Linda Muir.

SURVEYS & INVESTIGATIONS—283 FORD—53881

Rob Pearre, Mike Welsh.

AGRICULTURE—2362-A RAYBURN—52638

Martin Delgado, Maureen Holohan, Leslie Barrack, Joanne Perdue, (Detailees: Tom O'Brien, Mike Gregoire).

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE—H-309 CAPITOL—53351

Mike Ringler, Christine Kojac, John Martens, Anne Marie Goldsmith, (Detailee: Jonathan Miettallo).

DEFENSE—H-149 CAPITOL—52847

Kevin Roper, Betsy Phillips, Doug Gregory, Alicia Jones, Paul Juola, Steve Nixon, Leslie Albright, Greg Lankler, Paul Terry, Sarah Young, Kris Mallard, Kevin Jones, Sherry Young, Callie Michael.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—H-147 CAPITOL—67500

Joel Kaplan, Clelia Alvarado.

ENERGY & WATER DEV—2362-B RAYBURN—53421

Kevin Cook, Dennis Kern, Scott Burnison, Tracey LaTurner, (Detailee: Timothy Winchell).

FOREIGN OPERATIONS—HB-26 CAPITOL—52041

John Shank, Alice Hogans, Rob Blair, Rodney Bent, Lori Maes.

HOMELAND SECURITY—B-307 RAYBURN—55834

Michelle Mrdeza, Stephanie Gupta, Jeff Ashford, Tom McLemore, Terry Tyborowski, Kelly Wade, (Detailees: Ben Nicholson, Brian Dunlop).

INTERIOR—B-308 RAYBURN—53081

Debbie Weatherly, Loretta Beaumont, Chris Topik, Greg Knadle, Andria Oliver, (Detailee: Darren Benjamin).

LABOR-HHS-ED—2358 RAYBURN—53508

Craig Higgins, Susan Firth, Meg Thompson, Sue Quantus, Francine Salvador, Nicole Kunko, (Detailee: Timothy Monteleone).

LEGISLATIVE—H-147 CAPITOL—67252

Liz Dawson, Chuck Turner, (Detailee: Kathy Rohan).

MILITARY CONST—B-300 RAYBURN—53047

Carol Murphy, Walter Hearne, Mary Arnold, (Detailee: Eric Elsmo).

TRANSPORTATION—2358 RAYBURN—52141

Rich Efford, Dena Baron, Cheryle Tucker, Leigha Shaw, (Detailee: Kristen Jones).

VA-HUD—H-143 CAPITOL—53241

Tim Peterson, Jennifer Miller, Doug Disrud, Tad Gallion, Tammy Hughes.

MINORITY—1016 LONGWORTH—53481

Rob Nabors, Mark Murray/Foreign Ops, Cheryl Smith/Labor, Education, David Reich/HHS, Soc. Sec., William Stone, Tom Forhan/Legis/Mil Con, Mike Stephens/Interior/EPA, NSF, Martha Foley/Agric/DC, Michelle Burkett/VA-HUD-NASA, Beverly Pheto/Homeland, Christina Hamilton, Linda Pagelsen/Justice-Judiciary, David Pomerantz/Commerce-State, Mike Malone/Trans-Treas, David Morrison/Defense, David Helfert/Press, Dixon Butler/Energy & Water, Bob Bonner/CIS, FLETC/Postal, MARAC, SLSDC, Paul Carver, Lesley Turner, Chris Fitzgerald, Mandy Swann, Heather Wilson, Beth Houser, (Detailees: Bill Gnacek/Laura Hogshead/Amy Lazor).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. I wanted to make particular mention of the staff for the Energy and Water subcommittee. I think everybody understood that Energy and Water was not going to be in this bill, that there were great difficulties in Energy and Water, and so it was going to be on a long-term CR.

□ 1530

Senator STEVENS and I were determined that that was not going to happen, and we worked really hard with the House, both sides of the House, both sides of the Senate. We were finally able to get agreement to include the energy and water in this package. So this bill includes everything. That is why it is so big. It is nine bills. That is why the stack is so high.

But the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development staff only had 2 days to prepare this legislation and to write it and to read it and to get it fit into the bill. And these 2 days they went 48 hours without a break, without sleep, with an occasional snack and something to drink. But they really worked hard because they were only given 2 days to get their work done.

As we conclude the business of the Congress, as we conclude the appropriations business, I wish that I was able under the House rules to say what a great honor it is to work with the chairman of the Appropriation Committee in the Senate. Senator STEVENS, while he is a tough negotiator and he takes really good care of Alaska, he is a good, honest guy, and he is good to work with, and I appreciate him very much.

And Senator BYRD, it is an experience to work with Senator BYRD as the ranking member. He is such a distinguished gentleman and is very knowledgeable about what it is that we do here.

So as we close the session and close this bill, I want to wish everybody a very safe and happy return to their homes and Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hanukkah, New Year's, and whatever other celebrations that we might have between now and the time we come back together. And I would like everyone, as they recognize all of these holidays and they remember and they enjoy their family times together, to think about our troops. Think about our Americans who are deployed overseas in harm's way and their families and just give them a little extra prayer for their safety and a successful completion of their mission.

Mr. Speaker, God bless everybody in this institution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the economic prosperity of the 1990s fueled a drive to increase the levels of employment-based immigration. Both the Congress and the Federal Reserve Board expressed concern that a scarcity of labor could curtail the pace of economic growth. This resulted in an increase of the supply of foreign temporary professional workers through FY 2003. The number of petitions approved for H–1B workers escalated in the 1990s and peaked in FY 2001 at 331,206 approvals. Since then, the H–1B annual numerical limit has reverted back to 65,000. That limit was reached on the first day of FY 2005. The bill before us today includes provisions to address that problem. I want to thank Senator KENNEDY for his work on these provisions.

Before discussing these provisions, I want to emphasize that I believe American companies should hire American workers first. When they cannot meet their employment needs by hiring American workers, however, they should have access to foreign workers.

The H–1B provisions in this bill would exempt H–1B applicants with a masters or higher degree from a U.S. institution of higher education from the annual H–1B cap. This exemption would be limited to 20,000 per year. It also would strengthen labor protections under the H–1B program. It would reinstate and make permanent the attestation requirements for H–1B dependent employers. Employers would be required to attest that they have not displaced a U.S. worker 90 days before or 90 days after the hiring of an H–1B worker. It would require an employer to pay 100 percent of the prevailing wage. Current law only requires 95 percent. It would require a government survey to determine the prevailing wage to provide at least four levels of wages commensurate with experience, education, and the level of supervision. Currently, only two wage levels are used.

I am pleased that we have provisions that would strengthen enforcement protections under the H–1B program. These provisions would authorize the Secretary of the Department of Labor, DOL, to conduct random investigations if the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe that an employer has committed a violation. It also would reinstate DOL's authority to investigate complaints alleging an employer's violation of the law.

We also have provisions that would increase H–1B visa fees from $1,000 to $1,500 for business with more than 25 employees This would provide greatly needed additional funds for job training activities. It also would provide additional scholarships for computer science, technology, and science programs. I want to point out though that it is an empty victory if our American children are trained to do jobs and then are unable to find employment.

Finally, we obtained provisions that would provide needed strengthening of labor protections under the L Visa program to plug loopholes that are being used to bypass the cap restriction of the H–1B program. These provisions would prohibit the subcontracting of L–1 workers, and they would toughen eligibility restrictions by requiring L–1 workers to be continuously employed with the company for at least 1 year prior to obtaining an L visa.

While I would support provisions of this legislation with these provisions contained therein, I remain concerned about the need to hire American workers first. We must work together to ensure that American companies make an effort to save American jobs for American workers. I received a letter from the American Engineering Association that I want to bring to your attention. According to the American Engineering Association, ''American tech workers are facing record unemployment and losing their jobs to outsourcing.'' The Association claims also that, ''Bringing in foreigners to take tech jobs undermines engineering as a profession and discourages young people from pursuing this path.''

As I look forward to the 109th Congress, I envision a new approach to immigration reform. Instead of piecemeal reforms of our broken immigration system, such as this fix for some of the problems in the H–1B and L visa programs, we need bipartisan, bicameral support for comprehensive immigration reform. Effective immigration reform must provide a certain path to legalization for workers from around the world who are already living and working in the United States; repeal and replace employer sanctions with stiffer penalties for employers who take advantage of workers' immigration status to exploit them and undermine labor protections for all workers; reform, not expand, temporary worker programs; and reform the permanent immigration system so that those who play by the rules are not penalized by unconscionably long waiting periods. I intend to pursue such reform in the 109th Congress by reintroducing my Comprehensive Immigration Fairness Act.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, on November 20, 2004, the House took up consideration of and passed H.R. 4818, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2005. Division K of H.R. 4818 contains the Small Business Reauthorization and Manufacturing Assistance Act of 2004. Since the act was incorporated directly into the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2005, no committee report accompanies the legislation. As chairman, I am submitting for insertion in the RECORD, the attached explanation of the Small Business Reauthorization and Manufacturing Assistance Act of 2004. I would expect the Administrator, in implementing the provisions of this act, to accord the enclosed explanation the same weight in defining congressional intent that the Administrator would give to a report after a mark-up prior to floor action or the language in a conference report. This expectation is particularly apt in this circumstance because the provisions were negotiated and agreed to in cooperation with my counterpart in the United States Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF DIVISION K OF H.R. 4818 FILED BY CHAIRMAN MANZULLO

Section 101. Express loans

Section 7(a)(25)(B) authorizes the Administrator to create pilot loan programs. In exercising that authority, the Administrator created an ''Express Loan Pilot Program.'' The program authorizes lenders to use their own forms in submitting requests to the Administrator for the issuance of guarantees. Two significant restrictions are imposed by the ''Express Loan Pilot Program:'' the guarantee cannot exceed 50 percent of the loan and the maximum loan amount is $250,000.

Section 101 codifies, with a few significant differences, the provisions of Pub. L. No. 108–217, which addressed the Express Loan Program. The two most significant changes are the permanent authorization of the Express Loan Program by creating a new paragraph (31) in §7(a) of the Small Business Act and the statutory increase in the size of such loans to $350,000.

Section 101 defines an ''express loan'' as any lender authorized by the Administrator to participate in the Express Loan Program. Congress expects that the Administrator will establish by rule the standards needed to qualify as an Express Lender.

Section 101 defines an ''express loan'' as one in which the lender utilizes, to the maximum extent practicable, its own analyses of credit and forms. Congress fully expects that the conditions under which express loans are made will not vary significantly from those conditions that currently exist under the ''Express Loan Pilot Program.'' Nevertheless, Congress understands that the Administrator may wish to revise the standards and operating procedures associated with ''express loans.'' Nothing in the statutory language should be interpreted as prohibiting the Administrator from imposing these additional requirements that are otherwise consistent with the statutory language.

Section 101 codifies the existing concept of the Administrator's ''Express Loan Pilot Program.'' In other words, the ''Express Loan Program'' is one in which lenders utilize their own forms and get a guarantee of no more than 50 percent.

Section 101 restricts the program, including the increased loan amount of $350,000, to those lenders designated as express lenders by the Administrator. Designation as an express lender does not limit the lender to making express loans if the lender has been authorized to make other types of loans pursuant to §7(a) of the Small Business Act. Although a lender may only seek status as an express lender, this section was included to ensure that the Administrator not limit the ability of an express lender to seek other lending authority from the Administrator. Nor is the Administrator permitted to change its standards for designating an express lender in a manner that only authorizes the lender to make express loans. To the extent that the lending institution wishes to offer a full range of loan products authorized by §7(a) and is otherwise qualified to do so, the Administrator shall not restrict that ability on the lender's status as an express lender.

Section 101 prohibits the Administrator from revoking the designation of any lender as an express lender that was so designated at the time of enactment. This prohibition does not apply if the Administrator finds the express lender to have violated laws or regulations or the Administrator modifies the requirements for designation in a way that the express lender cannot meet those standards. Congress does not expect that the Administrator will impose new requirements for express lenders that prohibit them from making loans under other loan programs authorized by the Small Business Act for which they have approval from the Administrator.

Congress, at the request of the Small Business Administration, determined that it was appropriate to expand the size of ''express loans'' to $350,000. Any change in the size of an express loan now will require action by Congress.

Congress is concerned that the Administrator will take regulatory actions that unduly favor express lending over other types of lending authorized by §7(a) of the Small Business Act. As such, Congress incorporated a provision prohibiting the Administrator from taking any action that would have the effect of requiring a lender to make an express loan rather than a conventional loan pursuant to §7(a). Any significant policy change in the operation of the lending programs authorized by §7(a) of the Small Business Act requires notification to the House and Senate Small Business Committees. Furthermore, the statutory language on notification goes beyond that which is required pursuant to §7(a)(24) of the Small Business Act.

Section 102. Loan guarantee fees

Section 103 increases the loan guarantee amount to a maximum of $1.5 million. Given the fact that borrowers are getting an additional increment in loan guarantees, the sponsors determined that it would be appropriate to require an additional 0.25 percent fee for the amount of guarantee in excess of $1 million. Thus, on the amount of the guarantee between $1 million and $1.5 million, the upfront fee authorized pursuant to §7(a)(18) of the Small Business Act increases from 3.5 percent to 3.75 percent but only for that portion of the loan guarantee in excess of $1 million. This is consistent with typical commercial lending practices of charging fees that are commensurate with the lenders' exposure to risk.

Section 102 also raises the fee collected by the Administrator from banks of the unpaid balance of deferred participation loans. To avoid situations such as those that occurred at the end of calendar year 2003 in which the Administrator was required to drastically reduce lending and impose other restrictions on the program, Congress determined that it would be appropriate for the Administrator to have some discretion in setting the fee paid by lenders on the unpaid balance. The total amount of the fee cannot in, any year, exceed 0.55 percent of the unpaid balance. Congress expects the Administrator to use this authority only when needed to drive the cost, as that term is defined in the Federal Credit Reform Act, of the loan program to zero, i.e., not need an appropriation. Any use of this discretion to raise the fee beyond the current level of 0.5 percent should trigger the notification provisions in §7(a)(24) of the Small Business Act. As a further oversight tool, Congress expects that the Administrator would satisfy any relevant committee's request for information on the utilization of this discretion.

Finally, Congress determined that the Administrator also be given the authority to lower fees charged to borrowers and lenders if the subsidy cost becomes negative, i.e., the fees will actually take in more money to the government than it costs to operate the §7(a) loan program. Congress adopted an approach that the Administrator should it undertake a fee reduction first consider reducing the fees set forth in clauses (i)–(iii) of subsection 7(a)(1 8)(A) and then reduce fees on lenders. As a further restriction on the discretion of the Small Business Administration, the fees that were charged to borrowers on the date of enactment of this conference report may not be raised. Congress adopted this language to ensure that any fee increases to borrowers beyond the statutory limits requires the action of Congress.

Section 103. Increase in guarantee amount and, institution of associated fee

Access to capital is vital to the growth of small businesses. Particularly for manufacturers and high technology research and development businesses, typical amounts of capital available under the existing loan limits authorized by §7(a) of the Small Business Act often are inadequate. Given the importance of capital to grow small businesses, Congress determined that it would be appropriate to permanently increase the amount of the loan guarantee from $1 million to $1.5 million. No additional changes were made in the overall statutory cap of a gross $2 million loan. Thus, the Administrator will be able to guarantee up to $1.5 million of a $2 million loan rather than the current limit of $1 million. Congress expects that this will increase the number of lenders willing to make loans to small manufacturers who face significant global competition.

Section 104. Debenture size

Congress raised all of the loan limitations for qualified state and local development companies (''CDCs'') because they had not been raised in many years and the long-term financing needs of small businesses were not being met by loans that did not exceed the thresholds for loans made pursuant to §7(a) of the Small Business Act. Raising the loan limitations has two effects. First, it signifies the recognition that Title V of the Small Business Investment Act and §7(a) of the Small Business Act has very different purposes in mind. Second, an increase in the threshold allows more effective economic development projects to be funded by CDCs.

Congress believes that the increases to $1,500,000 for regular projects, $2,000,000 for public policy goal projects, and $4,000,000 for small manufacturers will provide significant new financial inputs to small businesses in general and to small manufacturers in particular.

While all small businesses whose primary industrial classification is in North American Industrial Classification sectors 31, 32, and 33 (the sectors for manufacturing), not all small business concerns in those sectors are considered small manufacturers. Congress adopted a requirement that small manufacturers should be limited to those small business concerns that have all of their production facilities are located in the United States. Congress does not intend that small business concerns that have manufacturing facilities situated outside of the United States should be denied assistance under programs operated by the Small Business Administration. However, special benefits should be afforded to those manufacturers whose production facilities are located in the United States. Finally, the definition in §106 is identical to the definition in this section thereby avoiding any potential interpretive concerns about what the legislature meant when it used the same term in different sections of legislation.

Section 105. Job requirements

The Administrator has promulgated regulations, pursuant to §501 of the Small Business Investment Act mandating that a loan made by a CDC must create or save one job for each $35,000 in guarantee. This standard has not been revised since it was adopted in 1990. The standard clearly does not reflect inflation or the dramatic increases in productivity that has led to higher wages for all employees. Congress determined that the standard should be revised to take account of the changes in the economy during the past 14 years. Therefore, 105 statutorily raises the job creation standard to one job for every $50,000 in guarantees.

Manufacturing requires greater capital investment than other businesses. Such investment may lead to higher productivity for small manufacturers and therefore fewer jobs created per investment. Congress does not want to prejudice the ability of CDCs to fund projects that would assist small manufacturers. Section 106 establishes a standard that authorizes CDC loans to small manufacturers if the project creates one job for each $100,000 of guarantee.

CDCs do not need to meet job creation standards for individual loans if the loan is used to further one of the public policy objectives in §501(d). Section 105 modifies that requirement slightly by exempting a particular project from the job creation standards if the project was meeting a public policy objective and if the CDC's overall loan portfolio creates one job for $50,000 in guarantees.

Since the basic premise of loans made pursuant to Title V of the Small Business Investment Act is to encourage economic development, Congress concluded that it made sense to establish a different standard for job creation in economically-depressed areas or places with unusually high wage requirements. Congress believes that CDCs should be provided more leeway in creating jobs in economically-depressed areas and Alaska and Hawaii. As a result, CDC loans in these areas only need to meet a more lenient job creation standard of one job per $75,000 of guarantee in certain areas.

Given the importance of small manufacturing to economic development, Congress excluded loans to small manufacturers from the calculations needed to determine whether a CDC's loan portfolio meets the overall job creation standard of one job per $50,000 of guarantee or the $75,000 standard for high-wage and economically depressed areas. Congress intends that the public policy goals set forth in §501 should be accomplished without reference to job creation for small manufacturers. Section 105 also authorizes the Administrator to waive any of the standards when appropriate. Congress expects that the Administrator will promulgate regulations specifying when the job creation standards will be waived. Two restrictions are imposed on the Administrator's discretion. First, the Administrator may not waive the requirements concerning small manufacturers. Second, the Administrator may not mandate a job creation standard with a number lower than that set forth in §105 but does have the liberty to set a higher dollar guarantee per job standard. These restrictions ensure that the Administrator does not undermine the ability of CDCs to lend to small manufacturers.

Section 106. Report regarding national database of small manufacturers

Institutions of higher education can play a vital role in reviving small manufacturers. Universities must purchase large amounts of standard manufactured products (often on an annual basis—such as furniture for dormitory rooms). They also often purchase very sophisticated tools and laboratory equipment that small manufacturers may produce. Congress believes that some mechanism should be in place so that institutions of higher education can identify suppliers from the universe of small manufacturers. While not an ideal system, a database similar to PRO–NET represents a useful model for making institutions of higher education aware of the capabilities of small manufacturers. PRO–NET is a database operated by the federal government in which the capabilities of numerous small businesses are outlined. Contracting officers use PRO–NET to find small businesses capable of providing goods and services. Section 106 requires the Administrator and the Association of Small Business Development Centers to study the

viability of creating a PRO–NET-like database that all institutions of higher education can use to identify small manufacturers (the definition is identical to the definition in §§104–05) capable of providing their procurement needs. The bill also requires a report to Congress on the viability and cost to establish such a database.

Section 107. International trade

All §7(a) loans can be used to refinance existing debt except for international trade loans. Congress determined that the restriction did not make sense especially since businesses harmed by unfair international competition will be more competitive if their debt service payments are lower. Therefore, Congress authorized businesses otherwise eligible for an international trade loan to use it for refinancing of debt but only to the extent that the Administrator determines the applicant's existing debt is not structured with reasonable terms and conditions. Congress expects that the Administrator examine the interest rate being charged relative to the interest rates generally available for similar businesses to determine whether the terms and conditions are not reasonable.

To obtain an international trade loan, the applicant must demonstrate that the business either is engaged in or adversely affected by international trade. To avoid the necessity of having to prove adverse effects if other government agencies already reached that conclusion in the same industry as the borrower, Congress mandated that the Administrator must accept as conclusive proof of injury a finding by the Secretary of Commerce issued pursuant to chapter 3 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 or any determination by the International Trade Commission. If an applicant is in an industry for which the Commission or the Secretary has made an injury finding, Congress concluded that it would be pointless to require the small businesses so suffering to go through the additional expense of presenting new evidence to the Administrator of injury.

Congress intends that the utilization of the findings by the Secretary or the Commission is not a limiting factor if a small business can present other evidence of injury. For example, the Commission or Secretary may not find that an industry was injured or that no claims were made to either agency. Nothing in §107 prevents a small business from presenting of evidence of specific injury to his or her business. The Administrator then would be required to rule on the adequacy of the proof, and if sufficient evidence was found of injury, make a loan under §7(a)(16).

Section 107 also provides for an increase in the size of international trade loans. Given the nature of international trade, Congress typically has mandated that loan caps be $250,000 higher than those for conventional §7(a) loans. This section maintains that practice and increased the cap for international trade loans based on the increase in the guarantee fees for conventional loans.

Section 121. Program authorization levels

This section amends §20 of the Small Business Act and provides for authorization of appropriations. Congress selected authorization levels with sufficient room to allow for expected growth and expansion of programs authorized by the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act. Congress also determined that an authorization of appropriations not elsewhere provided should apply to all of the Small Business Investment Act.

Finally, Congress concluded that the existing standing authorization of appropriations only for carrying out title IV of the Small Business Investment Act was illogical. Section 121 amends §20 to provide for an authorization of appropriations not elsewhere provided for carrying out both the Small Business Act and all titles of the Small Business Investment Act.

Section 122. Addition reauthorizations

The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program's authorization levels are set forth in §21 of the Small Business Act. Congress provided modest authorization increases for the SBDCs to take account of necessary growth in providing services to entrepreneurs. In addition, Congress also extended the authority of SBDCs to provide drug-free workplace counseling. This authority would have lapsed without the change. The extension of authority will give the SBDC grantees sufficient time to coordinate their actions with the grantees under the revised drug-free workplace program.

Given the SBDCs expertise in providing assistance to entrepreneurs, Congress established a program authorizing grants to SBDCs that are willing to offer advice in communities that are economically challenged due to business or government facility down-sizing or closing. Congress expects that this assistance will first be offered to communities suffering from plant closings, then to communities suffering from government office closings, and finally to base realignments. To the extent that other bases are closed in future years, Congress expects that legislation concerning such closures will provide additional assistance to the surrounding communities and that assistance provided under §122 should be utilized in other areas that do not receive the directed assistance associated with base closures.

Section 123. Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program authorization provisions

Congress recognizes that small businesses need drug free workplaces. Drug-free workers boost productivity and reduce the costs of health care coverage and absenteeism. As a result, Congress reauthorized the program for two years at the five million dollar level. In addition, to ensure that funding is maximized to eligible intermediaries that specialize in providing drug-free workplace assistance to small businesses, Congress adopted a limitation on the amount of funds that can be awarded to SBDCs for carrying out the purposes of the Paul D. Coverdell Program. Furthermore, Congress, again in an effort to maximize limited dollars, restricts the use of funds for administrative purposes to five percent of the total made available to grantees. Nothing in this limitation restricts the drug-free workplace advice that SBDC grantees are authorized to provide in their normal course of operations.

Section 124. Grant provisions

Congress recognized that improvements in coordination between the activities of drug-free workplace eligible intermediaries and SBDCs might improve delivery of services to small businesses. As a result, Congress established a grant program within the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program to promote cooperation between eligible intermediaries and SBDC grantees. Congress expects that the Administrator award the two-year grants to those applicants that best demonstrate the capacity to deliver advice in a coordinated manner between SBDCs and eligible intermediaries.

Section 125. Drug-free communities coalitions as eligible intermediaries

Congress recognizes that there are numerous entities that receive grants under chapter 2 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 but are not currently authorized to participate as eligible intermediaries under the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program. This section makes these National Narcotics Leadership Act grantees, which could provide valuable insight into establishing drug-free workplaces, eligible to receive awards under the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program. Inclusion of new additional parties should not be interpreted as directing the Administrator to favor them over others that apply for grants under the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program.

Section 126. Promotion of effective practices of eligible intermediaries

To ensure that the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program operates optimally, Congress mandates that the Administrator provide best practices to eligible intermediaries. The Administrator should use all of its available outreach resources, including SBDCs, Women Business Centers, and district offices to ensure that eligible intermediaries are kept apprised of best practices.

Congress also believes that the performance of eligible intermediaries should be assessed and measured. Such evaluations will be useful to Congress when it considers what changes, if any, need to make the program even more effective. This section establishes the procedures for collecting data needed to evaluate the efficacy of the program.

Section 127. Report to Congress

This section requires the Administrator to use the data collected under §126 and report to Congress on the efficacy of the program and dissemination of drug-free workplace information. Congress expects the relevant committees to examine the report and make necessary legislative changes as a result to ensure optimal operation of the Paul D. Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program.

Section 131. Lender examination and review

Current practice authorizes SBIC licensees to pay for examination and reviews conducted by the Administrator. Congress determined that the same principles should apply to lenders authorized to make government-guaranteed loans under §7(a). This section grants the Administration the authority to charge for examinations and reviews. The section also requires that the fees be directed to lender oversight activities including the payment of salaries and expenses of Administration personnel involved in such functions. This authority does not imply that the fees may be directed to the reimbursement of other functions of the Administration.

Section 132. Gifts and co-sponsorship of events

Gifts and co-sponsorships play a useful role in the Small Business Administration's performance of its outreach function to small businesses. Congress determined that even broader language than is currently permitted was necessary to ensure the Administration's continued ability to obtain gifts and seek co-sponsorships. In particular, Congress recognized that in many instances the Administration does not receive gifts but rather contributions are made by a co-sponsoring entity to an Administration event, such as small business forum. In other instances, the SBA uses gifts to pay for promotional materials, such as cards that are handed out in district offices to promote an event. This section clarifies and broadens the existing authority of the Small Business Administration to obtain gifts and co-sponsorships in order to expand the agency's outreach. To ensure appropriate clarity, Congress added the term ''recognition events'' which would include Small Business Week and sponsorship of dinners during that period. The section also requires the Administration to recognize the co-sponsors of such events but only to the extent of their contributions. No endorsements of the co-sponsors products or services are permitted.

In order to ensure that conflicts of interest do not arise in the solicitation or acceptance

of gifts, Congress requires the General Counsel to determine whether a conflict of interest exists. If a determination that a conflict of interest exists, the General Counsel is empowered to prohibit the solicitation or acceptance. Finally, the language clarifies that the Administrator may delegate the approval of co-sponsorships to the Deputy Administrator, Associate Administrators, and Assistant Administrators. No personnel located in district or regional offices are permitted to approve co-sponsorships. Congress adopted this restriction to ensure close cooperation with the General Counsel of the Administration.

Congress also requires that the Inspector General audit the use of such gifts and co-sponsorships. This avoids potential abuses of the program through independent oversight of an official whose investigations cannot be impeded by the Administrator or Administration personnel. Congress wanted additional assurances (beyond the Inspector General audit) that the Small Business Administration achieved a proper balance between this new expanded authority and accountability. As a result, a sunset date of 2006 was added in order to properly monitor this new authority before considering making this language permanent in the Small Business Act.

Section 141. Service Corps of Retired Executives

Currently, the Administrator has the discretion whether to permit the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) to maintain offices at the headquarters of the Administration and pay employees of SCORE. Congress determined that the vitality of SCORE should not be subject to whims of the Administrator and therefore require that the Administrator maintain SCORE's offices at the Administration's headquarters and continue to pay for the salaries of SCORE personnel. Congress notes that this will not require any increased appropriation since these services and expenses are currently included in the Small Business Administration's budget.

Section 142. Small Business Development Center Program

Congress remains concerned that SBDCs were and may continue to be revealing the name of businesses that seek their advice to Administration employees for functions unrelated to the financial auditing or client surveys needed to oversee the operations of the SBDC grantees. Congress believes that such behavior is intolerable. This section prohibits the disclosure of client information (including the name, address, telephone and facsimile numbers, and e-mail address) of any concern or individual receiving assistance from a SBDC grantee or its subcontractors (who operate service centers that business owners can utilize to obtain advice) unless the Administrator is ordered to make such disclosure pursuant to a court order or civil or criminal enforcement action commenced by a federal or state agency. Congress expects that SBDC grantees will only respond to formal agency requests, such as civil investigative demands, and subpoenas.

Congress also recognizes that the Administrator has significant management responsibilities to ensure that federal taxpayer dollars are wisely used by grantees and are in compliance with the law, regulations, and the cooperative agreements signed by SBDC grantees. Congress authorizes the SBDC grantees to provide client names for the purposes of financial audits conducted by the Administrator or Inspector General and for client surveys to ensure that the SBDC grantees are satisfying certain aspects of their grant agreements. Congress recognizes that client surveys may be misused and impose restrictions on their use. Until regulations are in place to ensure that SBDC grantee client's privacy is protected to the maximum extent practicable given the management oversight responsibility of the Administrator, Congress requires client surveys to be approved by the Inspector General and any approval incorporated into the semi-annual report made to Congress.

This section also makes a technical change in wording of the SBDC program. It renames the certification program as an accreditation program. The change was made because institutions are accredited not certified. Since the program determines the quality of SBDCs, it makes sense to have them accredited not certified. An identical change is made in 20(a)(1)(D)–(E).

Section 143. Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs

Congress has determined that the federal government must provide better assistance and support to veterans in their efforts to form and expand small businesses. In 1999, as part of this effort, Congress established an Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs. Its responsibilities included providing advice to Congress and the Small Business Administration on policy initiatives that would promote entrepreneurship by veterans. The responsibilities of this advisory board were to be taken over by the National Veterans Business Development Corporation on October 1, 2004. Congress determined that the Advisory Committee's role was sufficiently beneficial that it should not be subsumed within the National Veterans Business Development Corporation. As a result, Congress authorized an extension of the Advisory Committee as a separate entity to continue its functions through September 30, 2006.

Section 144. Outreach grants for veterans

The Administration is authorized to provide outreach grants to help disabled veterans start and expand small businesses. Congress determined that the outreach grants should not be limited to disabled veterans. This section extends the authority to provide outreach programs to veterans and reservists.

Section 145. Authorization of appropriations

To express Congress' concern about adequate efforts to assist veterans, Congress determined that the Small Business Administration's Office of Veterans Affairs should have a separate authorization. This section provides for that separate authorization for fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

Section 146. National Veterans Business Development Corporation

A ruling by the Department of Justice concluded that the National Veterans Business Development Corporation was a federal agency for all purposes and thus subject to, among other things, federal administrative, personnel, and procurement laws. Congress, when it created the corporation, never intended that it would be considered a federal agency. The legislation mandated sufficient fundraising by the corporation that would eliminate the need for federal funding. While that fundraising continues, Congress determined that its original intent concerning the status of the corporation should be honored. This section makes it clear that the corporation is to be considered and treated as a private entity and not an agency or instrumentality of the federal government.

Section 147. Small Business Manufacturing Task Force

Manufacturing jobs in the United States have declined since their historic peak in 1979 and that loss has accelerated in recent years. Small business manufacturers constitute over 98 percent of our nation's manufacturing enterprises. It is impossible to overstate the role of small manufacturers within the overall manufacturing industry and our nation's economy. The House and Senate Small Business Committees have placed a high priority on trying to resuscitate the small business industrial base because economic security in the United States cannot occur in a purely post-industrial economy.

Section 147 establishes a Small Business Manufacturing Task Force within the Small Business Administration, charged with ensuring that the Administration is properly addressing the particular needs of small manufacturers. Specifically, the Small Business Manufacturing Task Force will: (a) evaluate and identify whether existing programs and services are sufficient to serve small manufacturers' needs, or whether additional programs or services are necessary; (b) actively promote the SBA's programs and services that serve small manufacturers; and (c) identify and study the unique conditions of small manufacturers, and develop and propose policy initiatives to support and assist them. This section also instructs the Small Business Manufacturing Task Force to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the President and the Senate and House Small Business Committees not later than 12 months after the effective date of the bill and annually thereafter. In carrying out their obligations under this section, Congress expects that the Task Force will consult with other agencies that have manufacturing responsibilities, such as the Department of Commerce.

Section 151. Streamlining and revision of HUBZone eligibility requirements

The Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) program was designed to direct portions of federal contracting dollars into areas of the country that in the past have been out of the economic mainstream. HUBZone areas, which include qualified census tracts, poor rural counties, and Indian reservations, often are out-of-the-way places that the stream of commerce passes by, and thus tend to be in low or moderate income areas also characterized by comparatively high unemployment. These areas can also include certain rural communities and tend generally to be low-traffic areas that do not have a reliable customer base to support business development. As a result, businesses have been reluctant to move into these areas and expend the necessary funds to develop the infrastructure for creation of jobs. It simply has not been profitable, without a customer base, to keep those businesses operating.

The HUBZone program seeks to overcome these problems by providing the means for Federal procurement activities to become customers for small businesses that locate in HUBZones. While a small business works to grow, expand its payroll, and establish a solid base of commercial or other customers, federal business opportunities can be of vital importance. Federal prime and subcontracts can become an important source of revenue for a HUBZone small business, and prime contracts in particular can help stabilize revenues, establish valuable past performance record, and maintain future profitability.

In past years, the HUBZone program has encountered issues relating to the statutory requirement that a HUBZone firm be entirely owned and controlled by individual U.S. citizens. This requirement means that all HUBZone applicants need to be owned by human beings directly and not human beings organized as business entities. However, many small business owners and small business investors prefer to take advantage of

various corporate forms in order to limit the personal liability for themselves and their families. Exceptions for Alaska Native Corporations, Indian tribal governments, and community development corporations were added by the Small Business Act reauthorization legislation in 2000. Even with those changes, the presence of a corporate entity or a limited liability company with an ownership stake in a small business would have automatically disqualified an otherwise eligible firm from participation in the HUBZone program. Small agricultural cooperatives, which already maintain presence in rural HUBZones, would have faced similar restrictions. These rules unnecessarily impede the flow of capital to the very areas that need it the most and create compliance conflicts with other small business procurement programs.

Section 151 addresses this problem through streamlining and revision of the eligibility requirements for HUBZone small businesses to include small businesses that are 51 percent owned by United States citizens, as well as to include small businesses which are small agricultural cooperatives or are owned and controlled by small agricultural cooperatives.

In addition, HUBZone firms owned by the Indian tribes have been facing peculiar challenges due to statutory requirements that they must hire a certain percentage of its workforce performing a federal contract or subcontract from Indian reservations or adjacent areas. These requirements, while motivated by the desire to spur economic development of the tribes, over time had the unintended consequence of putting tribally-owned firms at a disadvantage in comparison with all other HUBZone concerns by imposing a geographic restriction on the kinds of contracts that tribally-owned HUBZone firms could perform. Geographic restrictions also impeded business synergies between tribally-owned HUBZone firms and Alaskan Native Corporations. To remedy this disparity, Section 151 is providing tribally-owned HUBZone concerns the option of qualifying for the program based on locating in, and hiring workers from, either Indian reservations or any other HUBZones on the same terms as available to other HUBZone firms. Congress notes that the Indian tribes, as owners of the HUBZone firms, will be receiving expanded economic benefits from new contracting opportunities.

Section 152. Expansion of qualified areas

Congress observes that the HUBZone area qualifications are also in need of improvement. Paradoxically, economically distressed rural communities in states with high unemployment—among the neediest of needy areas—currently do not qualify for the HUBZone program because rural areas currently must qualify in relation to the statewide unemployment average. As an example, in calendar year 2003, Alaska had a statewide unemployment rate of 8.0 percent. To qualify as a HUBZone area, it was necessary for an Alaskan rural community to have an 11.2 percent unemployment rate. But, in 25 of the 50 states, a rural community could have qualified as a HUBZone with an unemployment range of 7.8 percent or less.

Section 152 addresses this problem by modifying the definition of a ''qualified nonmetropolitan county'' to provide the option of comparing the unemployment statistic for that area to the statewide average or to the national average. The new statutory HUBZone definition should give the Small Business Administration flexibility to address both national and state-wide unemployment disparities without hurting the states that have comparatively low unemployment overall, but with pockets of serious unemployment.

Congress recognizes the drastic economic ramifications of military base closures and that the HUBZone program can uniquely harness the strength and the creativity of the private sector by providing incentive for small businesses to relocate to areas suffering such ramifications. According to congressional research, more than 300 military bases closed or realigned between 1988 and 2003 and more than 50 percent of these bases were located outside of a designated HUBZone. Therefore, Congress intends that, upon the later of the enactment of this act or the date of final closure, existing as well as future military base closure areas be designated as HUBZones for a period of five years in order to reinvigorate the productive capacity of such areas and leverage existing local customers and a skilled workforce. Congress believes that new businesses and new jobs created through the HUBZone small firms mean new life for areas affected by base closure.

Additionally, Congress notes the existence of numerous complaints that the current definition of HUBZone qualified areas based on census income data, in conjunction with the definition of HUBZone qualified redesignated areas, fail to provide adequate time to recoup a return on investment. These concerns appear justified. Congress observes that the HUBZone program is relatively young, and the federal government is not even close to meeting its statutory prime contracting goal of 3 percent. Because the HUBZone program was enacted into law in 1997, the initial HUBZone areas were designated on the basis of the 1990 Census. However, the federal government conducted another census in 2000. As a result, many areas were redesignated after only 3 years of the program's existence. The statute currently grandfathers the redesignated areas into the program for 3 years.

Congress notes that, at the time of the last redesignation, the small business community received comparatively few benefits from the HUBZone program despite the substantial workforce recruitment, compliance, and business development efforts that must be expended by each of the HUBZone firms. These small businesses, which made business decisions to pursue the HUBZone strategy by locating in a HUBZone, adjusting their ownership structure, and recruiting HUBZone residents are in danger of being penalized for the federal government's slow initial implementation of the HUBZone program. Further, anecdotal evidence indicates that it may take a long time for a new firm to secure a federal contract, and that multiple-order contracts commonly envision task orders over a number of years. In these circumstances, a 3-year grandfather clause would appear not to provide sufficient time for a small business to generate a return on the HUBZone investment. By comparison, companies under the 8(a) program can maintain such a designation for 9 years, and a general small business designation can be maintained indefinitely. Therefore, Congress imposes a moratorium on HUBZone area redesignations by providing for an extension of the redesignation period until the conclusion of the 2010 Census. No certified HUBZone firm shall be decertified as a result of either the redesignation process based on the 2000 Census data or any revised unemployment data subsequent to December 21, 2000, the date of passage of enactment of the HUBZone in the Native America Act. It is the intent of Congress to have the Small Business Administration reinstate any HUBZone firm previously decertified based on these two criteria.

Congress also finds that, concurrently with the moratorium, a study on the effectiveness of the HUBZone area definitions, including the redesignation period, must be conducted by the Office of Advocacy of the United States Small Business Administration. The Office of Advocacy is chosen to conduct this study for its particular expertise in small business procurement, rural small business development, and general small business matters. Congress directs the Office of Advocacy to examine the impact and effectiveness of the HUBZone definitions on small business development and jobs creation, and expect that the Office of Advocacy will periodically consult with congressional small business committees on matters concerning this study. Findings and recommendations of the study must be reported to congressional small business committees by May 1, 2008.

Section 153. Price evaluation preference

With regards to the application of existing HUBZone price preferences to international food aid procurements conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Congress concludes that the preferences as they currently stand are hindering the goals of U.S. foreign humanitarian food assistance programs. This view is supported by extensive consideration of market data from the Kansas City auction office of the USDA Farm Service Agency, the structure of auction tenders and other auction processes, as well as data supplied by the industry. It appears that there is a risk of various unintended and undesirable consequences to applying the current HUBZone mandate to international food aid acquisitions. In particular, it appears that, in the context of food aid tender auctions, the claimed job gains fostered by the current price preference are offset by job losses in other communities, the non-HUBZone small businesses attempting to compete may experience undue harm, and the competitive supplier base may atrophy. In turn, this may undermine USDA's capacity to secure adequate foodstuffs for malnourished persons and increase the costs to the food aid programs without realizing adequate jobs creation and business development benefits.

The HUBZone price preference alternative adopted in this act (a 5 percent price evaluation preference on 20 percent of the contract) would alleviate these potentially damaging effects on the U.S. food aid system. Congress believes that this approach would preserve the HUBZone program's goal of providing HUBZone-eligible companies with a meaningful opportunity to compete while ensuring that the USDA has an adequate capacity of supply from which to draw to deliver emergency food aid in catastrophic situations. This approach would also eliminate the current HUBZone program's application problem which directly penalizes non-HUBZone small businesses due to the nature of the food aid auctions. The potential for job losses in other communities would be limited. Importantly, this approach also reflects the cornerstone of America's efforts to provide food assistance to the world's neediest people through competitive markets.

According to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and congressional architects of the Small Business Act, an overarching purpose of small business procurement programs is to assure a vibrant, competitive supplier base for the federal government. Price preferences are employed to further this purpose, and should be structured accordingly. Congress notes that, in general, price preferences have been a valuable tool for encouraging a more robust supplier base. Nevertheless, Congress believes that, in these very special circumstances, it is important to encourage competition by keeping multiple vendors actively bidding in our food assistance programs to secure the lowest cost procurement and emergency supply chains in

the case of humanitarian crisis. This approach builds on the current small business 10 percent set-aside by an additional 20 percent allocation of every tender to small businesses and HUBZone applicants. It guarantees full and open competition, including competition pursuant to the Small Business Act, in food aid procurement tenders to assure that U.S. food aid programs do not suffer consequences inconsistent with the intent of the price preference program. The approach in this legislation safeguards the dual interests of a vibrant small business presence in federal procurements and robust food aid programs.

Section 154. HUBZone authorizations

Congress notes that the federal government has failed to meet its statutory HUBZone contracting goals every single year these goals have been in effect. Continuous, dedicated authorization of the HUBZone program is essential to continue the effort to bring economic opportunities to the HUBZone areas. Therefore, Congress extends the current authorization of appropriations of $10,000,000 for the SBA's HUBZone program through Fiscal Year 2006.

Section 155. Participation in federally funded projects

Section 155 removes the burdensome paperwork requirements for additional certification by firms seeking to perform any State, or political subdivision projects that utilize federal dollars if they are currently certified, or otherwise meet the applicable qualification requirements, for participation in any program under §8(a) of the Small Business Act.

This change will: (1) provide federally certified §8(a) small businesses with access to all State and local projects funded in whole or in part by the federal government; (2) eliminate the burden of requiring §8(a) small businesses to get certifications from the State or local government or both in addition to their federal certification under §8(a); and, (3) decrease certification costs and eliminate time delays associated with the burden of receiving additional state or local government certifications for businesses authorized to participate in program established by §8(a) of the Small Business Act.

Section 161. Supervisory enforcement authority for small business lending companies

This section creates a new §23 of the Small Business Act. It gives the Administrator specific enforcement and supervisory authority over Small Business Lending Companies (SBLCs) and Non-Federally Regulated SBA Lenders as those terms are defined in §162 of this conference report. The vast majority of lenders authorized to make loans pursuant to the Small Business Act have their lending and other activities overseen and regulated by federal financial regulators, including loans and corporate transactions related to their general lending practices. The Administrator makes no effort at regulating lending institutions except for their authority to make §7(a) loans.

In contradistinction, there are a few institutions that are authorized to make loans pursuant to §7(a) of the Small Business Act that are not typical lending institutions. SBLCs (except for two which are wholly-owned by national banks) are subsidiaries of industrial corporations and thus not subject to any regulation by financial regulators, other than certain filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Non-federally regulated SBA lenders have some state oversight but the extent varies according to state law. The only authority that the Administrator has with respect to these lenders is the ability to prohibit them from making loans pursuant to §7(a). The Administrator has no authority to take other regulatory action, similar to that available to banking regulators, to protect the public and the federal treasury. Congress concurs with the Administrator's request that greater authority is needed to regulate SBLCs and Non-Federally Regulated SBA Lenders.

The basic approach adopted by Congress enables the Administrator to supervise the soundness and safety of institutions authorized to make loans pursuant to §7(a) but are not otherwise subject to the strict oversight imposed by federal financial regulators. Congress concurs with the Administrator's request that specific enforcement and supervisory authority are needed. These authorities include the power to: issue cease and desist orders, impose civil money penalties, mandate capital standards, and remove officers and directors who are acting in an unsafe and unsound manner. The power and authority tracks closely the powers granted to the Administrator with respect to regulation of SBICs and their officers and employees. In some cases, Congress differentiated regulatory powers applicable to SBLCs and those applicable to Non-Federally Regulated Lenders. Nothing in this section grants the Administrator the authority to be extended to overall corporate management of the parent that owns a SBLC.

Congress provides for the Administrator to issue capital directives mandating maintenance of certain capital standards, including the requirement to increase its level of capital. The section also authorizes the Administrator to issue cease and desist orders by the SBLC or Non-Federally Regulated Lender. To ensure that the capital directive is used sparingly and only in appropriate circumstances, the Administrator is required to promulgate regulations on capital directives and may only delegate the authority to the Associate Administrator for Capital Access.

The Administrator also is empowered to suspend or remove officials that have management responsibility for the entity's lending pursuant to §7(a) of the Small Business Act. No authority, explicit or implied, is authorized to remove or suspend officials that do not have management responsibilities with respect to §7(a) lending. Thus, Congress expects that the Administrator take action not to suspend the Chief Executive Officer of General Electric Corporation but only its SBLC subsidiary.

Prior to the issuance of any order under this section except for a capital directive, the Administrator is required to provide any target of the order a hearing pursuant to §§554, 556, and 557 of the Administrative Procedure Act. The section delegates the responsibility of conducting the hearing to administrative law judges but the final responsibility on determining whether an order should issue rests with the Administrator based on the record developed at the adjudication. The approach is similar to that used by independent federal regulatory agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission or Federal Trade Commission. Those agencies use administrative law judges to conduct hearings and the commissioners use that record as the basis for their legal and policy determination. This bifurcation of the hearing from the decisionmaker ensures that the hearing will be fair and provide an opportunity for the target of an order to make the best possible case before an impartial fact-gathering tribunal.

The Administrator is authorized to issue orders prior to a hearing if extraordinary circumstances exist and the order is needed to protect the financial or legal position of the United States. The Administrator only should use the power to issue orders without a hearing only under those circumstances in which an agency issues a rule without notice and comment, i.e., a truly exigent circumstance, see, e.g., NRDC v. Evans, 316 F.3d 904, 912 (9th Cir. 2002); Utilities Solid Waste Group v. EPA, 236 F.3d 749, 754 (D.C. Cir. 2001) (good cause to forgo notice and comment applies only in emergency circumstances), or when a federal court would issue an ex parte temporary restraining order (but in order to preserve and protect the federal government rather than the status quo). Cf. Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974) (noting that ex parte restraining orders necessary evil to protect status quo). The section then provides that the procedures for holding a hearing, including the notice requirement, be commenced within 2 days after the issuance of the order. Congress believes that this comports with the fundamental fairness exhibited by federal courts when issuing an ex parte temporary restraining order.

Congress' approach defines final agency action for purposes of a challenge to the issuance of an order by the Administrator and authorizes that a challenge may be commenced in federal court within 20 days after issuance of a final order. For purposes of fundamental fairness to individuals, Congress also believes that interim relief in federal court is appropriate for a stay of an order issued prior to hearing until the hearing itself is completed. Both of these provisions were added out of an abundance of caution. Although Congress believes that federal court jurisdiction challenging the Administrator's action may constitute a ''federal question'' pursuant to §1331 of the Title 28, United States Code, Congress determined that explicit authority to challenge the Administrator's orders in federal court removes any question that this decision has been remitted solely to the discretion of the agency and is not subject to review under Heckler v. Chaney, 470 U.S. 821 (1985).

This section authorizes a court to appoint a receiver for the entities subject to regulation pursuant to this section. The receiver is entitled to take possession of assets of the SBLC or Non-Federally Regulated SBA Lender. Congress intends this authority to extend only to the SBLC or Non-Federally Regulated Lender's portfolio of loans or other instruments guaranteed by the Administrator including any debentures, participating debt, or securities issued pursuant to the Small Business Investment Act.

Congress believes that suspension, revocation, or cease and desist is an extraordinary remedy. Each requires an extremely high burden of proof related to willful misconduct that may present a difficult case for the Administrator to prove. Therefore, the bill also provides the Administrator with the authority to seek court-imposed civil penalties for the failure to file reports required by the Administrator. Such penalties shall issue when the failure to file is willful and not due to neglect. The failure to file required reports for more than two reporting periods is, in the opinion of Congress, sufficient, but not the only evidence of willful neglect. Congress expects the Administrator to promulgate regulations outlining the factors that determine willful neglect for the purposes of civil penalties (as an aid to the entities regulated pursuant to §23). These regulations also must contain standards for exempting SBLCs and Non-Federally Regulated Lenders from the civil penalty provisions as well as the procedures used for determining whether the institution qualifies.

Section 162. Definitions relating to small business lending companies

Almost all of the lenders authorized by the Administrator to issue guaranteed loans pursuant to §7(a) are lending institutions regulated by a federal financial regulator. However, there are a few institutions that make guaranteed loans that are not subject to federal financial regulatory oversight or regulation by a state banking authority. The Administrator classifies these institutions generically as ''small business lending companies.'' However, that universe actually consists of two separate entities—small business lending companies (not financial institutions) and financial institutions not subject to any agency authorized to review the safety and soundness of depositary institutions. Since §161 adds a new §23 granting the Administrator power to regulate these entities, §162 adds two new subsections to the definitions in the Small Business Act defining small business lending companies and nonfederally regulated SBA lenders.

Section 201. Amendment to definition of equity capital with respect to issuers of participating securities

Congress determined that changes were needed in the definition of equity capital with respect to any company that issues participating securities. Such companies, participating securities SBICs, commit to invest an amount equal to the outstanding face value of participating securities solely in equity capital. Equity capital refers to common or preferred stock or a similar instrument, including subordinated debt with equity features. Equity capital issued by participating securities SBICs previously provided for interest payments to be made to the Administration contingent upon—and limited to—the extent of earnings on equity capital. However, since the inception of the Participating Security SBIC program, the majority of SBICs have not realized sufficient profits with which to meet their financial obligations to the federal government. This has resulted in serious financial loss for the federal government. In order to mitigate these losses, the definition of equity capital has changed so that participating security SBICs do not have to realize profits on their investments in order to make payments to the Administration. If a participating security SBIC is experiencing overall losses on their investments but has other sources of funds such as invested excess funds, royalty payments, licensing fees and the like, Congress intends that these funds may be used to meet their obligations to the Administration.

Section 202. Investment of excess funds

This section provides SBICs with additional flexibility for handling funds prior to investments in small businesses by allowing SBICs to invest such funds in additional types of securities. Currently, SBICs holding cash, prior to investing in a small business, are only permitted to invest directly in obligations of the United States, obligations guaranteed by the United States, or in certificates of deposit maturing within one year or savings accounts that are in institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. This section modifies the current restriction by permitting SBICs to invest in securities, mutual funds, or instruments, which themselves invest solely in the obligations that are currently permitted. For instance, Congress expects that SBICs will be able to invest in mutual funds that, in turn, invest in the government-backed obligations already authorized for investment in SBICs. Congress believes that this modification will provide SBICs with greater flexibility and a wider range of short-term investment options.

Section 203. Surety Bond Amendments

Section 203(a) clarifies that the current $2 million limit on surety bonds applies to the bond guarantee and not the contract size. Congress adopted this clarification to prohibit contracting officers from determining that small businesses would not qualify for an Administration-backed surety bond for a contract worth less than $2 million even though it was part of a bundle of contracts that exceeded $2 million. For example, a small business might be denied a surety bond if the small business had a contract for $1.5 million, but that contract was part of a $12 million bundle of contracts that had been awarded simultaneously.

Section 203(b) requires that an audit of each participating surety shall occur every three years instead of annually. This reduction in the frequency of audits will save participating sureties time and money and allow them to allocate these resources to more productive uses. In addition, this will enable the Administrator to focus on more critical elements since the sureties already provide reports on a periodic basis that would identify problems during the interregnum between audits.

Currently certain sureties designated by the Administrator may issue, monitor, and service surety bonds issued pursuant to Title IV of the Small Business Investment Act. This authority ceased to be operative on September 30, 2003 (but has been extended for short periods of time on a temporary basis). Congress determined that the authority for this program should be made permanent. Section 203(b) makes that change by repealing 207 of the Small Business Reauthorization and Amendment Act of 1988.

Section 204. Effective Date of Certain Fees

Loans made pursuant to Title V of the Small Business Investment Act do not require any appropriation. Fees charged to borrowers and CDCs absorb the costs associated with the issuance of such loans. When the zero-subsidy for the program was instituted, Congress made the fee authority temporary to see whether the program could survive without an appropriation. The program has succeeded admirably and Congress does not expect that an appropriation to fund loans made by CDCs will be made for the foreseeable future. As a result, Congress determined it was pointless to continue, as temporary, the Administrator's authority to charge fees for loans made pursuant to Title V of the Small Business Investment Act. Section 204 grants the Administrator permanent authority to charge fees.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in strong support of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2005, which is included as Division D of this consolidated appropriations legislation. This conference agreement provides important funding for programs designed to support the global war on terrorism, the battle against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and to support the national interests of the United States. It provides new funding of $93 million to help address the humanitarian disaster in Sudan, including $75 million to support an African Union security force to help end the violence that is plaguing the people of Darfur.

This portion of the conference report contains $19.7 billion in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2005, excluding $93 million in emergency spending to meet the very real emergency in Darfur. This is still $1.6 billion below the President's request, but represents an increase of $318 million above the level passed by the House. The primary reason for the increase is a conference decision to fund the President's highest priority in this bill, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, at a level of $1.5 billion.

We had many challenges in dealing with the Senate bill and reaching a final agreement, but I think we were successful in crafting a bill that is balanced and promotes United States foreign policy objectives.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation will be an important innovation in the way we deliver foreign assistance. It will reinforce and reward efforts in developing countries to strive for poverty reduction by emphasizing a country's commitment to fighting corruption and investing in its people. It was our appropriation bill last year that incorporated the authorization creating the MCC. The President can continue to count on me as a strong supporter.

In addition, we provide important military assistance and counter narcotics funding for our allies in the global war on terrorism, including: an increase of $350 million, for a total of $400 million, to train and equip the new Afghan National Army; an increase of $90 million for law enforcement and counter narcotics programs in Afghanistan, to help reduce record opium harvests; a new base program of $300 million for military assistance for Pakistan to help us in hunting terrorists along the Afghan border; and an increase of $73 million, for a total of $2.22 billion, for our closest alley in the Middle East, the State of Israel.

The conference agreement includes full funding for these increases, both through new budget authority and, in the case of Pakistan, the use of $150 million in transfer authority.

In addition, the conference agreement includes $2.3 billion for combating HIV/AIDS and related diseases, an increase of $690 million over last year and $93 million over the President's request. Together with $624 million recommended by the Subcommittee on Labor/HHS, over $2.9 billion will be available for HIV/AIDS programs in fiscal year 2005.

The conference agreement includes a contribution of $338 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The figure for the Global Fund has gotten a lot of attention, and I want to set the record straight. The $338 million that the conference included in $238 million over the President's request. I hope everyone keeps in mind that in order to meet our budget target we had to cut $1.6 billion from the President's request for foreign assistance. Given such a challenge, I'm personally very satisfied that we are able to find bicameral, bipartisan support for such a significant contribution.

My colleagues should know that the U.S. contribution is limited by law to one-third of all contributions to the Global Fund. Because other countries, particularly some European countries, did not step up to the plate last year, $88 million of our money intended for the Global fund could not be spent. We've included bill language to direct those funds back to the Global Fund; otherwise they would not be available for that purpose. When the challenge of AIDS is so large, we must put every dollar to work.

Finally, the Fund has grown tremendously in its three years. It currently has over 200 grants under management for billions of dollars. The funding included in the conference agreement provides enough—again, assuming

other countries contribute their share—to cover the ongoing and renewal costs of these grants.

The Fund needs to take the next several months to make sure it's strong enough to fulfill its mandate efficiently and transparently. The conference agreement includes guidance for steps the Fund should take, such as making sure funds are disbursed only on the basis of proven results.

This conference agreement also provides $950 million for other health activities aside from HIV/AIDS. This amounts to an increase of $130 million over the President's request and a $31 million increase over last year.

The conference agreement also provides $404 million in assistance for Sudan, including Darfur. I visited Darfur a few months ago with Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and we returned convinced that no long-term solution can be found for that troubled region without security. The African Union observers and protection mission in Darfur is a step in the right direction, and $75 million of this assistance is specifically intended to support and sustain that mission. Our bill is explicit in providing that no funds from these accounts can be made available for the government of Sudan in Khartoum until it acts in good faith to find a lasting peace in Darfur. The rest of the funding will remain available for humanitarian assistance for the people of Sudan.

We continue an emphasis in agreement on helping developing countries build their capacity to participate in the international trading system. The conference agreement provides $507 million for trade capacity building, the same amount as last year. It also includes $20 million specifically intended to help the countries of Central America develop the labor and environmental standards that will help facilitate implementation of the Central American Free Trade Agreement, which I hope Congress can make a reality in the coming session.

The conference agreement also responds to emerging needs, such as the provision of $85 million in assistance for Haiti. This legislation also funds the export finance agencies that help promote U.S. investment overseas and create jobs in the United States export sectors. It provides over $250 million for these agencies, including the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Agency, which is offset by $311 million in collections.

The narcotics industry has become a source of funding for terrorists, especially in countries like Colombia and Afghanistan. As part of the war on terror, the conference agreement fully funds the President's request for the Andean Counterdrug initiative at a level of $731 million, for anti-narcotics, interdiction, development programs, and rule of law and institution building programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

Under the general anti-narcotics account, the conference report fully funds anti-narcotics and law enforcement programs in Afghanistan at a level of $90 million, and in Mexico at a level of $40 million.

To support continuing United States leadership in the world for providing humanitarian responses to refugee crises, the conference agreement provides $800 million for refugee programs, $50 million more than the President's request.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, I believe this balanced conference agreement provides important support for our most critical national security needs while substantially increasing funding to respond to the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. It also enhances our support for our overseas development assistance and humanitarian assistance activities. It meets the high priority needs of the President in these areas, and accommodates Congressional concerns as well. It is a conference agreement that I think all members of this body should support.

Before I yield, Mr. Speaker, I want provide special thanks to my full committee chairman, BILL YOUNG of Florida, for his help and support to the Foreign Operations Subcommittee over the past 6 years. He is leaving as committee chairman, but remains a valued member of our committee, and I look forward to working with him closely in the future.

I also want to pay tribute to the ranking minority member of the full committee, Mr. OBEY, and my ranking minority member, NITA LOWEY. They both have been extremely helpful in this process, and I very much appreciate the House Foreign Operations bill, and in reaching a conference agreement. I also appreciate all the members of the Subcommittee who contributed so much to this final agreement.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the language in this Omnibus bill that significantly restricts a woman's access to health care services. This year, 2,500 Washington State residents traveled across America to march for this right protected by the U.S. Constitution. As the 108th Congress comes to an end, I am disappointed to be faced again with an omnibus piece of legislation containing political poison pills that attack constitutional liberties.

I regret that Congress must pass this appropriations bill to keep our Government running yet simultaneously approve a bill that encroaches on a woman's right to make private medical decisions with her doctor. Embedded in this legislation is a Federal Refusal Clause which creates an impossible situation for women in my State that are protected by local pro-choice laws—laws that these citizens time after time support—which ensure women access to reproductive health information and services.

This provision would break contracts that Washington State has with Medicaid providers to prohibit the local healthcare facilities participating in Medicaid from referring patients to abortion services—even when medically necessary, even upon patient request and even though law entitles it. This provision is a blow to the right of a woman and her doctor to make private healthcare decisions and I urge my colleagues to correct this outrage.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my statement be included at the appropriate place in the RECORD in its entirety and request permission to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, as other members on the Democratic side of the aisle have stressed, the Republican majority has allowed us only a handful of hours to examine the content of this mammoth bill, which numbers in the thousands of pages, before holding a vote on final passage. This rushed vote on the omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 2005 represents more than a serious disservice to the American people. It signifies a disgraceful denigration of our role as elected representatives and a serious blow to our democratic form of government.

Although I therefore lack any time to sift through, let alone examine carefully, the lion's share of provisions in this omnibus measure, I have seen two labor clauses which cause me the gravest of concerns. First, this conference report reverses a provision—which passed both the House and the Senate with clearcut bipartisan support—to ensure that workers who put in overtime hours get paid overtime wages. The Republican leadership in Congress has therefore joined with the Bush Administration in pilfering the pockets of hardworking Americans and their families. By taking away the right of millions of American workers to earn overtime pay, the Republican leadership is also turning back the clock more than half a century. They do so to the detriment of hardworking women and men and their families across this nation.

Secondly, a clause in this bill that would seriously erode worker protections against tuberculosis (TB) and bioterrorism. This provision prohibits the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) from enforcing any part of its respirator standard for workers at risk of exposure to TB and other deadly infections. At a time when the Bush Administration is invoking daily, color-coded terrorist alerts, it is senseless to weaken the only standard we have to protect health care workers against air-borne pathogens or air-borne ''weapons of mass destruction.'' By prohibiting OSHA from enforcing either an initial as well as an annual fit test for workers' masks, that is exactly what is possible. According to Dr. Margaret Hamburg, Vice President for Biological Programs at the Nuclear Threat Initiative, drug-resistant TB is a biological agent that might be used as a weapon, in addition to small pox, pneumonic plague, and others. To undercut the only protection that front-line health care workers would have against such agents—namely, their respirators—is worse than irresponsible and reckless. It is entirely without conscience. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues in the 109th Congress will see the wisdom of reversing this provision, which seriously undermines workers' protections against TB and bioterrorism.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the Conferees and Appropriators to strike the language contained in Section 508(d)(1), language that was offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania as a violation of the House Rule against legislating in an appropriations measure.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, this provision severely undermines the right of States to enforce their laws.

If this bill passes and a State or local government fails to comply with the Weldon provision, they essentially put at risk the following:

All of their state Medicaid funding.

All their S–CHIP money.

All their Head Start money.

All their child care development block grant money.

All their social services block grant money.

Simply put, it restricts states' autonomy and right to self-governance and undermine states' ability to enforce their own constitutional protections.

If a state chooses to enforce its own laws and require an HMO to provide abortion counseling or services—it will pay a very heavy price.

This provision has a broad and draconian enforcement mechanism. It would deny federal funds to a state or local government that attempts to ensure women have full access to

reproductive health services and information. In fact, the proposal is worded so that even federal programs could be stripped of their funds if they were to comply with existing federal laws requiring women have full access.

Moreover, it interferes with state and local governments' responsibility to set the parameters of their own Medicaid programs. It blocks federal, state and local governments' attempts to improve women's access to full reproductive health services.

Rights now, if a woman is raped and receives her health care from Medicaid, states can force all HMOs that participate in Medicaid to either pay for her abortion or at least tell her that she is eligible to get such coverage and where to get it. If this provision passes, states will not be able to enforce this requirement and Medicaid HMOs could simply refuse to cover this woman's abortion and not tell her that she can get coverage elsewhere.

It even interferes with, and possibly overrides, current federal laws, such as the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act, which ensure that women in life-threatening circumstances receive the medical care they need.

Right now, if a woman comes into the emergency room of a hospital with an incomplete miscarriage, which can threaten her life, under EMTALA, the hospital must stabilize her. If stabilizing requires completing that abortion, they have to do it no matter what their religious beliefs. If Weldon passes, the hospital could claim that it is ''discrimination'' to force them to do this. So, this provision could essentially overrule EMTALA depending on how it is interpreted and we don't know how it will be interpreted.

Mr. Speaker, I strenuously urge my colleagues in the House to fight this onerous, dangerous provision that is a backdoor attempt to overturn Roe v. Wade.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Appropriations conferees for including in the conference report nearly $100 million to improve flu vaccine production capacity and technology, and, if necessary, to allow the government to purchase vaccine.

This allocation will help us make sure we don't repeat the mistakes of this year. This investment in flu vaccines means that the Congress learned a lesson from this year's crisis and is taking steps so it doesn't happen again.

This year's shortage is resulting in long lines for the flu shot and widespread fear among the elderly and other vulnerable populations that they will be stricken with the flu virus.

As the sponsor of the Flu Protection Act, along with Senator BAYH in the other body, I also want to thank Congressman SHIMKUS and all of the 29 bipartisan cosponsors of the Flu Protection Act for their work on this issue.

We have our work cut out for us. Next year, we need to implement all of the provisions of the Flu Protection Act, and ensure that we improve our ability to prevent an avoidable public health disaster.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my displeasure with the current state of the appropriations bills.

First, I regret that we are using an omnibus bill to finish the appropriations process for FY 2005. It is not a good procedure, under any circumstances, when we are required to vote on a bill with insufficient time for review, especially a bill as important as appropriations for most of government funding other than Defense and Homeland Security.

My most serious concern with the omnibus is the appropriation for the National Science Foundation, (NFS), which is $227 million below the President's request for FY 2005. The amount is even $60 million lower than last year's appropriation—before accounting for the .83 percent across-the-board cuts, meaning the cut is actually larger than $60 million—primarily in the critical areas of research and education, and even reduces the support for basic research. In the last 20 years this has happened only twice, and I am sorry to see that this year we will make it a third.

While I understand the need to make hard choices in the face of fiscal constraint, I do not see the wisdom in putting science funding far behind other priorities. We have cut NSF despite this omnibus bill spending *more* money for the 2005 fiscal year, so clearly we could find room to grow basic research while maintaining fiscal constraint. But not only are we not keeping pace with inflationary growth, we are actually cutting the relative size basic research comprises of the overall budget.

NSF has been praised as a model of administrative efficiency—over 95 percent of its funds go directly to support education and research programs. Former OMB director, Mitch Daniels, praised NSF as a model of administrative efficiency and called NSF one of the ''true centers of excellence in this government'' for its low overhead costs and efficient use of tax dollars. Furthermore, NSF has earned a reputation as the premiere basic research institution with only 4 percent of the total federal research and development budget. I am concerned about the kind of message that we are sending by cutting funding at agencies that succeed so well with already lean budgets, while rewarding those less efficient agencies by increasing their funding.

This decision shows dangerous disregard for our nation's future, and I am both concerned and astonished that we would make this decision at a time when other nations continue to surpass our students in math and science and consistently increase their funding of basic research. We cannot hope to fight jobs lost to international competition without a well-trained and educated workforce. If we want to remain competitive in the international marketplace, we must provide funding that stimulates innovation and supports education. Within our borders, NSF supports technological innovation that has been, and remains crucial to the sustained economic prosperity that America has enjoyed for several decades. This innovation is made possible, in large measure, by NSF support of basic scientific research, particularly in the physical sciences. Research at NSF not only underpins physical science research, but lays the foundation for work in the health science and medicine as well. Reducing this funding is extremely shortsighted.

While I strongly oppose the reduced budget for the National Science Foundation, I recognize that the omnibus contains many important pieces of legislation that are necessary to pass. Therefore, under protest, I will vote for the bill, but my vote does not in any way represent my approval for the funding cuts to the NSF.

Ms. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report. I'd like to take a few moments to focus on the foreign operations section, which I strongly support and which I believe represents the very best of bipartisan cooperation in the pursuit of a sound and effective foreign policy.

Despite representing a cut of $1.9 billion below the President's request, the conference agreement will accomplish many good things. It increases the President's request for international HIV/AIDS programs by about $100 million, and by about $700 million over last year's level. It provides a total of $400 million for basic education, which is a $75 million increase above last year. Since Chairman KOLBE and I began working together, we have quadrupled funding for basic education, and I am pleased the Senate agreed to include the House-passed level for this valuable priority.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation will receive $1.5 billion, which is $500 million above last year. We have also restored cuts proposed by the President to USAID's core programs for health, the environment, democracy building, and economic growth. This is the second consecutive year that Congress has had to restore the administration's cuts, and I hope the administration will take notice. Congress has no intention of cutting our core programs in Africa and Latin America to make room for new initiatives.

The agreement fully funds our commitments to Israel and other Middle Eastern countries and provides increases for new programs designed to mitigate conflicts. I am pleased that we have extended the loan guarantee program for Israel by 2 years, which will enable Israel to take full advantage of the authority already granted by Congress. I am also pleased that the statement of managers expresses concern about the need for more vigorous oversight of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, and requests a report on oversight measures from the State Department.

The agreement also provides significant funding for both Pakistan and Afghanistan as we continue our partnership in fighting the war on terrorism. As reconstruction proceeds in Afghanistan, it is increasingly clear that the $1 billion in this bill will have to be augmented by as much as an additional $1 billion in supplemental funds. I hope that we will have the opportunity to provide these funds after the New Year—we have a responsibility to our own national security, and to the people of Afghanistan, to get the reconstruction job done right.

We have increased funds for both Sudan and Haiti because of the serious humanitarian crises in both countries. For Haiti, we have provided $85 million, which is $58 million above the request. For Sudan, the bill contains the $311 million included in the House-passed bill plus an additional $93 million specifically for the Darfur emergency. This funding, which should have come in the form of a mandatory transfer from the billions of unspent Iraq reconstruction funds, will instead be provided as new, emergency funding. I am simply baffled that, despite bipartisan support for this transfer, the administration has fought tooth and nail against it. While I am pleased the funds have been provided, I am surprised that we have not taken advantage of the authority to use already-appropriated funds for this clearly important purpose.

Once again, I am disappointed with the disposition of the outstanding issues surrounding international family planning. While I am pleased that the conference agreement provides $441 million for our bilateral family planning programs, these programs are still subject to the senseless global gag rule policy.

We have also failed to rationalize restrictions on funding the United Nations Population Fund, which as received no U.S. support since 2001.

I am pleased that we have clearly stipulated that any fiscal year 2005 funds blocked from UNFPA will go to bolster our bilateral family planning programs. I am deeply disappointed that the administration has only allowed us to provide half of the fiscal year 2004 funds meant for UNFPA for family planning. I support anti-trafficking initiatives, but urge the President to actually request them for the upcoming fiscal year, instead of simply announcing that he will take them from other programs.

One last issue I feel compelled to address is the potential cut-off of economic assistance to a number of countries based on their failure to sign so-called Article 98 agreements. The House bill contained language extending the reach of current law by cutting off Economic Support Fund assistance to the government of countries that have not signed agreements exempting U.S. troops from the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. Current law cuts off military assistance to countries with no signed Article 98 agreements, but also gives the President broad waiver authority.

The conference agreement contains a narrow waiver for non-NATO allies, but no waiver for the remainder of the world. The ultimate result is the potential cutoff of economic assistance to Jordan, Cyprus, Lebanon, Ecuador, Kenya, South Africa, Angola, and other countries.

I understand and share the concerns many of my colleagues have about the International Criminal Court. But I also do not believe that these concerns should be the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

Jordan is not only our most reliable partner in the Arab world, the country now serves as the primary staging point for much of our Iraq reconstruction effort. The new Iraqi police force upon which so much depends is now being trained in Jordan. Threatening a cutoff of economic assistance simply flies in the face of common sense. Our program in Cyprus has been in place for many years and funds efforts to help end the conflict there—a key U.S. foreign policy goal. In other countries, our efforts include a wide range of programs relating to drug trafficking, dealing with environmental problems, and providing economic advisors. It seems shortsighted to discard these goals because of concerns over the poorly organized and ineffective ICC.

Personally, I believe this provision should have been dropped—I opposed it when it was offered during House consideration of the bill. However, if a waiver must be included, it should have included all countries and not simply NATO and major non-NATO allies. This would allow the administration to let aid flow unimpeded to key countries in Latin America and Africa that might otherwise be forgotten. As it stands now, many of these programs are likely to be curtailed or halted.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to express my concern with the Weldon refusal clause provision included in the LHHS section of the bill. For over 30 years, there have been Federal laws that allow doctors, nurses, and hospitals to refuse to provide abortion services because of their religious beliefs.

However, just as the law protects religious or moral objections, it protects the rights of patients—ensuring that women have access to accurate and complete medical information when making decisions about their own health. The Weldon provision would unravel these protections—gutting the patient protections included in the Title X family planning program, which require that all legal options are presented to a woman; denying rape and incest survivors access to legal abortion services, which is a longstanding provision in current law, and overriding State constitutional patient protections.

I am very disappointed that my and my colleagues' efforts to strip this provision from the final bill did not prevail. This will hurt women all around our country, and it is shameful.

In closing, I want to thank Chairman KOLBE for his hard work on this bill, and express my deep appreciation of this close working relationship we have enjoyed. I think it is clear from the bipartisan way in which this bill was written—from the very first day—that we both share a strong commitment to our Nation's foreign assistance programs, and that we both understand that foreign assistance, along with diplomacy and defense, is a pillar of U.S. national security strategy. Chairman KOLBE and his staff—John Shank, Alice Grant, Rodney Bent, Rob Blair, Lori Maes, and Sean Mulvancy—have been wonderful partners in this process.

And I would like to thank the minority staff—Mark Murray and Beth Tritter—for their work as well.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, protecting and preserving our environment is one of the most important jobs I have, but I don't think we as a Congress are doing very well at it.

The conference report before us today includes funding for hundreds of important and beneficial programs and projects. Unfortunately, it also contains provisions that will weaken several significant land and water protections.

When the House passed the Interior Appropriations Act in June, we included a pro-environmental provision that would block new roadbuilding in the Tongass National Forest. The amendment passed because environmentalists came together with fiscal conservatives to end a long-standing subsidy for the logging industry while protecting the rainforest. Doing so just made sense. I am disappointed that this important provision is absent from the conference report before us today.

What is included, however, is language that reduces judicial review on Tongass timber sales by placing a 30-day statute of limitations on challenging those sales in court, making it much more difficult for the public to participate in the process.

In addition, the conference report waives National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of nearly 1,000 expiring Federal-lands grazing permits, which will further discourage agencies from complying with environmental laws and could lead to continued degradation of sensitive public lands.

While I intend to support this legislation, I want to reiterate my disappointment that this Congress has missed another opportunity to craft policy that is both fiscally and environmentally responsible. Congress can and must do a better job protecting our environment. We simply will not have a world to live in if we continue our neglectful ways.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, as we conclude our work today on the omnibus fiscal year 2005 spending bills, I wanted to take a few moments to recognize publicly the work of our Appropriations chairman for the past six years, the Honorable BILL YOUNG of Florida. Like so many members here in the House I greatly admire and respect my friend BILL YOUNG. He is truly both a gentleman and leader of this body and his work as chairman can only be categorized as outstanding.

The Appropriations Committee must find ways to fund the many programs authorized by the committees of the Congress. It is an awesome and challenging job requiring a person of skilled leadership abilities to accomplish. Our chairman is such a person who in his own quiet but fair manner finds ways to solve the problems around here. The reason is that warmth, fairness and skill he brings with him every day in coming here to work.

I support the omnibus legislation, H.R. 4818, we have before us now. It is a tribute to Chairman YOUNG and his many talents that we are able to debate and pass this bill today.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my vote in favor of H.R. 4818, the massive omnibus appropriations act, which incorporates the nine unfinished spending bills into a single package.

I reluctantly supported this legislation. On the positive side, it includes millions of dollars I requested for important projects in southwest Oregon. For example, the bill includes $2 million for the North Bend Airport Air Traffic Control Tower; $475,000 for the Port of Brookings Harbor Boardwalk Expansion and $418,250 for the Port of Brookings Harbor Seafood Processing Plant; $60,000 for Coos and Curry County METH Reduction and $150,000 for Coos County Law Enforcement Technologies; $265,000 for the Benton County Health Services in Monroe for facilities and equipment; and $200,000 for the Springfield Public Schools, Schools Plus Program.

It provides a significant investment in our Nation's roads, bridges, and water infrastructure. For southwest Oregon, the bill includes $5 million for the Courthouse District Transportation Improvements in Eugene; $2 million for the Lane Transit District Bus and Bus Facilities; $3 million for the Coburg/I–5 Interchange Improvements; and Wastewater Improvement Funds, including $150,000 for Sweet Home, $300,000 for Coburg, and $250,000 for Coquille.

I am pleased the bill restores at least some funding for the dredging of small ports in my district, though more funding is needed. Despite the fact that these small ports are the economic lifeblood of coastal communities in my district, President Bush had proposed to zero out funding for these ports in his budget.

I was also pleased that H.R. 4818 boosts funding for veterans' health care by $1.9 billion over last year and by $1.2 billion above the level requested by the President. Though, as I will discuss in a minute, veterans need and deserve more.

And, I am pleased the bill falls within the spending cap set by the President. Our Nation cannot continue to run up hundreds of billions of dollars in debt every year. Reversing the dangerous accumulation of debt will require discipline on both spending and taxes.

While I supported the bill, I want to note for the record my disappointment with the inadequate funding levels in several important areas. These areas could have been funded at higher levels even within the spending cap

set by the President if lower priority items, such as the President's plan to send spacecraft to Mars or military and economic aid to dozens of countries, were reduced or eliminated.

For example, I am concerned that the bill cuts funding for the Small Business Administration by 19 percent below its current funding level. Small businesses are the primary employers and innovators in our economy. I cannot understand why the House Republican leadership elected to slash support for small businesses in this bill.

As I mentioned, while funding for veterans' health care was increased in this bill, I am concerned that the funding level still falls $1.3 billion below the level requested on a bipartisan basis by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

I am disappointed that H.R. 4818 underfunds the education programs under the No Child Left Behind Act by $9.6 billion. Title I, Head Start, IDEA, and after-school programs, among others, are underfunded. Thousands of children will be left behind by the funding levels in this bill.

Older students won't make out much better. H.R. 4818 freezes the maximum award for Pell grants for the second year in a row, despite the fact that college tuition has risen 36 percent since 2001.

Finally, I think it is outrageous that the House Republican leadership stripped a variety of important provisions that were adopted on a bipartisan basis by the House and, in some cases, the Senate as well. For example, the House leadership cut a provision to protect overtime pay for millions of American workers. And, a provision to allow Americans to safely reimport cheaper drugs from overseas was eliminated at the behest of the pharmaceutical industry.

So, again, I will support this bill, but I will not do so enthusiastically.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during this special Saturday session to discuss the omnibus appropriations we are now hurriedly trying to pass. While I commend the conferees and appropriators for completing the extraordinarily difficult task of agreeing to the language of this legislation pertaining to the nine appropriations, it is vitally important that all necessary programs are funded at the appropriate levels. This august body is nevertheless charged with the responsibility to prioritize in the most efficient manner possible and with the needs of the American people in mind. Each Member of this body comes from a district that has its own particular needs and requirements, and it is our sworn duty to ensure that our constituents are served.

As we all know, this omnibus bill is a mixed blessing because while many programs will receive greater funding, many others will lose the level of funding they received in previous years. Under the agriculture portion of this omnibus we are appropriating $85.3 billion. This number is $1.3 billion (1.5 percent less than the fiscal year 2004 level, which means that many valuable programs will face cuts or losses. But I also want to make note to the credit of the conferees that the funding level is $2.3 billion (4 percent more than the Bush administration's request and $2.1 billion (2 percent more than the original version that came from the House of Representatives.

Of that total, $68.3 billion (80% is mandatory spending for nutrition programs, such as food stamps and crop-support programs. There are two programs in particular that are of great value, both to my constituents and the Nation: the WIC program and the School Meals Program.

The omnibus has allocated $5.3 billion to the WIC program, which supports the Women, Infants and Children program. I am pleased to see that this is $665 million (14% more than the fiscal year 2004 level and $370 million (7.5 percent more than the original House bill.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, is a health and nutrition program with a successful record for improving the diet of infants, children, and pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women who are at risk for nutrition-related illness. The main focus of the WIC program is to educate mothers on the proper nutrition for babies and young children. The target population is low-income women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or have recently given birth, and children up to the age of 5.

This is a commonsense, simple approach to instill good nutrition into mothers and children at an early age. The purpose of WIC is to provide nutrition education and food assistance to those categories of people who have been found to be the most vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition and to achieve optimal nutritional status for children prior to starting school.

Income eligibility for WIC is at 185% of the poverty line, allowing women who can afford to take care of their children a unique opportunity to learn about nutrition and pass those skills and nutrients along to their child. This past year, in my State of Texas, there were 1,132,467 women who met the eligibility requirements of WIC. Out of that number, 80 percent, or 901,658 participated in the WIC program, demonstrating its huge success and appeal.

In my position as a legislator, I often hear criticism of government programs that don't instantly solve problems with taxpayer money. WIC is a direct benefit to mothers with young children, providing them with nutrition education, access to public health care system, (i.e., prenatal care, child health, family planning, immunizations) and supplemental nutritious foods. This combination is a positive cycle toward a lifetime of healthy living, which will continue to be passed on for generations. Having a community with healthy, immunized children is a public good.

The other program I want to address today is the school lunch program, which $11.8 billion is allocated to under the agriculture appropriations in the omnibus bill. Unfortunately, this is $364 million (3 percent less than the current level of funding. Again to be fair though this appropriation is $405 million (3.5% more than the President's request and $401 million (3.5% more than the House bill had originally offered.

According to the American School Food Service Association, both WIC and the school lunch program provide a link to literacy and support the Nation's educational goals. Teachers, parents, children and administrators can all attest how hard it is for a child to concentrate in a classroom on an empty stomach.

Schools have an important role to play in the development of healthy children. The school lunch program needs to be adequately funded so that all children who are with 185 percent of the poverty line can get a healthy, nutritious meal at school. Until we are able to do this, we cannot expect all children to learn and engage properly in a classroom.

The school lunch program doesn't just address those that are eating too little, but also those that indulge too much. The American School Food Service has stated that the most effective place to begin addressing overweight and obesity is by teaching children to make healthy life choices. Obesity has become a leading health problem in our Nation's schools. Childhood obesity rates have tripled over the past 20 years, resulting in children suffering from early onset of traditionally adult diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease.

As reiterated by Dr. Susan Finn, chair of the American Council for Fitness and Nutrition, it is not a ''black list of foods'' that we must eliminate in children's diets to create a better balance, but teaching children to recognize health options and learn to enjoy them. The school lunch program gives our educational system a prime opportunity to do so.

I am proud to be here today to pass this bill, and ensure the success of these two programs. As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I have always been committed to America's children. Our children are our Nation's greatest strength and resource. Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund said, ''If we don't stand up for children, then we don't stand for much.'' Today on this floor I want all of us to reaffirm our commitment to the welfare of all of America's children.

Transportation is a vital issue in my district in Houston as I know it is all throughout America. I am satisfied to know that this omnibus agreement provides a total of $58.9 billion in budgetary resources for the Transportation Department, $559 million (1 percent) more than current funding and $485 million (1 percent) more than originally requested. I am also satisfied that the amount in the conference agreement in $48.1 billion more than in the House-passed bill, because most of the $58.9 billion in transportation funding recommended by the House Appropriations Committee was removed by points of order during the debate and had now been restored.

As a body we must insist on proper funding for our long-term transportation needs because it is of such vital interest to our Nation. Investments in our Nation's surface transportation infrastructure create millions of family-wage jobs and billions of dollars of economic activity. Each $1 billion of Federal funds creates 47,500 jobs and $6.1 billion in economic activity. In addition, this investment in transportation infrastructure will increase business productivity by reducing the costs of producing goods in virtually all industrial sectors of the economy. Increased productivity results in increased demand for labor, capital, and raw materials and generally leads to lower product prices and increased sales.

Because so much is literally riding on transportation services for the 21st century we must insist on a balanced surface transportation program that serves the mobility needs of our country in a manner consistent with key democratic principles, including: economic growth, intermodalism, security, safety, continuity, equal opportunity, protecting our human and natural environment, rebuilding our transit and highway systems, encouraging alternative transportation, encouraging smart

growth, encouraging advanced technology solutions, and protecting the rights of workers in transportation industries. While I am satisfied with the current funding level I look forward to the day when we can pass a comprehensive and equitable transportation agreement that serves the 21st century transportation needs of the American people.

I want to spend some time discussing the appropriations made under the section covering the Veterans Affairs, VA, Housing and Urban Development, HUD, Independent Agencies appropriations bill. The conference agreement includes $93.5 billion in discretionary funding under this section, which is $2.7 billion (3 percent) more than the fiscal year 2004 discretionary level and $1.4 billion (1 percent) more than the administration's request. Unfortunately, not all the needs within this section were fulfilled and too many people will be left to feel this burden.

I am saddened to say that our Nation's housing programs were hardest hit by this omnibus. The agreement provides $37.3 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department. Sadly, this total is a full $618 million less than the fiscal year 2004 level but thankfully $521 million more than the administration's pitiful request for housing. Every year our housing needs grow greater, not less; therefore, I find it implausible that our funding for housing programs would in fact go down. Too many people in my district in Houston and in fact throughout the country are in need of housing assistance, and now as we near the holidays we are prepared to leave these people out in the cold. I call for all in this body to make the commitment to housing because in many ways it is the backbone of the American family and our way of life.

Being from Houston, home of the Johnson Space Center, I am also very concerned by the level of funding given to NASA. The agreement provides $16.2 billion for the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, NASA, $822 million more than the fiscal year 2004 appropriation but a full $44 million less than the President's request. As a Nation, we must reaffirm our full commitment to science and space exploration. The discoveries made through NASA endeavors have many practical applications as well as helping us to answer questions about our past. Truly, our Nation would be less complete without the marvels and innovations that NASA has produced throughout its history. I also want to make note of the reduction in funding for the National Science Foundation, NSF, which under the agreement appropriates $5.5 billion, but is $62 million less than the fiscal year 2004 level and $278 million less than the President's request. Again, as a Nation we must strive to move forward, not backward in the areas of innovation and discovery. Our Nation's greatness was built on the hard work of its people, but it was also greatly aided by the work of our science community.

Another vital section of this omnibus is the one regarding Labor, Health and Human Services, HHS, and Education departments and related agencies. Truly the well being of so many Americans is affected by the funding levels set in these provisions. We owe it to our constituents young and old alike to ensure that their needs are addressed in this portion of the omnibus.

The economic prosperity of the 1990s fueled a drive to increase the levels of employment-based immigration. Both the Congress and the Federal Reserve Board expressed concern that a scarcity of labor could curtail the pace of economic growth. This resulted in an increase of the supply of foreign temporary professional workers through fiscal year 2003. The number of petitions approved for H–1B workers escalated in the late 1990s and peaked in fiscal year 2001 at 331,206 approvals. Since then, the H–1B annual numerical limit has reverted back to 65,000. That limit was reached on the first day of fiscal year 2005. The bill before us today includes provisions to address that problem. I want to thank Senator KENNEDY for his work on these provisions.

Before discussing these provisions, I want to emphasize that I believe American companies should hire American workers first. When they cannot meet their employment needs by hiring American workers, however, they should have access to foreign workers.

The H–1B provisions in this bill would exempt H–1B applicants with a masters or higher degree from a U.S. institution of higher education from the annual H–1B cap. This exemption would be limited to 20,000 per year. It also would strengthen labor protections under the H–1B program. It would reinstate and make permanent the attestation requirements for H–1B-dependent employers. Employers would be required to attest that they have not displaced a U.S. worker 90 days before or 90 days after the hiring of an H–1B worker. It would require an employer to pay 100 percent of the prevailing wage. Current law only requires 95 percent. It would require a governmental survey to determine the prevailing wage to provide at least four levels of wages commensurate with experience, education, and the level of supervision. Currently, only two wage levels are used.

I am pleased that we have provisions that would strengthen enforcement protections under the H1–B program. These provisions would authorize the Secretary of the Department of Labor, DOL, to conduct random investigations if the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe that an employer has committed a violation. It also would reinstate DOL's authority to investigate complaints alleging an employer's violation of the law.

We also have provisions that would increase H1–B visa fees from $1,000 to $1,500 for businesses with more than 25 employees. This would provide greatly needed additional funds for job training activities. It also would provide additional scholarships for computer science, technology, and science programs. I want to point out though that it is an empty victory if our American children are trained to do jobs and then are unable to find employment.

Finally, we obtained provisions that would provide needed strengthening of labor protections under the L Visa program to plug loopholes that are being used to bypass the cap restriction of the H1–B program. These provisions would prohibit the subcontracting of L–1 workers, and they would toughen eligibility restrictions by requiring L–1 workers to be continuously employed with the company for at least 1 year prior to obtaining an L visa.

While I am going to vote for this bill with these provisions in it, I remain concerned about the need to hire American workers first. We must work together to ensure that American companies make an effort to save American jobs for American workers. I received a letter from the American Engineering Association that I want to bring to your attention. According to the American Engineering Association, ''American tech workers are facing record unemployment and losing their jobs to outsourcing.'' The Association claims also that, ''Bringing in foreigners to take tech jobs undermines engineering as a profession and discourages young people from pursuing this path.''

As I look forward to the 109th Congress, I envision a new approach to immigration reform. Instead of piecemeal reforms of our broken immigration system, such as this fix for some of the problems in the H–1B and L visa programs, we need bipartisan, bicameral support for comprehensive immigration reform. Effective immigration reform must provide a certain path to legalization for workers from around the world who are already living and working in the United States; repeal and replace employer sanctions with stiffer penalties for employers who take advantage of workers' immigration status to exploit them and undermine labor protections for all workers; reform, not expand, temporary worker programs; and reform the permanent immigration system so that those who play by the rules are not penalized by unconscionably long waiting periods. I intend to pursue such reform in the 109th Congress by reintroducing my Comprehensive Immigration Fairness Act.

Health and Human Services Programs are essential to all Americans and indeed to our Nation as a whole. I am satisfied that this agreement appropriates a total of $375.3 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including $304.5 billion in fiscal year 2005 appropriations, $68.1 billion in advance fiscal year 2006 appropriations, and $2.8 billion from trust funds. We can never allow the well being of the people to be short changed, especially when we are addressing their health care needs.

Unfortunately, I am less than satisfied and in fact disturbed by the lack of total funding for education programs. The agreement appropriates a total of $59.7 billion for the Education Department, including $44.6 billion in fiscal year 2005 funds, and $15 billion in advance fiscal year 2005 funds. The agreement's total for the Education Department is $1.4 billion (2 percent more than the fiscal year 2004 appropriation but $306 million less than the administration's request. Not fully funding our children's education, which in my mind is already dramatically underfunded, is troubling. Too many children fall through the cracks of our educational system every year and instead of finding ways to support them, we instead choose to ignore them once again. I will always fight for the children of my district and in fact for all the children of America because their future is tied to ours and our present actions do not bode well for our Nation.

Again, I will admit that in any large Appropriation measure many programs will be left underfunded because it is impossible to fund everything we desire. But that cannot become a defense against short changing our Nation's priorities such as education, housing, and transportation. We all bear a responsibility to our constituents to take the proper time and consider all the options to ensure that their most vital needs are being met. We as a body may not always agree, but we do stand together on the principle of protecting the welfare of the American people, and I for one will

stand in this Chamber for as long as is needed to ensure that honorable principle.

The fiscal year 2005 appropriations process was indeed a tough fight, but it is vitally important for Members to understand that portions of the tax revenue should be given back to the constituents. For Houston, TX, I am happy to report the following awards:

In the Labor, HHS portion of this bill, the Donald Watkins Memorial Foundation will receive $340,000. This is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit community-based organization established as a direct response to the rising number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, PLWHA.

The Houston Area Urban League will receive $300,000 to aid in its 35-years-old mission of assisting the poor and disenfranchised achieve social and economic equality with the Communities to Work program.

The Houston Independent School District will receive $770,000 to do its work in early-childhood education. These dollars will enable HISD to address the critical need of developing an infrastructure suitable for implementing and operating a program that will deliver an integrated continuum of services to young children and their families.

The Thurgood Marshall Scholarship will receive $400,000 to facilitate the following goals: developing student and faculty leadership; advancing the position of Public HBCUs by providing access to best practices in development and education; increasing technology, operations, communications and staff and student expertise; strengthening minority professional involvement with students in the areas of community service and career development; and targeting increased outreach activities of Public HBCUs historical service to disadvantaged students high school guidance counselors and students to assure that those in need are aware of and have access to the opportunities available at Public HBCUs.

The Center for Research on Minority Health at the University of Texas' M.D. Anderson Cancer Center will receive $500,000 to aid in the focus on cancer and other health issues that disproportionately affect ethnic minorities and the medically underserved. While the CRMH currently works with minority and underserved populations in the Houston area, its activities will ultimately serve as a model for other communities nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, because these projects as well as the others that I received in the Transportation and the VA, HUD portions of the bill have been so severely cut as a result of the Republican tax cut scheme, I vote ''yes'' on passage with great reluctance.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The Chair would remind all Members that it is improper under the House rules to refer to Senators in either a positive or negative fashion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 866, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 114) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of House Joint Resolution 114 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 114

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 108–309 is amended by striking the date specified in section 107(c) and inserting the following: ''December 3, 2004''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 866, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us, H.J. Res. 114, which I have already referred to during the final discussion on the omnibus appropriations bill, will extend the current CR until December 3. And it is a straight, clean CR, strictly for the purpose of allowing the House and the other body to go through the administrative process of enrolling the legislation, of transmitting it to the President, giving the President some time to look at it closely before he signs the bill, and that is the extent of it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, no choice. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT).

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this time.

Times like these, after we have been through a whole session of Congress and with our rules that after 6 years our chairman steps down, the gentleman that I have been through a lot of battles with, we have worked together on a lot of issues, trying to make sure that we meet the needs of the people of this country, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has been an exemplary chairman. He has worked hard to make sure that all needs are met and sometimes in pretty tough situations. I think, by and large, he has been a person who has been able to reach across the aisle and work. That is a great personality plus. That is a great asset in this Chamber.

I think we all just want to say a heartfelt thank you for his service. He is going to be around here for a while. But as he steps down, this is his last bill as chairman, and from the bottom of our hearts, we want to thank him for his work and for his service and for making this institution part of what it is. I thank the gentleman and God bless him.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4818, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of agreeing to the conference report on the bill, H.R. 4818 on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 344, nays 51, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 542]

YEAS—344

Abercrombie	Capito	Evans
Aderholt	Capuano	Everett
Alexander	Cardin	Farr
Allen	Cardoza	Ferguson
Andrews	Carson (IN)	Foley
Baca	Carson (OK)	Forbes
Baker	Carter	Frank (MA)
Baldwin	Castle	Frelinghuysen
Barrett (SC)	Chandler	Frost
Barton (TX)	Chocola	Gallegly
Bass	Clay	Gerlach
Beauprez	Clyburn	Gilchrest
Becerra	Coble	Gingrey
Bell	Cole	Gonzalez
Berkley	Cooper	Goode
Berman	Cramer	Goodlatte
Berry	Crane	Gordon
Biggert	Crenshaw	Granger
Bilirakis	Crowley	Green (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Cubin	Greenwood
Bishop (NY)	Culberson	Gutierrez
Bishop (UT)	Cummings	Gutknecht
Blackburn	Cunningham	Hall
Blunt	Davis (AL)	Harman
Boehlert	Davis (CA)	Harris
Boehner	Davis (FL)	Hart
Bonilla	Davis (IL)	Hastert
Bonner	Davis (TN)	Hastings (FL)
Bono	Davis, Tom	Hastings (WA)
Boozman	DeFazio	Hayes
Boucher	DeLauro	Hayworth
Boyd	DeLay	Herger
Bradley (NH)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Herseth
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hill
Brady (TX)	Dicks	Hinchey
Brown (OH)	Doggett	Hinojosa
Brown (SC)	Dooley (CA)	Hoekstra
Brown, Corrine	Doolittle	Holden
Brown-Waite, Ginny	Doyle	Holt
Burgess	Dreier	Honda
Burns	Edwards	Hooley (OR)
Burton (IN)	Ehlers	Houghton
Butterfield	Emanuel	Hoyer
Buyer	Emerson	Hulshof
Calvert	Engel	Hunter
Camp	English	Hyde
Cantor	Eshoo	Isakson
	Etheridge	Israel

Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1604

Mr. AKIN and Mr. FORD changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. HONDA, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to a family religious obligation, I will be absent from the House of Representatives on Friday, November 19, and any possible session on Saturday, November 20, 2004. Should H.R. 4818, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Conference Report, serving as the Omnibus vehicle, be considered, I would like the RECORD to reflect that I would have voted ''yes'' on this conference report.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to be in Washington, DC today. Two weeks ago, I injured my leg and my physician prefers that I not put it through the stress of an airplane flight from my home in Seattle, WA to Washington, DC. Were I able to attend today's session in the House of Representatives, I would have voted to defeat H.R. 4818, H. Res. 866, H.R. 5382, and H. Res. 846.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for rollcall votes 538, 539, 540, 541, and 542, I would have voted the following:

Rollcall No. 538: ''Yea.'' (Waiving the requirement of clause 6(a) or Rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolution).

Rollcall No. 539: ''Yea.'' (Recognizing the Boy Scouts of America).

Rollcall No. 540: ''Yea.'' (Waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the Omnibus Spending Bill).

Rollcall No. 541: ''Yea.'' (Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act).

Rollcall No. 542: ''Yea.'' (On Agreeing to the Conference Report—Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2005—Omnibus Appropriations Bill).

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 529) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 529

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Saturday, November 20, 2004, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, December 6, 2004, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Saturday, November 20, 2004, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, December 6, 2004, or Tuesday, December 7, 2004, or until such other time on either of those days as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2004

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, November 24, 2004, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 529, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM AND HYPOXIA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2004

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 3014) to reauthorize the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object.

Mr. Speaker, as we close this session, it just seems to me that there are a lot of things that we could have done that we have not done. One is the Virgin Islands bill which clearly came from the Senate. We had no hearings at all on the subject matter. It will adversely affect the economy of the Virgin Islands. We never had an opportunity to discuss it at all in the House. I think it is just

wrong for Members not to be able to recognize that we should have a responsibility to at least discuss this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 3014

TITLE I—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM AND HYPOXIA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2004

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2004''.

SEC. 102. RETENTION OF TASK FORCE.

Section 603 of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 1451 nt) is amended by striking subsection (e). In developing the assessments, reports, and plans under the amendments made by this title, the Task Force shall consult with the coastal States, Indian tribes, local governments, appropriate industries (including fisheries, agriculture, and fertilizer), academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations with expertise in coastal zone science and management.

SEC. 103. PREDICTION AND RESPONSE REPORT.

Section 603 of such Act, as amended by section 102, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM IMPACTS.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2004, the President, in consultation with the chief executive officers of the States, shall develop and submit to the Congress a report that describes and evaluates the effectiveness of measures described in paragraph (2) that may be utilized to protect environmental and public health from impacts of harmful algal blooms. In developing the report, the President shall consult with the Task Force, the coastal States, Indian tribes, local governments, appropriate industries (including fisheries, agriculture, and fertilizer), academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations with expertise in coastal zone science and management, and also consider the scientific assessments developed under this Act.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The report shall—

''(A) review techniques for prediction of the onset, course, and impacts of harmful algal blooms including evaluation of their accuracy and utility in protecting environmental and public health and provisions for their development;

''(B) identify innovative research and development methods for the prevention, control, and mitigation of harmful algal blooms and provisions for their development; and

''(C) include incentive-based partnership approaches regarding subparagraphs (A) and (B) where practicable.

''(3) PUBLICATION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMENT.—At least 90 days before submitting the report to the Congress, the President shall cause a summary of the proposed plan to be published in the Federal Register for a public comment period of not less than 60 days.

''(4) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Task Force and to the extent of funds available, shall provide for Federal cooperation with and assistance to the coastal States, Indian tribes, and local governments regarding the measures described in paragraph (2), as requested.''.

SEC. 104. LOCAL AND REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENTS.

Section 603 of such Act, as amended by section 103, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) LOCAL AND REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Task Force and appropriate State, Indian tribe, and local governments, to the extent of funds available, shall provide for local and regional scientific assessments of hypoxia and harmful algal blooms, as requested by States, Indian tribes, and local governments, or for affected areas as identified by the Secretary. If the Secretary receives multiple requests, the Secretary shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that assessments under this subsection cover geographically and ecologically diverse locations with significant ecological and economic impacts from hypoxia or harmful algal blooms. The Secretary shall establish a procedure for reviewing requests for local and regional assessments. The Secretary shall ensure, through consultation with Sea Grant Programs, that the findings of the assessments are communicated to the appropriate State, Indian tribe, and local governments, and to the general public.

''(2) PURPOSE.—Local and regional assessments shall examine—

''(A) the causes and ecological consequences, and the economic cost, of hypoxia or harmful algal blooms in that area;

''(B) potential methods to prevent, control, and mitigate hypoxia or harmful algal blooms in that area and the potential ecological and economic costs and benefits of such methods; and

''(C) other topics the Task Force considers appropriate.

''(f) SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF FRESHWATER HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS.—(1) Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2004 the Task Force shall complete and submit to Congress a scientific assessment of current knowledge about harmful algal blooms in freshwater, such as the Great Lakes and upper reaches of estuaries, including a research plan for coordinating Federal efforts to better understand freshwater harmful algal blooms.

''(2) The freshwater harmful algal bloom scientific assessment shall—

''(A) examine the causes and ecological consequences, and the economic costs, of harmful algal blooms with significant effects on freshwater, including estimations of the frequency and occurrence of significant events;

''(B) establish priorities and guidelines for a competitive, peer-reviewed, merit-based interagency research program, as part of the Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (ECOHAB) project, to better understand the causes, characteristics, and impacts of harmful algal blooms in freshwater locations; and

''(C) identify ways to improve coordination and to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort among Federal agencies and departments with respect to research on harmful algal blooms in freshwater locations.

''(g) SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENTS OF HYPOXIA.—(1) Not less than once every 5 years the Task Force shall complete and submit to the Congress a scientific assessment of hypoxia in United States coastal waters including the Great Lakes. The first such assessment shall be completed not less than 24 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2004.

''(2) The assessments under this subsection shall—

''(A) examine the causes and ecological consequences, and the economic costs, of hypoxia;

''(B) describe the potential ecological and economic costs and benefits of possible policy and management actions for preventing, controlling, and mitigating hypoxia;

''(C) evaluate progress made by, and the needs of, Federal research programs on the causes, characteristics, and impacts of hypoxia, including recommendations of how to eliminate significant gaps in hypoxia modeling and monitoring data; and

''(D) identify ways to improve coordination and to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort among Federal agencies and departments with respect to research on hypoxia.

''(h) SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENTS OF HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS.—(1) Not less than once every 5 years the Task Force shall complete and submit to Congress a scientific assessment of harmful algal blooms in United States coastal waters. The first such assessment shall be completed not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2004 and shall consider only marine harmful algal blooms. All subsequent assessments shall examine both marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms, including those in the Great Lakes and upper reaches of estuaries.

''(2) The assessments under this subsection shall—

''(A) examine the causes and ecological consequences, and economic costs, of harmful algal blooms;

''(B) describe the potential ecological and economic costs and benefits of possible actions for preventing, controlling, and mitigating harmful algal blooms;

''(C) evaluate progress made by, and the needs of, Federal research programs on the causes, characteristics, and impacts of harmful algal blooms; and

''(D) identify ways to improve coordination and to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort among Federal agencies and departments with respect to research on harmful algal blooms.

''(i) NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PLAN ON REDUCING IMPACTS FROM HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS.—(1) Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2004, the Task Force shall develop and submit to Congress a plan providing for a comprehensive and coordinated national research program to develop and demonstrate prevention, control, and mitigation methods to reduce the impacts of harmful algal blooms on coastal ecosystems (including the Great Lakes), public health, and the economy.

''(2) The plan shall—

''(A) establish priorities and guidelines for a competitive, peer reviewed, merit based interagency research, development, demonstration, and technology transfer program on methods for the prevention, control, and mitigation of harmful algal blooms;

''(B) identify ways to improve coordination and to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort among Federal agencies and departments with respect to the actions described in paragraph (1); and

''(C) include to the maximum extent practicable diverse institutions, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities and those serving large proportions of Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, and other underrepresented populations.

''(3) The Secretary of Commerce, in conjunction with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall establish a research, development, demonstration, and technology transfer program that meets the priorities and

guidelines established under paragraph (2)(A). The Secretary shall ensure, through consultation with Sea Grant Programs, that the results and findings of the program are communicated to State, Indian tribe, and local governments, and to the general public.''.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 605 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' after ''2000,'' in the first sentence and in the paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (5);

(2) by inserting ''$23,500,000 for fiscal year 2005, $24,500,000 for fiscal year 2006, $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2007, and $25,500,000 for fiscal year 2008,'' after ''2001,'' in the first sentence;

(3) by inserting '', and $2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2008'' after ''2001'' in paragraph (1);

(4) by inserting '', and $6,500,000, of which $1,000,000 shall be used for the research program described in section 603(f)(2)(B), for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2008'' after ''2001'' in paragraph (2);

(5) by striking ''2001'' in paragraph (3) and inserting ''2001, and $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2008'';

(6) by striking ''blooms;'' in paragraph (3) and inserting ''blooms and to carry out section 603(d);'';

(7) by striking ''and 2001'' in paragraph (4) and inserting ''2001, and $6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2008'';

(8) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon in paragraph (4);

(9) by striking ''2001'' in paragraph (5) and inserting ''2001, $4,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, $5,500,000 for fiscal year 2007, and $6,000,000 for fiscal year 2008'';

(10) by striking ''Administration.'' in paragraph (5) and inserting ''Administration; and''; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) $1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2008 to carry out section 603(e).''.

TITLE II—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 201. AVAILABILITY OF NOAA REAL PROPERTY ON VIRGINIA KEY, FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce may make available to the University of Miami real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on Virginia Key, Florida, for development by the University of a Marine Life Science Center.

(b) MANNER OF AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary may make property available under this section by easement, lease, license, or long-term agreement with the University.

(c) AUTHORIZED USES BY UNIVERSITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Property made available under this section may be used by the University (subject to paragraph (2)) to develop and operate facilities for multidisciplinary environmental and fisheries research, assessment, management, and educational activities.

(2) AGREEMENT.—Property made available under this section may not be used by the University (including any affiliate of the University) except in accordance with an agreement with the Secretary that—

(A) specifies—

(i) the conditions for non-Federal use of the property; and

(ii) the retained Federal interests in the property, including interests in access to and egress from the property by Federal personnel and preservation of existing rights-of-way;

(B) establishes conditions for joint occupancy of buildings and other facilities on the property by the University and Federal agencies; and

(C) includes provisions that ensure—

(i) that there is no diminishment of existing National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs and services at Virginia Key; and

(ii) the availability of the property for planning, development, and construction of future Federal buildings and facilities.

(3) TERMINATION OF AVAILABILITY.—The availability of property under this section shall terminate immediately upon use of the property by the University—

(A) for any purpose other than as described in paragraph (1); or

(B) in violation of the agreement under paragraph (2).

(d) USE OF FACILITIES BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may—

(1) subject to the availability of funding, enter into an agreement to occupy facilities constructed by the University on property made available under this section; and

(2) participate with the University in collaborative research at, or administered through, such facilities.

(e) NO CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—This section shall not be construed to convey or authorize conveyance of any interest of the United States in title to property made available under this section.

SEC. 202. CONVEYANCE OF NOAA VESSEL WHITING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall convey to the Government of Mexico, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration vessel WHITING—

(1) for use as a hydrographic survey platform in support of activities of the United States-Mexico Charting Advisors Committee; and

(2) to enhance coordination and cooperation between the United States and Mexico regarding hydrographic surveying and nautical charting activities in the border waters of both countries in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific Ocean.

(b) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The Government of the United States shall not be responsible or liable for any remediation, maintenance, or operation of a vessel conveyed under this section after the date of the delivery of the vessel to the Government of Mexico.

(c) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall seek to complete the conveyance by as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) DELIVERY OF VESSEL.—The Secretary shall deliver the vessel WHITING pursuant to this section at the vessel's homeport location of Norfolk, Virginia, at no additional cost to the United States.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the final version of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act. This bill represents the final negotiated compromise between the House and Senate earlier versions of this bill.

Harmful algal blooms, also known as HABs, and hypoxia, are serious problems in coastal communications nationwide. This bill supports basic and applied research that will lead to new methods to predict, control and respond to HABs and hypoxia. I am especially pleased that we added the Great Lakes to the research categories in the bill.

I thank my colleague from Maryland, WAYNE GILCHREST of the Resources Committee, for his help in guiding this bill through the process. I also want to thank my Senate Colleagues, Senator MCCAIN, Senator SNOWE, Senator BREAUX and Senator VOINOVICH for their leadership on this issue. And finally, I thank my colleagues on the Science Committee, including Chairman BOEHLERT, and my friend from Washington, Mr. BAIRD who have provided useful input. I appreciate all of their help in reaching an agreement on this important bill.

The language before us today reflects a bipartisan, bicameral agreement and I urge all of my colleagues to support the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act. I reserve the balance of my time.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3014.

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

There was no objection.

MICROENTERPRISE RESULTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2004

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3818) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to improve the results and accountability of microenterprise development assistance programs, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, but I just want to point out that the people in Haiti are suffering. We have this small trade bill that we wanted so badly to send some hope to these people. The House would not consider it because the Senate did not agree that they would accept it. The Senate said they could not accept what they have not seen, and here we leave today telling the people in Haiti that this small bill that certainly could not have hurt anybody in the textile industries here, could not offend the labors even though there was objection, but we were too busy to do this in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I will be fighting next year for the people in Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3818

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Microenterprise Results and Accountability Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) Congress has demonstrated its support for microenterprise development assistance programs through the enactment of two comprehensive microenterprise laws:

(A) The Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 (title I of Public Law 106–309; 114 Stat. 1082).

(B) Public Law 108–31 (an Act entitled ''An Act to amend the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to increase assistance for the poorest people in developing countries under microenterprise assistance program under those Acts, and for other purposes'', approved June 17, 2003).

(2) The United States Agency for International Development, the agency responsible for implementing microenterprise development assistance programs authorized under sections 108 and 131 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151f and 2152a), is not presently organized to adequately coordinate, implement, and monitor such programs, as evidenced by the late submission by the Agency of the report required by section 108 of the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000.

(3) The Comptroller General, in a report dated November 2003, found that the United States Agency for International Development has met some, but not all, of the key objectives of such microenterprise development assistance programs.

(4) The Comptroller General's report found, among other things, the following:

(A) Microenterprise development assistance generally can help alleviate some impacts of poverty, improve income levels and quality of life for borrowers and provide poor individuals, workers, and their families with an important coping mechanism.

(B) Although studies and academic analyses funded by the United States Agency for International Development have found that microenterprise activities generally serve the poor clustered around the poverty line, few loans appear to be reaching the very poor.

(C) Microenterprise development assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development have encouraged women's participation in microfinance projects and, according to data of the Agency, women have comprised two-thirds or more of the micro-loan clients in Agency-funded microenterprise projects since 1997.

(5)(A) The Comptroller General's report recommends that the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development review the Agency's ''microenterprise results reporting'' system with the goal of ensuring that its annual reporting is complete and accurate.

(B) Specifically, the Administrator should review and reconsider the methodologies used for the collection, analysis, and reporting of data on annual spending targets, outreach to the very poor, sustainability of microfinance institutions, and the contribution of Agency's funding to the institutions it supports.

SEC. 3. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

Chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2166 et seq.) is amended by inserting after title V the following new title:

''TITLE VI—MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

''SEC. 251. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

''Congress finds and declares the following:

''(1) Access to financial services and the development of microenterprise are vital factors in the stable growth of developing countries and in the development of free, open, and equitable international economic systems.

''(2) It is therefore in the best interest of the United States to facilitate access to financial services and assist the development of microenterprise in developing countries.

''(3) Access to financial services and the development of microenterprises can be supported by programs providing credit, savings, training, technical assistance, business development services, and other financial services.

''(4) Given the relatively high percentage of populations living in rural areas of developing countries, and the combined high incidence of poverty in rural areas and growing income inequality between rural and urban markets, microenterprise programs should target both rural and urban poor.

''(5) Microenteprise programs have been successful and should continue to empower vulnerable women in the developing world. Such programs should take into account the risks faced by women who are potential victims of severe forms of trafficking and the need for assistance for women who become victims of severe forms of trafficking, as provided for in section 106(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(a)(1); Public Law 106–386).

''(6) Given that microenterprise programs have been successful in empowering disenfranchised groups such as women, microenterprise programs should also target populations disenfranchised due to race or ethnicity in countries where a strong relationship between poverty and race or ethnicity has been demonstrated, such as countries in Latin America.

''SEC. 252. AUTHORIZATION; IMPLEMENTATION; TARGETED ASSISTANCE.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to provide assistance on a grant basis for programs in developing countries to increase the availability of credit, savings, and other services to microenterprises lacking full access to capital, training, technical assistance, and business development services, through—

''(1) grants to microfinance institutions for the purpose of expanding the availability of credit, savings, and other financial services to microentreprise clients;

''(2) grants to microenterprise institutions for the purpose of training, technical assistance, and business development services for microenterprises to enable them to make better use of credit, to better manage their enterprises, to conduct market analysis and product development for expanding domestic and international sales, particularly to United States markets, and to increase their income and build their assets;

''(3) capacity-building for microenterprise institutions in order to enable them to better meet the credit, savings, and training needs of microentreprise clients; and

''(4) policy and regulatory programs at the country level that improve the environment for microentreprise clients and microenterprise institutions that serve the poor and very poor.

''(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(1) OFFICE OF MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Agency an Office of Microenterprise Development, which shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Administrator and who should possess technical expertise and ability to offer leadership in the field of microenterprise development.

''(B) DUTIES.—The Office shall coordinate and be responsible for the provision of assistance under this title.

''(2) ASSISTANCE THROUGH GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS.—Assistance under subsection (a) shall be provided through grants executed, approved, or reviewed by the Office to eligible implementing partner organizations that have a capacity to develop and implement microenterprise programs.

''(3) REVIEW AND APPROVAL.—With respect to assistance under subsection (a) that is furnished through field missions of the Agency, the Office shall be responsible for—

''(A) reviewing or approving each grant agreement prior to obligation of funds under the agreement in order to ensure that activities to be carried out using such funds are efficacious, technically sound, and suitable for the economic and security climate of the country or region where the activities will be conducted; and

''(B) approving microenterprise development components of strategic plans of missions, bureaus, and offices of the Agency.

''(c) TARGETED ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out sustainable poverty-focused programs under subsection (a), 50 percent of all microenterprise resources shall be targeted to very poor clients, defined as those individuals living in the bottom 50 percent below the poverty line as established by the national government of the country. Specifically, such resources shall be used for—

''(1) support of programs under this section through practitioner institutions that—

''(A) provide credit and other financial services to clients who are very poor, with loans in 1995 United States dollars of—

''(i) $1,000 or less in the Europe and Eurasia region;

''(ii) $400 or less in the Latin America region; and

''(iii) $300 or less in the rest of the world; and

''(B) can cover their costs in a reasonable time period; or

''(2) demand-driven business development programs that achieve reasonable cost recovery that are provided to clients holding poverty loans (as defined by the regional poverty loan limitations in paragraph (1)(A)), whether they are provided by microfinance institutions or by specialized business development services providers.

''(d) SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL MECHANISMS.—The Administrator should increase the use of central mechanisms through microenterprise, microfinance, and practitioner institutions in the implementation of this title.

''SEC. 253. MONITORING SYSTEM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to maximize the sustainable development impact of assistance authorized under section 252(a), the Administrator of the Agency, acting through the Director of the Office, shall establish a monitoring system that meets the requirements of subsection (b).

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

''(1) The monitoring system establishes performance goals for the assistance and expresses such goals in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent feasible.

''(2) The monitoring system establishes performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the achievement of the performance goals described in paragraph (1) and the objectives of the assistance authorized under section 252.

''(3) The monitoring system provides a basis for recommendations for adjustments to the assistance to enhance the sustainability and the impact of the assistance, particularly the impact of such assistance on the very poor, particularly poor women.

''(4) The monitoring system adopts the widespread use of proven and effective poverty assessment tools to successfully identify the very poor and ensure that they receive adequate access to microenterprise loans, savings, and assistance.

''SEC. 254. DEVELOPMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF POVERTY MEASUREMENT METHODS; APPLICATION OF METHODS.

''(a) DEVELOPMENT AND CERTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Agency, in consultation with microenterprise institutions and other appropriate organizations, shall develop no fewer than two low-cost methods for eligible implementing partner organizations to use to assess the poverty levels of their current or prospective clients. The Administrator shall develop poverty indicators that correlate with the circumstances of the very poor.

''(2) FIELD TESTING.—The Administrator shall field-test the methods developed under paragraph (1). As part of the testing, institutions and programs may use the methods on a voluntary basis to demonstrate their ability to reach the very poor.

''(3) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than October 1, 2004, the Administrator shall, from among the

low-cost poverty measurement methods developed under paragraph (1), certify no fewer than two such methods as approved methods for measuring the poverty levels of current or prospective clients of microenterprise institutions for purposes of assistance under section 252.

''(b) APPLICATION.—The Administrator shall require that, with reasonable exceptions, all eligible implementing partner organizations applying for microenterprise assistance under this title use one of the certified methods, beginning not later than October 1, 2005, to determine and report the poverty levels of current or prospective clients.

''SEC. 255. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this subtitle $200,000,000 for fiscal year 2005 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2006.

''(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—(1) Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a)—

''(A) may be referred to as the 'Microenterprise Development Assistance Account';

''(B) shall be allocated to the Office, and upon approval by the Director of the Office, may be reallocated to field missions of the Agency in furtherance of the purposes of this title;

''(C) are authorized to remain available until expended; and

''(D) are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts made available for assistance for microenterprise development assistance under any provision of law other than this title may be provided to further the purposes of this title. To the extent assistance described in the preceding sentence is provided in accordance with such sentence, the Administrator of the Agency shall include, as part of the report required under section 258, a detailed description of such assistance and, to the extent applicable, the information required by paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection (b) of such section with respect to such assistance.''.

SEC. 4. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CREDITS.

(a) TRANSFER.—Section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151f) is hereby—

(1) transferred from chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act (as added by section 3 of this Act); and

(2) inserted after section 255 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) REDESIGNATION.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by redesignating section 108 (as added by subsection (a)) as section 256.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting after the title heading the following:

''Subtitle A—Grant Assistance'';

(2) by inserting after section 255 the following:

''Subtitle B—Credit Assistance''; and

(3) in section 256 (as redesignated by subsection (b))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (c), by striking ''Administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part'' and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency''; and

(B) in subsection (f)(1)—

(i) by striking ''section 131'' and inserting ''this part''; and

(ii) by striking ''2001 through 2004'' and inserting ''2005 and 2006''.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES MICROFINANCE LOAN FACILITY.

(a) TRANSFER.—Section 132 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152b) is hereby—

(1) transferred from chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act (as added by section 3 of this Act); and

(2) inserted after section 256 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 4 of this Act).

(b) REDESIGNATION.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by redesignating section 132 (as added by subsection (a)) as section 257.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 256 the following:

''Subtitle C—United States Microfinance Loan Facility''; and

(2) in section 257 (as redesignated by subsection (b))—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''2001 and 2002'' and inserting ''2005 and 2006'';

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of subsection (d)(1), by striking ''the fiscal year 2001'' and inserting ''each of the fiscal years 2005 and 2006''; and

(C) by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 6. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 3 of this Act and amended by sections 4 and 5 of this Act) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle:

''Subtitle D—Miscellaneous Provisions

''SEC. 258. REPORT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31, 2005, and each December 31 thereafter, the Administrator of the Agency shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed description of the implementation of this title for the previous fiscal year.

''(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall contain the following:

''(1) The number of grants provided under section 252, with a listing of—

''(A) the amount of each grant;

''(B) the name of each implementing partner organization; and

''(C) a listing of the number of countries receiving assistance authorized by sections 252.

''(2) The results of the monitoring system required under section 253.

''(3) The process of developing and applying poverty assessment procedures required under section 254.

''(4) The percentage of assistance furnished under section 252 that was allocated to the very poor based on the data collected using the certified methods required by section 254.

''(5) The absolute number of the very poor reached with assistance furnished under section 252.

''(6) The amount of assistance provided under section 252 through central mechanisms.

''(7) The name of each country that receives assistance under section 256 and the amount of such assistance.

''(8) An estimate of the percentage of beneficiaries of assistance under this title who are women, including, to the extent practicable, the percentage of these women who have been victims of sex trafficking, as well as information on efforts to provide assistance under this title to women who have been victims of severe forms of trafficking or who were previously involved in prostitution.

''(9) Any additional information relating to the provision of assistance authorized by this title, including the use of the poverty measurement tools required by section 254, or additional information on assistance provided by the United States to support microenterprise development under this title or any other provision of law.

''(10) An estimate of the percentage of beneficiaries of assistance under this title in countries where a strong relationship between poverty and race or ethnicity has been demonstrated.

''(c) LIMITATION.—The content of the report required by this section shall be produced by the Office established under section 252(b)(1), and shall be made available for free electronic distribution through such Office.

''SEC. 259. DEFINITIONS.

'' In this title:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Agency.

''(2) AGENCY.—The term 'Agency' means the United States Agency for International Development.

''(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

''(4) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.—The term 'business development services' means support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services.

''(5) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office.

''(6) ELIGIBLE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION.—The term 'eligible implementing partner organization' means an entity eligible to receive assistance under this title which is—

''(A) a United States or an indigenous private voluntary organization;

''(B) a United States or an indigenous credit union;

''(C) a United States or an indigenous cooperative organization;

''(D) an indigenous governmental or nongovernmental organization;

''(E) a microenterprise institution;

''(F) a microfinance institution; or

''(G) a practitioner institution.

''(7) MICROENTERPRISE INSTITUTION.—The term 'microenterprise institution' means a not-for-profit entity that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microentreprise clients in foreign countries.

''(8) MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION.—The term 'microfinance institution' means a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary that directly provides, or works to expand, the availability of credit, savings, and other financial services to microentreprise clients in foreign countries.

''(9) MICROFINANCE NETWORK.—The term 'microfinance network' means an affiliated group of practitioner institutions that provides services to its members, including financing, technical assistance, and accreditation, for the purpose of promoting the financial sustainability and societal impact of microenterprise assistance.

''(10) OFFICE.—The term 'Office' means the Office of Microenterprise Development established under section 252(b)(1).

''(11) PRACTITIONER INSTITUTION.—The term 'practitioner institution' means a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary, including a microfinance network, that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microentreprise clients, or provides assistance to microenterprise institutions in foreign countries.

''(12) PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION.—The term 'private voluntary organization' means a not-for-profit entity that—

''(A) engages in and supports activities of an economic or social development or humanitarian nature for citizens in foreign countries; and

''(B) is incorporated as such under the laws of the United States, including any of its states, territories or the District of Columbia, or of a foreign country.

''(13) UNITED STATES-SUPPORTED MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION.—The term 'United States-

supported microfinance institution' means a financial intermediary that has received funds made available under this part for fiscal year 1980 or any subsequent fiscal year.

''(14) VERY POOR.—The term 'very poor' means those individuals—

''(A) living in the bottom 50 percent below the poverty line established by the national government of the country in which those individuals live; or

''(B) living on less than the equivalent of $1 per day.''.

SEC. 7. REPEALS.

(a) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 131 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152a) is hereby repealed.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 108–31.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of Public Law 108–31 (22 U.S.C. 2151f note) is amended by striking subsection (b).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4 of Public Law 108–31 is amended by striking ''(a)'' and all that follows through ''Not later'' and inserting ''Not later''.

SEC. 8. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, regulation, agreement, or other document of the United States to section 108, 131, or 132 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be deemed to be a reference to subtitle B of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, subtitle A of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act, or subtitle C of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act, respectively.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute in lieu of the amendment reported by the Committee on International Relations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment in lieu of the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Microenterprise Results and Accountability Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) Congress has demonstrated its support for microenterprise development assistance programs through the enactment of two comprehensive microenterprise laws:

(A) The Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 (title I of Public Law 106–309; 114 Stat. 1082).

(B) Public Law 108–31 (an Act entitled ''An Act to amend the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to increase assistance for the poorest people in developing countries under microenterprise assistance program under those Acts, and for other purposes'', approved June 17, 2003).

(2) The report on the effectiveness of the United States Agency for International Development's microfinance program, prepared by the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, rated the Agency in the top tier of the 17 donors in this field.

(3) The Comptroller General, in a report dated November 2003, found that the United States Agency for International Development has met some, but not all, of the key objectives of such microenterprise development assistance programs.

(4) The Comptroller General's report found, among other things, the following:

(A) Microenterprise development assistance generally can help alleviate some impacts of poverty, improve income levels and quality of life for borrowers and provide poor individuals, workers, and their families with an important coping mechanism.

(B) Microenterprise development assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development have encouraged women's participation in microfinance projects and, according to data of the Agency, women have comprised two-thirds or more of the micro-loan clients in Agency-funded microenterprise projects since 1997.

(5)(A) The Comptroller General's report recommends that the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development review the Agency's ''microenterprise results reporting'' system with the goal of ensuring that its annual reporting is complete and accurate.

(B) Specifically, the Administrator should review and reconsider the methodologies used for the collection, analysis, and reporting of data on annual spending targets, outreach to the very poor, sustainability of microfinance institutions, and the contribution of Agency's funding to the institutions it supports.

SEC. 3. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

Chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2166 et seq.) is amended by inserting after title V the following new title:

''TITLE VI—MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

''SEC. 251. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

''Congress finds and declares the following:

''(1) Access to financial services and the development of microenterprise are vital factors in the stable growth of developing countries and in the development of free, open, and equitable international economic systems.

''(2) It is therefore in the best interest of the United States to facilitate access to financial services and assist the development of microenterprise in developing countries.

''(3) Access to financial services and the development of microenterprises can be supported by programs providing credit, savings, training, technical assistance, business development services, and other financial services.

''(4) Given the relatively high percentage of populations living in rural areas of developing countries, and the combined high incidence of poverty in rural areas and growing income inequality between rural and urban markets, microenterprise programs should target both rural and urban poor.

''(5) Microenterprise programs have been successful and should continue to empower vulnerable women in the developing world. The Agency should work to ensure that recipients of microenterprise and microfinance development assistance under this title communicate and work with nongovernmental organizations and government organizations to identify and assist victims of trafficking as provided for in section 106(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(a)(1); Public Law 106–386) and women who are victims of or susceptible to other forms of exploitation and violence.

''(6) Given that microenterprise programs have been successful in empowering disenfranchised groups such as women, microenterprise programs should also target populations disenfranchised due to race or ethnicity in countries where a strong relationship between poverty and race or ethnicity has been demonstrated, such as countries in Latin America.

''SEC. 252. AUTHORIZATION; IMPLEMENTATION; TARGETED ASSISTANCE.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to provide assistance on a non-reimbursable basis for programs in developing countries to increase the availability of credit, savings, and other services to microfinance and microenterprise clients lacking full access to capital, training, technical assistance, and business development services, through—

''(1) assistance for the purpose of expanding the availability of credit, savings, and other financial and non-financial services to microfinance and microenterprise clients;

''(2) assistance for the purpose of training, technical assistance, and business development services for microenterprises to enable them to make better use of credit, to better manage their enterprises, to conduct market analysis and product development for expanding domestic and international sales, particularly to United States markets, and to increase their income and build their assets;

''(3) capacity-building for microfinance and microenterprise institutions in order to enable them to better meet the credit, savings, and training needs of microfinance and microenterprise clients; and

''(4) policy, regulatory programs, and research at the country level that improve the environment for microfinance and microenterprise clients and institutions that serve the poor and very poor.

''(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(1) OFFICE OF MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT.—There is established within the Agency an office of microenterprise development, which shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Administrator and who should possess technical expertise and ability to offer leadership in the field of microenterprise development.

''(2) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—

''(A) USE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS.—Assistance under this section shall emphasize the use of implementing partner organizations that best meet the requirements of subparagraph (C).

''(B) USE OF CENTRAL FUNDING MECHANISMS.—

''(i) PROGRAM.—In order to ensure that assistance under this title is distributed effectively and efficiently, the office shall also seek to implement a program of central funding under which assistance is administered directly by the office, including through targeted core support for microfinance and microenterprise networks and other practitioners.

''(ii) FUNDING.—Of the amount made available to carry out this subtitle for a fiscal year, not less than $25,000,000 should be made available to carry out clause (i).

''(C) EFFICIENCY AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS.—Assistance under this section shall meet high standards of efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability and shall especially provide the greatest possible resources to the poor and very poor. When administering assistance under this section, the Administrator shall—

''(i) take into consideration the percentage of funds a provider of assistance intends to expend on administrative costs;

''(ii) take all appropriate steps to ensure that the provider of assistance keeps administrative costs as low as practicable to ensure the maximum amount of funds are used for directly assisting microfinance and microenterprise clients, for establishing sustainable microfinance and microenterprise institutions, or for advancing the microenterprise development field; and

''(iii) give preference to proposals from providers of assistance that are the most technically competitive and have a reasonable allocation to overhead and administrative costs.

''(3) APPROVAL OF STRATEGIC PLANS.—With respect to assistance provided under this section, the office shall be responsible for concurring in the microenterprise development components of strategic plans of missions, bureaus, and other offices of the Agency and providing technical support to field missions to help the missions prepare such components.

''(c) TARGETED ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out sustainable poverty-focused programs under subsection (a), 50 percent of all microenterprise resources shall be targeted to clients who are very poor. Specifically, until September 30, 2006, such resources shall be used for—

''(1) support of programs under this section through practitioner institutions that—

''(A) provide credit and other financial services to clients who are very poor, with loans in 1995 United States dollars of—

''(i) $1,000 or less in the Europe and Eurasia region;

''(ii) $400 or less in the Latin America region; and

''(iii) $300 or less in the rest of the world; and

''(B) can cover their costs in a reasonable time period; or

''(2) demand-driven business development programs that achieve reasonable cost recovery that are provided to clients holding poverty loans (as defined by the regional poverty loan limitations in paragraph (1)(A)), whether they are provided by microfinance institutions or by specialized business development services providers.

''SEC. 253. MONITORING SYSTEM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to maximize the sustainable development impact of assistance authorized under section 252(a), the Administrator of the Agency, acting through the Director of the office, shall strengthen its monitoring system to meet the requirements of subsection (b).

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

''(1) The monitoring system shall include performance goals for the assistance and expresses such goals in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent feasible.

''(2) The monitoring system shall include performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the achievement of the performance goals described in paragraph (1) and the objectives of the assistance authorized under section 252.

''(3) The monitoring system provides a basis for recommendations for adjustments to the assistance to enhance the sustainability and the impact of the assistance, particularly the impact of such assistance on the very poor, particularly poor women.

''(4) The monitoring system adopts the widespread use of proven and effective poverty assessment tools to successfully identify the very poor and ensure that they receive adequate access to microenterprise loans, savings, and assistance.

''SEC. 254. DEVELOPMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF POVERTY MEASUREMENT METHODS; APPLICATION OF METHODS.

''(a) DEVELOPMENT AND CERTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Agency, in consultation with microenterprise institutions and other appropriate organizations, shall develop no fewer than two low-cost methods for implementing partner organizations to use to assess the poverty levels of their current incoming or prospective clients. The Administrator shall develop poverty indicators that correlate with the circumstances of the very poor.

''(2) FIELD TESTING.—The Administrator shall field-test the methods developed under paragraph (1). As part of the testing, institutions and programs may use the methods on a voluntary basis to demonstrate their ability to reach the very poor.

''(3) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than April 1, 2005, the Administrator shall, from among the low-cost poverty measurement methods developed under paragraph (1), certify no fewer than two such methods as approved methods for measuring the poverty levels of current, incoming, or prospective clients of microenterprise institutions for purposes of assistance under section 252.

''(b) APPLICATION.—The Administrator shall require that, with reasonable exceptions, all implementing partner organizations applying for microenterprise assistance under this title use one of the certified methods, beginning not later than October 1, 2006, to determine and report the poverty levels of current, incoming, or prospective clients.

''SEC. 255. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.

''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts made available for assistance for microenterprise development assistance under any provision of law other than this title may be provided to further the purposes of this title. To the extent assistance described in the preceding sentence is provided in accordance with such sentence, the Administrator of the Agency shall include, as part of the report required under section 258, a detailed description of such assistance and, to the extent applicable, the information required by paragraphs (1) through (11) of subsection (b) of such section with respect to such assistance.''.

SEC. 4. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CREDITS.

(a) TRANSFER.—Section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151f) is hereby—

(1) transferred from chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act (as added by section 3 of this Act); and

(2) inserted after section 255 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) REDESIGNATION.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by redesignating section 108 (as added by subsection (a)) as section 256.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting after the title heading the following:

''Subtitle A—Grant Assistance'';

(2) by inserting after section 255 the following:

''Subtitle B—Credit Assistance''; and

(3) in section 256 (as redesignated by subsection (b))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (c), by striking ''Administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part'' and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency''; and

(B) in subsection (f)(1)—

(i) by striking ''section 131'' and inserting ''this part''; and

(ii) by striking ''$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2004'' and inserting ''such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2009''.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES MICROFINANCE LOAN FACILITY.

(a) TRANSFER.—Section 132 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152b) is hereby—

(1) transferred from chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act (as added by section 3 of this Act); and

(2) inserted after section 256 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 4 of this Act).

(b) REDESIGNATION.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by redesignating section 132 (as added by subsection (a)) as section 257.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 256 the following:

''Subtitle C—United States Microfinance Loan Facility''; and

(2) in section 257 (as redesignated by subsection (b))—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''2001 and 2002'' and inserting ''2005 through 2009'';

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of subsection (d)(1), by striking ''this part for the fiscal year 2001, up to $5,000,000'' and inserting ''this part for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2009, such sums as may be necessary''; and

(C) by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 6. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 3 of this Act and amended by sections 4 and 5 of this Act) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle:

''Subtitle D—Miscellaneous Provisions

''SEC. 258. REPORT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 30, 2006, and each June 30 thereafter, the Administrator of the Agency, acting through the Director of the office, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed description of the implementation of this title for the previous fiscal year.

''(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall contain the following:

''(1) The number of grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, contributions, or other form of assistance provided under section 252, with a listing of—

''(A) the amount of each grant, cooperative agreement, contract, contribution, or other form of assistance;

''(B) the name of each recipient and each developing country with respect to which projects or activities under the grant, cooperative agreement, contract, contribution, or other form of assistance were carried out; and

''(C) a listing of the number of countries receiving assistance authorized by section 252.

''(2) The results of the monitoring system required under section 253.

''(3) The process of developing and applying poverty assessment procedures required under section 254.

''(4) The percentage of assistance furnished under section 252 that was allocated to the very poor based on the data collected using the certified methods required by section 254.

''(5) The estimated number of the very poor reached with assistance provided under section 252.

''(6) The amount of assistance provided under section 252 through central mechanisms.

''(7) The name of each country that receives assistance under section 256 and the amount of such assistance.

''(8) Information on the efforts of the Agency to ensure that recipients of United States microenterprise and microfinance development assistance work closely with nongovernmental organizations and foreign governments to identify and assist victims or potential victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and women who are victims of or susceptible to other forms of exploitation and violence.

''(9) Any additional information relating to the provision of assistance authorized by this title, including the use of the poverty measurement tools required by section 254,

or additional information on assistance provided by the United States to support microenterprise development under this title or any other provision of law.

''(10) An estimate of the percentage of beneficiaries of assistance under this title in countries where a strong relationship between poverty and race or ethnicity has been demonstrated.

''(11) The level of funding provided through contracts, the level of funding provided through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements that is estimated to be subgranted or subcontracted, as the case may be, to direct service providers, and an analysis of the comparative cost-effectiveness and sustainability of projects carried out under these mechanisms.

''(c) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The report required by this section shall be made available to the public on the Internet website of the Agency.

''SEC. 259. DEFINITIONS.

'' In this title:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Agency.

''(2) AGENCY.—The term 'Agency' means the United States Agency for International Development.

''(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

''(4) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.—The term 'business development services' means support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services.

''(5) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the office.

''(6) IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION.—The term 'implementing partner organization' means an entity eligible to receive assistance under this title which is—

''(A) a United States or an indigenous private voluntary organization;

''(B) a United States or an indigenous credit union;

''(C) a United States or an indigenous cooperative organization;

''(D) an indigenous governmental or nongovernmental organization;

''(E) a microenterprise institution;

''(F) a microfinance institution; or

''(G) a practitioner institution.

''(7) MICROENTERPRISE INSTITUTION.—The term 'microenterprise institution' means a not-for-profit entity that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microenterprise clients in foreign countries.

''(8) MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION.—The term 'microfinance institution' means a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary that directly provides, or works to expand, the availability of credit, savings, and other financial services to microfinance and microenterprise clients in foreign countries.

''(9) MICROFINANCE NETWORK.—The term 'microfinance network' means an affiliated group of practitioner institutions that provides services to its members, including financing, technical assistance, and accreditation, for the purpose of promoting the financial sustainability and societal impact of microenterprise assistance.

''(10) OFFICE.—The term 'office' means the office of microenterprise development established under section 252(b)(1).

''(11) PRACTITIONER INSTITUTION.—The term 'practitioner institution' means a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary, including a microfinance network, that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microfinance and microenterprise clients, or provides assistance to microenterprise institutions in foreign countries.

''(12) PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION.—The term 'private voluntary organization' means a not-for-profit entity that—

''(A) engages in and supports activities of an economic or social development or humanitarian nature for citizens in foreign countries; and

''(B) is incorporated as such under the laws of the United States, including any of its states, territories or the District of Columbia, or of a foreign country.

''(13) UNITED STATES-SUPPORTED MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION.—The term 'United States-supported microfinance institution' means a financial intermediary that has received funds made available under this part for fiscal year 1980 or any subsequent fiscal year.

''(14) VERY POOR.—The term 'very poor' means those individuals—

''(A) living in the bottom 50 percent below the poverty line established by the national government of the country in which those individuals live; or

''(B) living on less than the equivalent of $1 per day (as calculated using the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate method).''.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that, in carrying out title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 3 of this Act and amended by sections 4 through 6 of this Act), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(1) where applicable, should ensure that microenterprise development assistance provided under such title is matched by recipients with an equal amount of assistance from non-United States Government sources, including private donations, multilateral funding, commercial and concessional borrowing, savings, and program income;

(2) should include in the report required by section 258 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 6 of this Act) a description of all matching assistance (as described in paragraph (1)) provided for the prior year by recipients of microenterprise development assistance under such title;

(3) should ensure that recipients of microenterprise development assistance under such title do not expend an unreasonably large percentage of such assistance on administrative costs;

(4) should not use recipients of microenterprise development assistance under such title to carry out critical management functions of the Agency, including functions such as strategy development or overall management of programs in a country; and

(5) should consult with the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the implementation of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. REPEALS.

(a) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 131 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152a) is hereby repealed.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 108–31.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of Public Law 108–31 (22 U.S.C. 2151f note) is amended by striking subsection (b).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4 of Public Law 108–31 is amended by striking ''(a)'' and all that follows through ''Not later'' and inserting ''Not later''.

SEC. 9. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, regulation, agreement, or other document of the United States to section 108, 131, or 132 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be deemed to be a reference to subtitle B of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, subtitle A of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act, or subtitle C of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of such Act, respectively.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3818, ''The Microenterprise Results and Accountability Act of 2004.'' I introduced this bill at the beginning of the 108th Congress, and this final product represents the culmination of months of hard work and discussion by Republicans and Democrats in both the House and Senate, members of the microenterprise community, and USAID, to build upon one of our most progressive and successful foreign aid programs.

I would like to thank Mr. DELAY and our leadership for scheduling this bill. We know that the House has been considering numerous important pieces of foreign affairs legislation in recent months—from the Foreign Aid appropriations bill to legislation reorganizing our intelligence community and better securing our borders to fight the War on Terrorism—and I am grateful that our leadership took time to schedule this important measure.

I would like to thank Chairman HYDE, who has shown strong support for this bill every step of the way and moved it promptly at the beginning of this year. I would also like to thank Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WELDON, and 81 other Members of Congress who cosponsored this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is primarily about ensuring better results, not authorizing additional money. A comprehensive GAO report completed in November 2003 revealed that oversight and accountability of microenterprise programs administered by AID is weak, and that programs are not having the desired effect of reaching the very poor—those earning less than the equivalent of $1/day—to the greatest extent possible.

In response to those concerns, H.R. 3818 builds-in accountability through a focus on cost-effectiveness and efficiency. H.R. 3818 establishes a dedicated Microenterprise Office within USAID which will approve strategic plans of field missions, establish a monitoring system in order to maximize the impact of programs and measure results, and coordinate preparation of a yearly report to Congress. The legislation also ensures that more funds go to the ''poorest of the poor'' through the development and implementation of easy-to-use, cost-effective poverty assessment techniques. Identifying and targeting the poorest potential clients who would stand to benefit most from microenterprise loans has proven to be more difficult than originally anticipated. I am hopeful that once developed, these poverty assessment techniques may prove useful not only for microenterprise but also in other areas of our foreign aid.

This bill also stipulates that USAID should emphasize the use of global microfinance networks and other non-profit voluntary organizations in the implementation of microenterprise and microfinance programs. In the last two years, I am concerned that USAID has been shifting its focus away from non-profit organizations and networks to contractors in the implementation of the Agency's microenterprise program. While for-profit entities such as consulting firms are making excellent contributions in the areas of technical assistance, research and policy reform, global microfinance networks and non-profit voluntary organizations have the operational experience and track record in microenterprise and microfinance service delivery to poor people. These organizations are able to get resources directly to clients, and are well positioned to reach the very poorest economically active entrepreneurs in the countries where they work. Further, such networks have built self-sustaining microfinance institutions that now cover, on average, almost all of their operating costs. More than $150 million in earned revenue was captured by these institutions in 2002 to cover their operating costs, in addition to private donations that have added significant leverage to USAID's investments. These networks have excelled in rapidly developing microfinance institutions in volatile and risky situations, including during the early stages of a country's transition from war to peace. However, while H.R. 3818 also encourages the use of indigenous governmental organizations as implementing partners for microenterprise and microfinance programs, these governmental organizations should be used only when necessary, efficient and effective, and, in particular, only when they use the best practices in this field. Since the reforms in H.R. 3818 are so comprehensive, we expect USAID will work in close consultation with the appropriate Congressional committees and offices regarding this and other issues.

The term ''foreign aid'' often has a bad connotation—and there are some good reasons why, too. Many times in the past, foreign aid was sent in a ''top-down'' manner to corrupt governments and organizations where it never really reached the intended recipients.

Microenterprise, on the other hand, takes a totally different approach. It's a ''trickle-up'' approach that focuses on helping the poorest people on the planet build themselves up, little by little, into self-sufficiency. The success of microenterprise lending programs to empower entrepreneurs and borrowers in the developing world cannot be overstated.

Over two million clients are currently benefiting from USAID-assisted programs that provide the necessary capital through small loans, usually of a few hundred dollars or less, for entrepreneurs to start and expand their own small businesses. It is estimated that 97 percent of microenterprise loans are successfully repaid and 70 percent to women, who are often very vulnerable, subjected to abuse, and in need of economic opportunities in the developing world. Microenterprise is a key vehicle to assist victims of trafficking and to raise the social and economic status of women around the world.

Microenterprise also complements the principles President Bush has outlined for more effective foreign aid through the Millennium Challenge Account. Business owners assisted by micro-lending are not only able to increase their own incomes, but through their efforts, they create jobs and help economies grow.

Success stories from the beneficiaries of microenterprise are quite numerous. Take for example, Dorothy Eyiah (EYE-ee-ah) from Ghana. Dorothy was resourceful, but she had no idea how she was going to support her AIDS-stricken sister and family when she brought them into her home in Ghana. She used to support herself selling ice, but that wasn't going to pay for the food and medicines she now needed. She started praying. All doors seemed shut until Dorothy met some women within her village who were part of an Opportunity International Trust Bank. The Trust Bank could help her grow a small business—providing her with financing, training, support. Five loans later, Dorothy is the secretary of her Trust Bank and runs 3 businesses, employing 9 people from her village. She is content. Her sister is comfortable, all the children are in school, and their needs are being met. ''God has been so good to me,'' she says.

Success stories such as this are what microfinance and H.R. 3818 are all about. By building the best possible microenterprise program, our goal is to reach the greatest possible number of poor people with services that truly have an impact on their lives. As we compare the effectiveness of various methods of implementation of funds, success will be measured by the ability to reach very poor people and other underserved populations, including women, and by the kind of impact these programs have on poor families. We are concerned not only with the efficient delivery of financial services, but also with the well-being of those who receive those services. We want to see poor people work their way out of poverty, increase their income, build their assets, and grow their businesses, and we also want to see them educate their children, achieve greater self-esteem, strengthen their families, and improve the quality of their lives.

When we provide micro loans for the developing world, we export values upon which our nation is based upon, including the ideal that if you work hard and dream big, you can succeed. Again, I thank my colleagues who have supported this legislation and I urge the rest of my colleagues to do the same.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3818.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY OF U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA TO HOLD COURT IN ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2873) to extend the authority of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa to hold court in Rock Island, Illinois, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2873

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HOLDING OF COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA.

Section 11029 of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (28 U.S.C. 95 note; Public Law 107–273; 116 Stat. 1836) is amended by striking ''July 1, 2005'' and inserting ''July 1, 2006''.

SEC. 2. HOLDING OF COURT AT CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Section 104(a)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''and Cleveland'' after ''Clarksdale''.

SEC. 3. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT IN TEXARKANA, TEXAS, AND TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Sections 83(b)(1) and 124(c)(5) of title 28, United States Code, are each amended by inserting after ''held at Texarkana'' the following: '', and may be held anywhere within the Federal courthouse in Texarkana that is located astride the State line between Texas and Arkansas''.

SEC. 4. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Section 112(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and Watertown'' and inserting ''Watertown, and Plattsburgh''.

SEC. 5. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Section 85 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''Colorado Springs,'' after ''Boulder,''.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The other body has passed S. 2873, which contains five noncontroversial items that affect the operations of certain Federal courts. These provisions have been thoroughly scrubbed and will assist the affected judicial districts in their work. I urge the House to pass the measure.

Mr. Speaker, the contents of S. 2873 are as follows:

First, the bill designates Cleveland, Mississippi, as a place of holding federal court. This is necessary because Cleveland is the site for a local prison that houses Federal inmates who cannot be incarcerated elsewhere based on a shortage of Federal facilities in the area.

The provision will allow a federal judge who resides in Cleveland to process the Federal cases there rather than commute to Greenville along with the prisoners. There is no need for building construction or leased space.

Second, the bill designates Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana Arkansas, as places of holding Federal court. The provision allows the Western District of Arkansas and the Eastern District of Texas to hold court anywhere within the Texarkana courthouse that straddles the border between the two States. This will allow the judges to coordinate their workloads and move their dockets more efficiently.

Third, the bill designates Plattsburgh, New York, as a place of holding court. This provision was part of H.R. 3632, an anticounterfeiting bill, that the House passed earlier this year by voice vote. The Plattsburgh designation will assist the U.S. Customs Service and the Department of Justice in prosecuting criminal activity on the Canadian border and Lake Champlain region.

Fourth, the bill designates Colorado Springs, Colorado, as a place of holding court. This was also part of H.R. 3632. Colorado Springs is home to a number of Federal prison facilities, including one which houses terrorists. The nearest Federal court is 70 miles away. The Marshals Service is especially concerned about transporting terrorists over this expanse.

And fifth, the bill extends an existing authorization to permit the Southern Judicial District of Iowa to hold court in Rock Island, Illinois. The courthouse in Iowa is undergoing renovations which are not yet completed, thereby necessitating the extension.

To conclude, I emphasize that the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts endorses this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the other body and our committee in a bipartisan fashion have reviewed these items and we find them meritorious. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2873.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2873.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING AND EXTENDING IRISH PEACE PROCESS CULTURAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM ACT OF 1998

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2655) to amend and extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF IRISH PEACE PROCESS CULTURAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM.

(a) IRISH PEACE PROCESS CULTURAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM ACT.—

(1) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2(a) of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS.—An alien entering the United States as a participant in the program shall satisfy the following requirements:

''(A) The alien shall be a citizen of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland.

''(B) The alien shall be between 21 and 35 years of age on the date of departure for the United States.

''(C) The alien shall have resided continuously in a designated county for not less than 18 months before such date.

''(D) The alien shall have been continuously unemployed for not less than 12 months before such date.

''(E) The alien may not have a degree from an institution of higher education.''.

(2) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Section 2 of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''the third program year and for the 4 subsequent years,'' and inserting ''each program year,''; and

(B) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) SUNSET.—

''(1) Effective October 1, 2008, the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 is repealed.

''(2) Effective October 1, 2008, section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(Q)) is amended—

''(A) by striking 'or' at the end of clause (i);

''(B) by striking '(i)' after '(Q)'; and

''(C) by striking clause (ii).''.

(3) COST-SHARING.—Section 2 of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note), as amended by paragraph (2), is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b), the following new subsection:

''(c) COST-SHARING.—The Secretary of State shall verify that the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland continue to pay a reasonable share of the costs of the administration of the cultural and training programs carried out pursuant to this Act.''.

(4) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Attorney General'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security''; and

(B) by striking ''Immigration and Naturalization Service'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Department of Homeland Security''.

(b) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS FOR NONIMMIGRANT STATUS.—Section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(Q)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Attorney General'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security''; and

(B) in clause (ii)(I)—

(i) by striking ''35 years of age or younger having a residence'' and inserting ''citizen of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, 21 to 35 years of age, unemployed for not less than 12 months, and having a residence for not less than 18 months''; and

(ii) by striking ''36 months)'' and inserting ''24 months)''.

(2) FOREIGN RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT.—Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is amended—

(A) by redesignating the subsection (p) as added by section 1505(f) of Public Law 106–386 (114 Stat. 1526) as subsection (s); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(t)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no person admitted under section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii)(I), or acquiring such status after admission, shall be eligible to apply for nonimmigrant status, an immigrant visa, or permanent residence under this Act until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the person's country of nationality or last residence for an aggregate of at least 2 years following departure from the United States.

''(2) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the requirement of such 2-year foreign residence abroad if the Secretary determines that—

''(A) departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the alien's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence); or

''(B) the admission of the alien is in the public interest or the national interest of the United States.''.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2655 would extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program for 2 years, from 2006 to 2008. It would also modify the provisions of the program to ensure that those aliens receiving visas are those the program was designed to benefit.

In 1998, Representative WALSH guided the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act to enactment. The purpose of the program is to allow young adults who live in disadvantaged areas of Northern Ireland and designated border counties of Ireland that are suffering from sectarian violence and high unemployment to enter the United States to develop job skills and conflict resolution abilities in a diverse, cooperative, peaceful, and prosperous environment. They can then return to their homes better able to contribute toward economic regeneration and the Irish peace process. Up to 4,000 qualifying aliens (and their spouses and minor children) can be admitted each year and they can stay in the U.S. for up to 3 years.

Mr. WALSH's bill, H.R. 2655, would extend the program for another 2 years, until October 1, 2008. It would also make a number of changes to the program to ensure that the aliens granted admission are those truly economically disadvantaged young adults the program was designed to help. These changes include requirements that program participants not have degrees from institutions of higher education, that they be at least 21 years of age, that they be nationals of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, that they have been unemployed for at least one year and resident in Northern Ireland or the designated border counties for at least 18 months.

The bill would also make changes to the program to help ensure that the aliens return to Ireland to foster economic development and peace. For instance, it would also require that aliens admitted under the program return home for 2 years before they could apply for an immigrant visa, permanent residence, or another nonimmigrant visa.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 2655.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2655.

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

There was no objection.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT (CREATE) ACT OF 2004

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2192) to amend title 35, United States Code, to promote cooperative research involving universities, the public sector, and private enterprises, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2192

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Cooperative Research and Technology Enhancement (CREATE) Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS ON CLAIMED INVENTIONS.

Section 103(c) of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(c)(1) Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under one or more of subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the claimed invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

''(2) For purposes of this subsection, subject matter developed by another person and a claimed invention shall be deemed to have been owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person if—

''(A) the claimed invention was made by or on behalf of parties to a joint research agreement that was in effect on or before the date the claimed invention was made;

''(B) the claimed invention was made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of the joint research agreement; and

''(C) the application for patent for the claimed invention discloses or is amended to disclose the names of the parties to the joint research agreement.

''(3) For purposes of paragraph (2), the term 'joint research agreement' means a written contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into by two or more persons or entities for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work in the field of the claimed invention.''.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply to any patent granted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The amendments made by this Act shall not affect any final decision of a court or the United States Patent and Trademark Office rendered before the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall not affect the right of any party in any action pending before the United States Patent and Trademark Office or a court on the date of the enactment of this Act to have that party's rights determined on the basis of the provisions of title 35, United States Code, in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, S. 2192 will help to spur the development of new technologies by making it easier for collaborative inventors who represent more than one organization to obtain the protection of the U.S. patent system for their inventions.

Members should note that the text of S. 2192 is identical to that of H.R. 2391, which received approximately 2 years of process. The House passed H.R. 2391 by voice vote on March 10 of this year.

The bill achieves this goal by limiting the circumstances in which confidential information, which is voluntarily exchanged by individual research team members, may be asserted to bar the patenting of the team's new inventions.

Today, industries that rely on intellectual property, like pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and nano-technology serve as key catalysts to the U.S. economy, employing tens of thousands of Americans. More often than not, the innovations they develop are not done solely by researchers ''in-house'' but rather, in concert with other researchers who may be located at universities, non-profit institutions, or other private enterprises.

Carl E. Gulbrandsen, the managing director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, provided an assessment of the value of university research contributions when he testified before the Intellectual Property Subcommittee last Congress that:

> In 2000, non-profits and universities spent a record $28.1 billion on research and development much of which involved collaborations among private, public, and non-profit entities.

Sales of products developed from inventions transferred from these research centers resulted in revenues that approached $42 billion that year, a portion of which was then reinvested in additional research.

As significant as this research activity is, the tangible benefits of its application are also worth noting. Innovations like magnetic resonance imaging and the sequencing of the human genome through a process known as automated polymerase chain reaction technology were both made possible through collaborative research.

Mr. Speaker, in 1984, Congress acted to provide incentives for innovation by encouraging researchers within organizations to share information. That year, we amended the Patent Act to restrict the use of background scientific or technical information shared among researchers in an effort to deny a patent in instances where the subject matter and the claimed invention were under common ownership or control.

S. 2192 will provide a similar statutory ''safe harbor'' for inventions that result from the collaborative activities of private, public, and non-profit entities. In so doing, the bill responds to the 1997 OddzON Products, Inc. V. Just Toys, Inc. decision of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals by clarifying that prior inventions of team members will not serve as an absolute bar to the patenting of the team's new invention when the parties conduct themselves in accordance with the terms of the bill.

In the future, research collaborations between academia and industry will be even more critical to the efforts of U.S. industry to maintain our technological preeminence. By enacting S. 2192, Congress will help to foster improved communication among researchers, provide additional certainty and structure for those who engage in collaborative research, reduce patent litigation incentives, and facilitate innovation and investment.

S. 2192 is the product of the collaborative efforts of a number of individuals and leading professional patent and research organizations. Among those who contributed substantially to the development of the bill are the USPTO, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the American Council on Education, the American University Technology Managers, the Biotechnology Industry Organization, and the American Intellectual Property Law Association.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2192 will ensure that tomorrow's collaborative researchers can enjoy the full measure of the benefits of the patent law. I urge the Members to support the bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2192.

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

There was no objection.

ENSURING NEEDED HELP ARRIVES NEAR CALLERS EMPLOYING 911 ACT OF 2004

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5419) to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to facilitate the reallocation of spectrum from governmental to commercial users; to improve, enhance, and promote the Nation's homeland security, public safety, and citizen activated emergency response capabilities through the use of enhanced 911 services, to further upgrade Public Safety Answering Point capabilities and related functions in receiving E–911 calls, and to support in the construction and operation of a ubiquitous and reliable citizen activated system; and to provide that funds received as universal service contributions under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 and the universal service support programs

established pursuant thereto are not subject to certain provisions of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the Antideficiency Act, for a period of time, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5419

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I-E–911

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Ensuring Needed Help Arrives Near Callers Employing 911 Act of 2004'' or the ''ENHANCE 911 Act of 2004''.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) for the sake of our Nation's homeland security and public safety, a universal emergency telephone number (911) that is enhanced with the most modern and state-of-the-art telecommunications capabilities possible should be available to all citizens in all regions of the Nation;

(2) enhanced emergency communications require Federal, State, and local government resources and coordination;

(3) any funds that are collected from fees imposed on consumer bills for the purposes of funding 911 services or enhanced 911 should go only for the purposes for which the funds are collected; and

(4) enhanced 911 is a high national priority and it requires Federal leadership, working in cooperation with State and local governments and with the numerous organizations dedicated to delivering emergency communications services.

SEC. 103. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to coordinate 911 services and E–911 services, at the Federal, State, and local levels; and

(2) to ensure that funds collected on telecommunications bills for enhancing emergency 911 services are used only for the purposes for which the funds are being collected.

SEC. 104. COORDINATION OF E–911 IMPLEMENTATION.

Part C of title I of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 158. COORDINATION OF E–911 IMPLEMENTATION.

''(a) E–911 IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION OFFICE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary and the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall—

''(A) establish a joint program to facilitate coordination and communication between Federal, State, and local emergency communications systems, emergency personnel, public safety organizations, telecommunications carriers, and telecommunications equipment manufacturers and vendors involved in the implementation of E–911 services; and

''(B) create an E–911 Implementation Coordination Office to implement the provisions of this section.

''(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Assistant Secretary and the Administrator shall jointly develop a management plan for the program established under this section. Such plan shall include the organizational structure and funding profiles for the 5–year duration of the program. The Assistant Secretary and the Administrator shall, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit the management plan to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate.

''(3) PURPOSE OF OFFICE.—The Office shall—

''(A) take actions, in concert with coordinators designated in accordance with subsection (b) (3) (A) (ii), to improve such coordination and communication;

''(B) develop, collect, and disseminate information concerning practices, procedures, and technology used in the implementation of E–911 services;

''(C) advise and assist eligible entities in the preparation of implementation plans required under subsection (b) (3) (A) (iii);

''(D) receive, review, and recommend the approval or disapproval of applications for grants under subsection (b); and

''(E) oversee the use of funds provided by such grants in fulfilling such implementation plans.

''(4) REPORTS.—The Assistant Secretary and the Administrator shall provide a. joint annual report to Congress by the first day of October of each year on the activities of the Office to improve coordination and communication with respect to the implementation of E–911 services.

''(b) PHASE II E–911 IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

''(1) MATCHING GRANTS.—-The Assistant Secretary and the Administrator, after consultation 'with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and acting through the Office, shall provide grants to eligible entities for the implementation and operation of Phase II E–911 services.

''(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of a project eligible for a grant under this section shall not exceed 50 percent. The non-Federal share of the cost shall be provided from non-Federal sources.

''(3) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—In providing grants under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary and the Administrator shall require an eligible entity to certify in its application that—

''(A) in the case of an eligible entity that is a State government, the entity—

''(i) has coordinated its application with the public safety answering points (as such term is defined in section 222(h)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934) located within the jurisdiction of such entity;

''(ii) has designated a single officer or governmental body of the entity to serve as the coordinator of implementation of E911 services, except that such designation need not vest such coordinator with direct legal authority to implement E–911 services or manage emergency communications operations;

''(iii) has established a plan for the coordination and implementation of E–911 services; and

''(iv) has integrated telecommunications services involved in the implementation and delivery of phase II E–911 services; or

''(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is not a State, the entity has complied with clauses (i), (iii), and (iv) of subparagraph (A), and the State in which it is located has complied With clause (ii) of such subparagraph.

''(4) CRITERIA.—The Assistant Secretary and the Administrator shall jointly issue regulations within 90 days after the date of enactment of the ENHANCE 911 Act of 2004, after a public comment period of not less than 60 days, prescribing the criteria, for selection for grants under this section, and shall update such regulations as necessary. The criteria shall include performance requirements and a timeline for completion of any project to be financed by a grant under this section.

''(c) DIVERSION OF E–911 CHARGES.—

''(1) DESIGNATED E–911 CHARGES.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'designated E–911 charges' means any taxes, fees, or other charges imposed by a State or other taxing jurisdiction that are designated or presented as dedicated to deliver or improve E–911 services.

''(2) CERTIFICATION.—Each applicant for a matching grant under this section shall certify to the Assistant Secretary and the Administrator at the time of application, and each applicant that receives such a grant shall certify to the Assistant Secretary and the Administrator annually thereafter during any period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the applicant, that no portion of any designated E–911 charges imposed by a State or other taxing jurisdiction within which the applicant is located are being obligated or expended for any purpose other than the purposes for which such charges are designated or presented during the period beginning 1 SO days immediately, preceding the date of the application and continuing through the period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the applicant.

''(3) CONDITION OF GRANT.—Each applicant for a grant under this section shall agree, as a condition of receipt of the grant, that if the State or other taxing jurisdiction within which the applicant is located, during any period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the applicant, obligates or expends designated E–911 charges for any purpose other than the purposes for which such charges are designated or presented, all of the funds from such grant shall be returned to the Office.

''(4) PENALTY FOR PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION.—Any applicant that provides a certification under paragraph (1) knowing that the information provided in the certification was false shall—

''(A) not be eligible to receive the grant under subsection (b);

''(B) return any grant awarded under subsection (b) during the time that the certification was not valid; and

''(C) not be eligible to receive any subsequent grants under subsection (b).

''(d) AUTHORIZATION; TERMINATION.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation, for the purposes of grants under the joint program operated under this section with the Department of Commerce, not more than $250,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2009, not more than 5 percent of which for any fiscal year may be obligated or expended for administrative costs.

''(2) TERMINATION.—The provisions of this section shall cease to be effective on October 1, 2009.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

''(1) OFFICE.—The term 'Office' means the E911 Implementation Coordination Office.

''(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

''(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible entity' means a State or local government or a tribal organization (as defined in section 4(1) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(1))).

''(B) INSTRUMENTALITIES.—Such term includes public authorities, boards, commissions, and similar bodies created by one or

more eligible entities described in subparagraph (A) to provide E–911 services.

''(C) EXCEPTION.—Such term does not include any entity that has failed to submit the most recently required certification under subsection (c) 'within 30 days after the date on which such certification is due.

''(4) E–911 SERVICES.—The term 'E–911 services' means both phase I and phase II enhanced 911 services, as described in section 20.18 of the Commission's regulations (47 C.F.R. 20.18), as in effect on the date of enactment of the ENHANCE 911 Act of 2004, or as subsequently revised by the Federal Communications Commission.

''(5) PHASE II E–911 SERVICES.—The term 'phase II E–911 services' means only phase II enhanced 911 services, as described in such section 20.18 (47 C.F.R. 20.18), as in effect on such date, or as subsequently revised by the Federal Communications Commission.

''(6) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States.''.

SEC. 105. GAO STUDY OF STATE AND LOCAL USE OF 911 SERVICE CHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a study of—

(1) the imposition of taxes, fees, or other charges imposed by States or political subdivisions of States that are designated or presented as dedicated to improve emergency communications services, including 911 services or enhanced 911 services, or related to emergency communications services operations or improvements; and

(2) the use of revenues derived from such taxes, fees, or charges.

(b) REPORT.—Within 18 months after initiating the study required by subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall transmit a report on the results of the study to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce setting forth the findings, conclusions, and recommendations, if any, of the study, including—

(1) the identity of each State or political subdivision that imposes such taxes, fees, or other charges; and

(2) the amount of revenues obligated or expended by that State or political subdivision for any purpose other than the purposes for which such taxes, fees, or charges were designated or presented.

SEC. 106. REPORT ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF E–911 PHASE II SERVICES BY TIER III SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate detailing—

(1) the number of tier III commercial mobile service providers that are offering phase II E–911 services;

(2) the number of requests for waivers from compliance with the Commission's phase II E–911 service requirements received by the Commission from such tier III providers;

(3) the number of waivers granted or denied by the Commission to such tier III providers;

(4) how long each waiver request remained pending before it was granted or denied;

(5) how many waiver requests are pending at the time of the filing of the report;

(6) when the pending requests will be granted or denied;

(7) actions the Commission has taken to reduce the amount of time a waiver request remains pending; and

(8) the technologies that are the most effective in the deployment of phase II E–911 services by such tier III providers.

SEC. 107. FCC REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN TIER III CARRIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Communications Commission shall act on any petition filed by a qualified Tier III carrier requesting a waiver of compliance with the requirements of section 20.18(g)(1)(v) of the Commission's rules (47 C.F.R. 20.18(g)(1)(v)) Within 100 days after the Commission receives the petition. The Commission shall grant the waiver of compliance with the requirements of section 20.18(g)(1)(v) of the Commission's rules (47 C.F.R. 20.18(g)(1)(v)) requested by the petition if it determines that strict enforcement of the requirements of that section would result in consumers having decreased access to emergency services.

(b) QUALIFIED TIER III CARRIER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''qualified Tier III carrier'' means a provider of commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d)) that had 500,000 or fewer subscribers as of December 31, 2001.

TITLE II—SPECTRUM RELOCATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act''.

SEC. 202. RELOCATION OF ELIGIBLE FEDERAL ENTITIES FOR THE REALLOCATION OF SPECTRUM FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

Section 113(g) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(8)) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

''(1) ELIGIBLE FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Any Federal entity that operates a Federal Government station assigned to a band of frequencies specified in paragraph (2) and that incurs relocation costs because of the reallocation of frequencies from Federal use to non-Federal use shall receive payment for such costs from the Spectrum Relocation Fund, in accordance with section 118 of this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, Federal power agencies exempted under subsection (c) (4) that choose to relocate from the frequencies identified for reallocation pursuant, to subsection (a), are eligible to receive payment under this paragraph.

''(2) ELIGIBLE FREQUENCIES.—The bands of eligible frequencies for purposes of this section are as follows:

''(A) the 216–220 megahertz band, the 1432–1435 megahertz band, the 1710–1755 megahertz band, and the 2385–2390 megahertz band of frequencies; and

''(B) any other band of frequencies reallocated from Federal use to non-Federal use after January 1, 2003, that is assigned by competitive bidding pursuant to section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)), except for bands of frequencies previously identified by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in the Spectrum Reallocation Final Report, NTIA Special Publication 95–32 (1995).

''(3) DEFINITION OF RELOCATION COSTS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'relocation costs' means the costs incurred by a Federal entity to achieve comparable capability of systems, regardless of whether that capability is achieved by relocating to a, new frequency assignment or by utilizing an alternative technology. Such costs include—

''(A) the costs of any modification or replacement of equipment, software, facilities, operating manuals, training costs, or regulations that are attributable to relocation;

''(B) the costs of all engineering, equipment, software, site acquisition and construction costs, as well as any legitimate and prudent transaction expense, including outside consultants, and reasonable additional costs incurred by the Federal entity that are attributable to relocation, including increased recurring costs associated with the replacement facilities;

''(C) the costs of engineering studies, economic analyses, or other expenses reasonably incurred in calculating the estimated relocation costs that are provided to the Commission pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection;

''(D) the one-time costs of any modification of equipment reasonably necessary to accommodate commercial use of such frequencies prior to the termination of the Federal entity's primary, allocation or protected status, when the eligible frequencies as defined in paragraph (2) of this subsection are made available for private sector uses by competitive bidding and a Federal entity retains primary allocation or protected status in those frequencies for a period of time after the completion of the competitive bidding process; and

''(E) the costs associated With the accelerated replacement of systems and equipment if such acceleration is necessary to ensure the timely relocation of systems to a new frequency assignment.

''(4) NOTICE TO COMMISSION OF ESTIMATED RELOCATION COSTS.—

''(A) The Commission shall notify the NTIA at least IS months prior to the commencement of any auction of eligible frequencies defined in paragraph (2). At least 6 months prior to the commencement of any such auction, the NTIA, on behalf of the Federal entities and after review by the Office of Management and Budget, shall notify- the Commission of estimated relocation costs and timelines for such relocation.

''(B) Upon timely request of a Federal entity, the NTIA shall provide such entity With information regarding an alternative frequency assignment or assignments to which their radio communications operations could be relocated for purposes of calculating the estimated relocation costs and timelines to be submitted to the Commission pursuant to subparagraph (A).

''(C) To the extent practicable and consistent with national security considerations, the NTIA shall provide the information required by subparagraphs (A) and (B) by the geographic location of the Federal entities' facilities or systems and the frequency bands used by such facilities or systems.

''(5) NOTICE TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND GAO.—The NTIA shall, at the time of providing an initial estimate of relocation costs to the Commission under paragraph (4)(A), submit to Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives for approval, to the Committees on Appropriations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate for approval, and to the Comptroller General a copy of such estimate and the timelines for relocation. Unless disapproved within 30 days, the estimate shall be approved. If disapproved, the NTIA may resubmit a revised initial estimate.

''(6) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCEDURES.—The NTIA shall take such actions as necessary to ensure the timely, relocation of Federal entities' spectrum related operations from frequencies defined in paragraph (2) to frequencies or facilities of comparable capability. Upon a finding by the NTIA that a Federal entity, has achieved comparable capability of systems by relocating to a new frequency assignment or by utilizing an alternative technology, the NTIA shall terminate the entity's authorization and notify the Commission that the entity's relocation has been completed. The NTIA shall also terminate such entity's authorization if the NTIA determines that the entity, has unreasonably failed to comply with the timeline

for relocation submitted by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 118(d)(2)(B).''.

SEC. 203. MINIMUM AUCTION RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.

(a) AUCTION DESIGN.—Section 309(j)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (D);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) for any auction of eligible frequencies described in section 113(g)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(2)), the recovery of 110 percent of estimated relocation costs as provided to the Commission pursuant to section 113(g)(4) of such Act.''.

(b) SPECIAL AUCTION PROVISIONS FOR ELIGIBLE FREQUENCIES.—Section 309(j) of such Act is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(15) SPECIAL AUCTION PROVISIONS FOR ELIGIBLE FREQUENCIES.—

''(A) SPECIAL REGULATIONS.—The Commission shall revise the regulations prescribed under paragraph (4)(F) of this subsection to prescribe methods by which the total cash proceeds from any auction of eligible frequencies described in section 113(g)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(2)) shall at least equal 110 percent of the total estimated relocation costs provided to the Commission pursuant to section 113(g)(4) of such Act.

''(B) CONCLUSION OF AUCTIONS CONTINGENT ON MINIMUM PROCEEDS.—The Commission shall not conclude any auction of eligible frequencies described in section 113(g)(2) of such Act if the total cash proceeds attributable to such spectrum are less than 110 percent of the total estimated relocation costs provided to the Commission pursuant to section 113(g)(4) of such Act. If the Commission is unable to conclude an auction for the foregoing reason, the Commission shall cancel the auction, return within 45 days after the auction cancellation date any deposits from participating bidders held in escrow, and absolve such bidders from any obligation to the United States to bid in any subsequent reauction of such spectrum.

''(C) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE PRIOR TO DEAUTHORIZATION.—In any auction conducted under the regulations required by subparagraph (A), the Commission may grant a license assigned for the use of eligible frequencies prior to the termination of an eligible Federal entity's authorization. However, the Commission shall condition such license by requiring that the licensee cannot cause harmful interference to such Federal entity until such entity's authorization has been terminated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.''.

(c) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—Paragraph (8) of section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or subparagraph (D)'' after ''subparagraph (B)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) DISPOSITION OF CASH PROCEEDS.—Cash proceeds attributable to the auction of any eligible frequencies described in section 113(8)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(2)) shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of such Act, and shall be available in accordance with that section.''.

SEC. 204. ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND AND PROCEDURES.

Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by adding after section 117 (47 U.S.C. 927) the following new section:

''SEC. 118. SPECTRUM RELOCATION FUND.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECTRUM RELOCATION FUND.—There is established on the books of the Treasury a separate fund to be known as the 'Spectrum Relocation Fund' (in this section referred to as the 'Fund'), which shall be administered by the Office of Management and Budget (in this section referred to as 'OMB'), in consultation with the NTIA.

''(b) CREDITING OF RECEIPTS.—The Fund shall be credited with the amounts specified in section 309(j)(8)(D) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(D)).

''(c) USED TO PAY RELOCATION COSTS.—The amounts in the Fund from auctions of eligible frequencies are authorized to be used to pay relocation costs, as de fined in section 113(g)(3) of this Act, of an eligible Federal entity incurring such costs with respect to relocation from those frequencies.

''(d) FUND AVAILABILITY.—

''(1) APPROPRIATION.—There are hereby appropriated from the Fund such sums as are required to pay the relocation costs specified in subsection (c).

''(2) TRANSFER CONDITIONS.—None of the funds provided under this subsection may be transferred to any eligible Federal entity—

''(A) unless the Director of OMB has determined, in consultation with the NTIA, the appropriateness of such costs and the timeline for relocation; and

''(B) until 30 days after the Director of OMB has submitted to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives for approval, to the Committees on Appropriations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate for approval, and to the Comptroller General a detailed plan describing specifically how the sums transferred from the Fund xvill be used to pay, relocation costs in accordance with such subsection and the timeline for such relocation.

Unless disapproved within 30 days, the amounts in the Fund shall be available immediately. If the plan is disapproved, the Director may, resubmit a revised plan.

''(3) REVERSION OF UNUSED FUNDS.—Any auction proceeds in the Fund that are remaining after the payment of the relocation costs that are payable from the Fund shall revert to and be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury not later than 8 years after the date of the deposit of such proceeds to the Fund.

''(e) TRANSFER TO ELIGIBLE FEDERAL ENTITIES.—

(1) TRANSFER.—

''(A) Amounts made available pursuant to subsection (d) shall be transferred to eligible Federal entities, as defined in section 113(g)(1) of this Act.

''(B) An eligible Federal entity may receive more than one such transfer, but if the sum of the subsequent transfer or transfers exceeds 10 percent of the original transfer—

''(i) such subsequent transfers are subject to prior approval by the Director of OMB as required by subsection (d)(2)(A);

''(ii) the notice to the committees containing the plan required by subsection (d)(2)(B) shall be not less than 45 days prior to the date of the transfer that causes such excess above 10 percent;

''(iii) such notice shall include, in addition to such plan, an explanation of need for such subsequent transfer or transfers; and

''(iv) the Comptroller General shall, within 30 days after receiving such plan, review, such plan and submit to such committees an assessment of the explanation for the subsequent transfer or transfers.

''(C) Such transferred amounts shall be credited to the appropriations account, of the eligible Federal entity which has incurred, or °-ill incur, such costs, and shall, subject to paragraph (2), remain available until expended.

''(2) RETRANSFER TO FUND.—An eligible Federal entity that has received such amounts shall report its expenditures to OMB and shall transfer any amounts in excess of actual relocation costs back to the Fund immediately after the NTIA has notified the Commission that the entity's relocation is complete, or has determined that such entity has unreasonably failed to complete such relocation in accordance with the timeline required by subsection (d)(2)(A).''.

SEC. 205. TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Section 714(f) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 614(f)) is amended to read as follows:

''(f) LENDING AND CREDIT OPERATIONS.—Loans or other extensions of credit from the Fund shall be made available to an eligible small business on the basis of—

''(1) the analysis of the business plan of the eligible small business;

''(2) the reasonable availability of collateral to secure the loan or credit extension;

''(3) the extent to which the loan or credit extension promotes the purposes of this section; and

''(4) other lending policies as defined by the Board.''.

SEC. 206. CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title is intended to modify section 1062(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65).

SEC. 207. ANNUAL REPORT.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration shall submit an annual report to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Appropriations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Comptroller General on—

(1) the progress made in adhering to the timelines applicable to relocation from eligible frequencies required under section 118(d)(2)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, separately stated on a communication system-by-system basis and on an auction-by-auction basis; and

(2) with respect to each relocated communication system and auction, a statement of the estimate of relocation costs required under section 113(8)(4) of such Act, the actual relocations costs incurred, and the amount of such costs paid from the Spectrum Relocation Fund.

SEC. 208. PRESERVATION OF AUTHORITY, NTIA REPORT REQUIRED.

(a) SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY RETAINED.—Except as provided with respect to the bands of frequencies identified in section 113(g)(2)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(2)(A)) as amended by this title, nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed as limiting the Federal Communications Commission's authority to allocate bands of frequencies that are reallocated from Federal use to non-Federal use for unlicensed, public safety, shared, or noncommercial use.

(b) NTIA REPORT REQUIRED.—Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration

shall submit to the Energy and Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives and the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee of the Senate a report on various policy options to compensate Federal entities for relocation costs when such entities' frequencies are allocated by the Commission for unlicensed, public safety, shared, or non-commercial use.

SEC. 209. COMMERCIAL SPECTRUM LICENSE POLICY REVIEW.

(a) EXAMINATION.—The Comptroller General shall examine national commercial spectrum license policy as implemented by the Federal Communications Commission, and shall report its findings to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce Within 270 days.

(b) CONTENT.—The report shall address each of the following:

(1) An estimate of the respective proportions of electromagnetic spectrum capacity that have been assigned by the Federal Communications Commission—

(A) prior to enactment of section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) providing to the Commission's competitive bidding authority,

(B) after enactment of that section using the Commission's competitive bidding authority, and

(C) by means other than competitive bid ding,

and a description of the classes of licensees assigned under each method.

(2) The extent to which requiring entities to obtain licenses through competitive bidding places those entities at a competitive or financial disadvantage to offer services similar to entities that did not acquire licenses through competitive bidding.

(3) The effect, if any, of the use of competitive bidding and the resulting diversion of licensees' financial resources on the introduction of new services including the quality, pace, and scope of the offering of such services to the public.

(4) The effect, if any, of participation in competitive bidding by incumbent spectrum license holders as applicants or investors in an applicant, including a discussion of any additional effect if such applicant qualified for bidding credits as a designated entity.

(5) The effect on existing license holders and consumers of services offered by these providers of the Administration's Spectrum License User Fee proposal contained in the President's Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2004 (Budget, page 299; Appendix, page 1046), and an evaluation of whether the enactment of this proposal could address, either in part or in whole, any possible competitive disadvantages described in paragraph (2).

(c) FCC ASSISTANCE.—The Federal Communications Commission shall provide information and assistance, as necessary, to facilitate the completion of the examination required by subsection (a).

TITLE III—UNIVERSAL SERVICE

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act''.

SEC. 302. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN TITLE 31 PROVISIONS TO UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2005, section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply—

(1) to any amount collected or received as Federal universal service contributions required by section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254), including any interest earned on such contributions; nor

(2) to the expenditure or obligation of amounts attributable to such contributions for universal service support programs established pursuant to that section.

(b) POST-2005 FULFILLMENT OF PROTECTED OBLIGATIONS.—Section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply after December 31, 2005, to an expenditure or obligation described in subsection (a) (2) made or authorized during the period described in subsection (a).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5419.

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

There was no objection.

FAREWELL TO THE HOUSE

(Mr. TAUZIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today I cast my last vote in this august Chamber, and today I spend my last day with my colleagues here with nearly 25 years of service on behalf of the third congressional district and the great people who live there in Louisiana, and I wanted to take a minute to say goodbye and to say a few words of thanks.

First, I want to thank the good Lord for giving me this week. Were it not for this lame duck session following a year of illness with cancer, I might not have had the chance to come back and spend this week with you where I could renew friendships and thank all of you on a personal level for the many acts of kindness and the extraordinary times we have had together over the last 25 years.

Secondly, I want to thank all of you on both sides of the aisle for the amazing amounts of friendship.

□ 1615

One of our esteemed colleagues who we lost to a brain tumor, Mr. Mike Sarne of Oklahoma, one of my dearest friends, once said the only reason he kept running for reelection was the immense honor and privilege of serving with such an amazing group of men and women who come to this great capital and serve their country and their individual districts and the honor and privilege of getting to know them and to work side by side with them, and I feel that today after this nearly 25-year term of service.

I have served the people of the 3rd district of Louisiana longer than any other Congressman has served, and I have that enormous privilege, and I want to thank them in Louisiana who have shown such patience and such amazing amount of tolerance to put up with the likes of me for the last 25 years.

I have served them 15 years as a Democrat and almost 10 years now as a Republican. I do not know if any other district in America would tolerate a Congressman making those sorts of shifts and turns in a political career as well as the folks in Louisiana have tolerated me, but it has given me some insight, and I want to quickly share them with my colleagues.

Like few people in this Chamber, I have come to know the Members of this side of the aisle for over 15 years, not as partisan enemies, but as friends; and I have come to know now the people on this side of the aisle for the last 10 years, not as partisan enemies but as friends. I wish that all of my colleagues had that opportunity in this House. I wish they could somehow cross this aisle and get to know one another the way we used to know one another in this Chamber.

The politics and personal attacks and personal destruction have almost taken hold in this place in a way that we cannot reverse it, and we need to reverse it soon if this Nation and this institution are to survive.

This institution is a place for diversity, for great clashes of ideas, for great principles to come together and in a great crush of public debate so that it might redefine itself on a regular basis. It is not a place we ought to be constantly attacking each other and questioning one another's motives, but we have somehow gotten there.

I plead with my colleagues as I leave this place, this place that has been so important to me and the folks of Louisiana who have put their faith and trust in me in the last 25 years, please end this system and go back to a time and place where we can begin debating one another and recognizing we all come over here as patriots, as Americans first and as party members second.

I leave with a great fondness for my colleagues, a great amount of appreciation for all the days I have spent with you, and I want to say a fond farewell on behalf of the 650,000 people of Louisiana who have allowed me the chance to work with you. I want to wish you well in the upcoming sessions. I will try to be in touch and to stay close to you as we go forward. You have made for me a home in this Chamber that I shall not forget, and you have given me a most extraordinary honor and privilege of being a part of the greatest democratic institution on the face of the Earth, and I thank you for that and bid you farewell.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. FRANK R. WOLF OR HON. TOM DAVIS OF VIRGINIA TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH DECEMBER 6, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE) laid before the House the following Communication from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 20, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable FRANK R. WOLF or, if he is not available to perform this duty, the Honorable TOM DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through December 6, 2004.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. NANCY PELOSI, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from NANCY PELOSI, Democratic Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
November 20, 2004.

The Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1012(c)(1) of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 42 U.S.C. 242b note, I hereby appoint Dr. Simon P. Cohn, of Oakland, California to the Commission On Systemic Interoperability.

Best regards,

NANCY PELOSI.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of turn at this time.

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

There was no objection.

THE HUNT FOR BIN LADEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago Osama bin Laden was able to run his al Qaeda network freely, thanks to the protection of the Taliban regime. Today, he is on the run, frequently crossing the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan to elude coalition forces.

Last January, I traveled to Pakistan and Afghanistan to determine how Osama bin Laden continues to avoid capture. When I traveled to the Kyber Agency, I was reminded that the State Department had run a very successful rewards program that had previously led to the arrest and capture of Mir Amal Kansi, a terrorist who had murdered two CIA employees and injured three others in a 1993 shooting outside CIA headquarters in Virginia. The promise of a significant monetary reward was enough for some Pakistanis to turn Kansi in to the proper authorities. The program worked before, and it could easily work again.

When I returned, I talked to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and had help from the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking Democratic member, and we introduced legislation to increase the maximum reward this program could offer from 25 to $50 million for some of the world's most dangerous terrorists. It made sense that we increase the reward for information leading to the capture of Osama bin Laden. Additionally, our bill allowed the State Department to use non-cash awards, and in a rural community, the provision of a truck or feed or farm animals can mean a lot in a rural community which could provide information leading to the arrest of Osama bin Laden.

I am pleased to report this legislation was included in the omnibus appropriations bill that was just passed by the House of Representatives. When the President signs this bill into law, he will give the State Department a new and powerful tool that can be used in the hunt for Osama bin Laden and his senior associates.

Bottom line, with passage of this bill the reward for the arrest of Osama bin Laden can rise to $50 million. The passage of this bill could not come at a more critical moment, as earlier this week both the United Nations and the White House issued their latest estimate for the Afghan poppy harvest for the year. The estimate did not contain good news.

This year, the crop yielded enough poppy to produce 4,950 metric tons of opium. This represented a 239 percent increase in the crop last year. Evidence suggests that Afghanistan is in danger of becoming a narcostate; and worse, we know that al Qaeda and the remnants of the Taliban are now primarily funded by the sale of heroin.

Following the September 11 attack, the U.S. targeted bin Laden's Afghan sanctuary. We destroyed the Taliban's bases and bin Laden abandoned his terrorist training camps and also abandoned his foreign fund-raising efforts; but in their place, he and the Taliban have turned to the sale of heroin to finance terrorism. It appears that bin Laden and his patron, Mullah Omar, plan to rely more heavily on heroin profits than ever before.

The international community wrongly praised the Taliban when Mullah Omar eradicated Afghanistan's poppy crop in 2001. They failed to see that the Taliban only destroyed poppies after it had stored tons of opium paste in its own warehouses. The purpose of Mullah Omar's touted eradication was an effort simply to corner the market on heroin for greater profits.

During my mission to Afghanistan earlier this year, the brave new antinarcotics minister for Afghanistan, Mirwais Yassini, noted that one Afghan drug kingpin, Haji Bashir Noorzai, delivered 2,000 kilograms of heroin every 8 weeks to al Qaeda operatives. At the market price in Pakistan, this one supply chain alone would yield Osama bin Laden $28 million a year. The 9/11 Commission estimated that the September 11 attack cost only $500,000.

Passage of this law shows that we are recognizing the growing connection between bin Laden's finances and the sale of heroin. During consideration of intelligence legislation, I offered an amendment calling for the administration to study the feasibility of bringing the Drug Enforcement Agency back in to the formal intelligence community. My amendment passed unanimously, underscoring how critical it is to recognize the connection between drug cartels and terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has turned up the heat on bin Laden today. Our new law raises the top award to $50 million. We also allow for rewards to help in the arrest of drug kingpins who finance terror. We also give greater flexibility to paying awards in commodities, such as a truck or grain, that can mean a great deal to a rural family.

I applaud the action of the Congress and urge the President to make full use of his new authority to offer a $50 million award for the arrest of Osama bin Laden.

CONCLUSION OF THE 108TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my thoughts on the 108th Congress and the challenges that we face in the upcoming 109th Congress.

The 108th Congress has been dominated by concerns about security. Our constituents are worried about their personal security, and that is not surprising given the war on terror, but they are also concerned about economic security. They are worried about jobs. They are worried about health care, and they are worried about their families, about making this world a better place to live for their children and their grandchildren. They are also worried about the high costs of energy and especially gas and natural gas.

This House has tried to address those concerns.

First and foremost, we supported our President as he led us in the fight against terrorism. We passed a war supplemental this spring that provided our troops with the critical equipment, the weapons, the ammunition and the training, to get the job done in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We have had notable success in Iraq and Afghanistan in the last year. In June, Hamid Karzai, the President of the new Afghanistan addressed a joint session of the Congress; and in September, President Allawi, the President of the new Iraq, also addressed the Congress.

Think about it. Instead of a Taliban regime that abused women and trained terrorists to attack America, we have a democratically elected pro-American President in Kabul. Instead of a brutal dictator who terrorized his own citizens, who intended to develop weapons of mass destruction and who actively supported and funded terrorist organizations in Baghdad, there is a new President of Iraq who is trying to build a democracy.

This is still a tough fight. The terrorists have flocked to Iraq because they know that if they are successful there we will have turned a corner in the war on terror, but we must not turn away now. We must see this to the end.

This is a two-pronged war on terror. As we win the war overseas, we must strengthen our defenses at home.

□ 1630

The 9/11 Commission gave us an important roadmap to strengthening our homeland defenses by improving our intelligence agencies, bolstering our border security and strengthening our anti-terror laws.

The Congress has reacted quickly to this report. Our committees canceled their August break to hold hearings on the recommendations, and we came back in September to start the hard work of the legislation. It is easy to make recommendations, but it is a lot harder to make law.

And since the Commission made its recommendations, the Congress has worked around the clock to make a good law that will make this country safer. We hope to find consensus and to pass the bill before the end of this year.

I am proud of our efforts. Reforming the intelligence agencies is difficult. Our former colleague, Porter Goss, who is now the CIA Director, has found out how hard it is to get entrenched bureaucrats to change. He is doing an excellent job under very difficult circumstances.

The Congress took effective action in the 107th Congress to create a Department of Homeland Security. In the 108th Congress, we made this historic change in our committees to oversee that new department. We created a Select Committee on Homeland Security. We also created a Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations, dedicated to funding our Homeland Security needs. I intend to make the Select Committee permanent in the next Congress. I hope my colleagues will join me in that effort.

As we did our part in the war on terror, we also fought hard to make America more secure on the domestic front. Job security was at the forefront of our efforts. We had an active agenda to spur job growth here in America. This fall, we passed the American Job Creation Act, and this bill cuts taxes for domestic manufacturers so that they can create jobs here.

We also passed the Working Families Tax Relief Act, aimed at helping families keep more of what they earn so they can spend more on their needs. These tax cut measures helped spur steady economic growth and job creation. More than 1.5 million jobs have been created over the last 12 months, thanks in no small part to our efforts here.

This Congress also grappled with health care security. I am proud of the Medicare Reform Act, which for the first time added prescription drug benefits to the Medicare program. Health Savings Accounts were included in that legislation, and now millions of Americans have a chance to use HSAs to get better health care for their own families. I like Health Savings Accounts because they put consumers in the driver's seat when it comes to controlling costs, not government bureaucrats.

Education remains an important part of our domestic agenda. In the 107th Congress, we reacted to the No Child Left Behind law, which greatly increased accountability and increased standards for our Nation's schools. Yesterday, we completed work on a reauthorization of a special education bill that will help free up resources for local schools. We have a responsibility to help all children in our society, and this bill does exactly that.

We also leave this Congress with some unfinished business. I am very disappointed we did not finish the highway bill. A first-class economy needs a first-class transportation system. And while we made great progress by passing the highway bill out of both Chambers, we could not finish the conference report. We will get this done early next year.

I was also disappointed we did not finish the energy conference report. Energy prices are too high, and we are too dependent on foreign sources. The energy conference report that passed the House would have given incentives to American companies to produce energy in America for Americans. Trial lawyers held this bill up. We must overcome their opposition and pass this common-sense approach to energy independence in the next Congress.

We need to pass medical liability reform. Trial lawyers, again, are driving OB/GYNs out of business, making it hard for women in many States to get the health care that they need. We passed it, but it was stopped in the other body. We will finish that job next year, also.

Other liability reform efforts are also important. Class action lawsuits are out of control. Asbestos legislation is killing jobs. And in this country we need to make some real changes so that we can create jobs and not force them overseas. Every time a court claim goes against an American manufacturer, nine times out of ten those jobs go overseas. Each consumer pays a tort tax that puts our products at a competitive disadvantage. We need to reform our tort laws if we are serious about reforming our economy next year.

Next year, we also have other big issues that we need to tackle. Social Security reform is on the agenda. The President campaigned on it. Many of our Members have talked about it. And if we do nothing, the system will go bankrupt. We can do this without raising taxes or cutting benefits for senior citizens. We can do it by giving younger Americans ownership of their retirement to help them get a better return on their investments.

We need to take a serious look at tax reform. Our Tax Code is too complex and too anti-competitive. It costs our citizens $250 billion every year just to prepare their taxes. This is ridiculous. If we want to keep jobs here in America, we need to simplify our tax system. There are a lot of ideas out there, and I hope that we can have a national debate on how best to do that.

We have a fiscal crisis that we must deal with. Our national debt is too high, and our budget deficit is too big. We need to cut spending first. We need to look closely at entitlement programs and spending. We need to reform the government. We need to make this government smaller and smarter. We can make it more efficient. We can weed out waste, fraud, and abuse, and we can get to balanced budgets again as soon as possible.

But as we look at reform in government and cutting the deficit, we should also resist the calls to raise taxes. Growing the economy is the best way to close a deficit. We lost $350 billion of revenue when the Internet bubble burst. Strong, sustained economic growth will bring back those revenues. But we will not get the growth if we raise taxes.

Looking back over this last session of Congress, I am concerned about the bitter partisanship that has engulfed this House. I am especially concerned that some might want to use the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for partisan politics. Congressional ethics is important. We all have a duty to represent our constituents with the highest ethical standards, but an ethics committee is only as good as the will of its Members.

We should remember why we have this committee in the first place. The ethics process protects the reputations of all of us by investigating abuses by

some of us. But when some seek to subvert that process for political gain, we all suffer. It is wrong to file frivolous and overly partisan ethics complaints.

The House is an interesting institution because it has rules that protect the rights of the minority and it guarantees that the will of the majority be carried out. Unlike in the other body, where the rules tend to encourage bipartisanship, our rules tend to encourage partisanship. In my opinion, we should do a better job of resisting that temptation towards partisanship and work for more bipartisanship.

All too often, both the majority and the minority in the House have retreated to their separate camps, drawing lines in the sand, refusing to negotiate, and the result has been partisanship. That is bitter and counterproductive. We will have fundamental disagreements on many issues. That is the beauty of the two-party system. But we ought to seek a way to bridge those disagreements whenever we can.

I pledge to work with my colleagues in the minority party who want to work with the majority to get good things done. I have great respect for Members like the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and many others. And I have a high regard for the minority leadership. I know that they want the best things for this country, even when I disagree with their approach. We all have a duty to our constituents to make this country as strong as possible. We work best when we work together.

I want to thank all the Members for their patience and for their perseverance. Public service in the Congress of the United States is not an easy vocation and especially hard on families. I want to thank to all the Members for their service to this Nation.

I would also like to thank the dedicated staff, especially the floor staff, legislative counsel, the clerks, and the pages who work long and hard to make this place work. Thank you for your fine service, and thank you from this Nation. God bless you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WHERE TO FROM HERE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the election of 2004 is now history. It is time to ponder our next 4 years. Will our country becoming freer, richer, safer, and more peaceful? Or will we continue to suffer from lost civil liberties, a stagnant economy, terrorist threats, and an expanding war in the Middle East and Central Asia? Surely the significance of the election was reflected in its intensity and divisiveness.

More people voted for President Bush than any other Presidential candidate in our history. And because of the turnout, more people voted against an incumbent president than ever before. However, President Bush was reelected by the narrowest margin vote of any incumbent president since Woodrow Wilson in 1916. The numbers are important and measurable. The long-term results are less predictable.

The President and many others have said these results give the President a mandate. Exactly what that means and what it may lead to is of great importance to us all. Remember, the Nation elected a president in 1972 with a much bigger mandate who never got a chance to use his political capital.

The bitter campaign and the intensity with which both sides engaged each other implies that a great divide existed between two competing candidates with sharply different philosophies. There were plenty of perceived differences, obviously, or a heated emotional contest would not have materialized.

The biggest difference involved their views on moral and family values. It was evident that the views regarding gay marriage and abortion held by Senator KERRY did not sit well with the majority of American voters, who were then motivated to let their views be known through their support of President Bush. This contributed to the mandate the President received more than any other issue. But it begs the question: If the mandates given was motivated by views held on moral issues, does the President get carte blanche on all the other programs that are less conservative? It appears that the President and his neo-con advisers assume the answer is yes.

Ironically, the reason the family and moral values issues played such a big role in the election is that on other big issues little differences existed between the two candidates. Interestingly enough, both candidates graduated from Yale and both were members of the controversial and highly secretive Skull and Bones Society. This fact elicited no interest with the media in the campaign.

Both candidates supported the war in Iraq and the continuation of it. Both supported the PATRIOT Act and its controversial attack on personal privacy. Both supported the U.N. and the internationalization under UNESCO, IMF, World Bank, and the WTO. Both candidates agreed that a President can initiate a war without a declaration by Congress. Both supported foreign interventionism in general, foreign aid, and pursuing American interests by maintaining a worldwide American empire. Both supported our current monetary system, which permits the Federal Reserve to accommodate deficit spending by Congress through the dangerous process of debt monetization. Both supported expanding entitlements, including programs like the National Endowment for the Arts, medical benefits, and Federal housing programs. Both candidates supported deficit financing. Both candidates supported increased spending in almost all categories.

Though President Bush was more favorably inclined to tax cuts, this, in reality, has limited value if spending continues to grow. All spending must be paid for by a tax, even if it is the inflation tax, whereby printing press money pays the bills and the tax is paid through higher prices, especially by the poor and the middle class.

The immediate market reaction to the reelection of President Bush was interesting. The stock market rose significantly, led by certain segments thought to benefit from a friendly Republican administration, such as pharmaceuticals, HMOs, and the weapons industry. The Wall Street Journal summed up the election with a headline the following day: Winner is Big Business.

□ 1645

The stock market rally following the election likely will be short-lived, however, as the fundamentals underlying the bear market that started in 2000 are still in place.

More important was the reaction of the international exchange markets immediately following the election. The dollar took a dive and gold rose. This indicated that holders of the trillion dollars slushing around the world interpreted the results to mean that, even with conservatives in charge, unbridled spending will not decrease and will actually grow. They also expect the current account deficit and our national debt to increase. This means the economic consequence of continuing our risky fiscal and monetary policy is something Congress should be a lot more concerned about.

One Merrill Lynch money manager responded to the election by saying, ''Bush getting re-elected means a bigger deficit, a weaker dollar, and higher gold prices.'' Another broker added, ''Four more years of Bush is a gift to the gold markets, more war and more deficits and more division.''

During the Bush administration, gold surged 70 percent, and the dollar lost 30 percent of its value. A weakened currency is never beneficial, although it is argued it helps our exporters. People who work to earn and save dollars should never have the value of those dollars undermined and diminished by capricious manipulation of the money supply by our government officials.

The value of the dollar is a much more important issue than most realize in Washington. Our current account deficit of 6 percent of GDP and our total foreign indebtedness of over $3 trillion pose a threat to our standard of living. Unfortunately, when the crisis

hits, our leaders will have little ability to stem the tide of price inflation and higher interest rates that will usher in a dangerous period of economic weakness.

Our dependency on foreign borrowing to finance our spendthrift habits is not sustainable. We borrow more than $1.8 billion a day. The solution involves changing our policy with regards to foreign commitments, foreign wars, empires overseas, and ever-growing entitlement system here at home. This change is highly unlikely without significant turmoil, and it is certainly not on the administration's agenda for the next 4 years. That is why the world is now betting against the dollar.

When the shift in sentiment comes regarding the U.S. dollar, dollars will come back home. They will be used to buy American assets, especially real property. In the late 1970s it annoyed many Americans when Japan, which was then in the driver's seat of the world economy, started ''buying up America.'' This time a lot more dollars will be repatriated.

It's important to note that total future obligations of the United States government are estimated at well over $70 trillion. These obligations obviously cannot be met. This indebtedness equates to an average household share of the national debt of $474,000!

One cannot expect the needed changes to occur soon, considering that these options were not even considered or discussed in the campaign. But just because they weren't part of the campaign, and there was no disagreement between the two candidates on the major issues, doesn't distract from their significance nor disqualify these issues from being crucial in the years to come. My guess is that in the next 4 years little legislation will be offered dealing with family and moral issues. Foreign policy and domestic spending, along with the ballooning deficit, will be thrust into the forefront and will demand attention. The inability of our Congress and leaders to change direction, and their determination to pursue policies that require huge expenditures, will force a financial crisis upon us as the dollar is further challenged as the reserve currency of the world on international exchange markets.

There will be little resistance to spending and deficits because it will be claimed they are necessary to ''fight terrorism.'' The irony is that PATRIOT Act-type regulations were all proposed before 9–11, and now becoming a costly burden to American businesses. I'm getting more calls every day from constituents who are being harassed by government bureaucrats for ''infractions'' of all kinds totally unrelated to national security. This immeasurable cost from the stepped-up activity of government bureaucrats will further burden our economy as it slips toward recession—and do little to enhance homeland security.

The only thing that allows our borrowing from foreigners to continue is the confidence they place in our economic system, our military might, and the dollar itself. This is all about to change. Confidence in us, with the continuous expansion of our military presence overseas and with a fiscal crisis starring us in the face, is already starting to erode. Besides, paper money—and that's all the U.S. dollar is—always fails when trust is lost. That's a fact of history, not someone's opinion. Be assured trust in paper money never lasts forever.

The problem the country faces is that social issues garnered intense interest and motivated many to vote both for and against the candidates, yet these issues are only a tiny fraction of the issues dealt with at the national level. And since the election has passed, the odds of new legislation dealing with social issues are slim. Getting a new Supreme Court that will overthrow Roe vs. Wade is a long shot despite the promises. Remember, we already have a Supreme Court where seven of the nine members were appointed by Republican presidents with little to show for it.

Though the recent election reflected the good instincts of many Americans concerned about moral values, abortion, and marriage, let's hope and pray this endorsement will not be used to justify more pre-emptive/unnecessary wars, expand welfare, ignore deficits, endorse the current monetary system, expand the domestic police state, and promote the American empire worldwide.

We're more likely to see entitlements and domestic spending continue to increase. There are zero plans for reigning in the Department of Education, Government medical care, farm subsidies, or Federal housing programs. Don't expect the National Endowment for the Arts to be challenged. One can be assured its budget will expand as it has for the last 4 years, with much of the tax money spent on ''arts'' ironically being used to attack family values.

Deficits never were much of a concern for Democrats, and the current Republican leadership has firmly accepted the supply-sider argument that ''deficits don't matter,'' as Vice President CHENEY declared according to Former Secretary of the Treasury Paul O'Neill.

Expenditures for foreign adventurism, as advocated by the neo-cons who direct our foreign policy, have received a shot in the arm with the recent election. Plans have been in the workings for expanding our presence throughout the Middle East and central Asia. Iran is the agreed-on next target for those who orchestrated the Iraq invasion and occupation.

A casual attitude has emerged regarding civil liberties. The post 9–11 atmosphere has made it politically correct to sacrifice some of our personal liberties in the name of security, as evidenced by the PATRIOT Act.

No serious thoughts are expressed in Washington about the constitutional principal of local government. The notion of a loose-knit republican form of government is no longer a consideration. The consensus is that the federal government has responsibility for solving all of our problems, and even amending the Constitution to gain proper authority is no longer thought necessary.

President Eisenhower, not exactly a champion of a strict interpretation of the Constitution, made some interesting comments years ago when approached about more welfare benefits for the needy: ''If all that Americans want is security, they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed and a roof over their heads. But if an American wants to preserve his dignity and his equality as a human being, he must not bow his neck to any dictatorial government.'' Our country sure could use a little bit more of this sentiment, as Congress rushes to pass new laws relating to the fear of another terrorist attack.

There are even more reasons to believe the current government status quo is unsustainable. As a nation dependent on the willingness of foreigners to loan us the money to finance our extravagance, we now are consuming 80% of the world's savings. Though the Fed does its part in supplying funds by purchasing Treasury debt, foreign central banks and investors have loaned us nearly twice what the Fed has, to the tune of $1.3 trillion. The daily borrowing needed to support our spending habits cannot last. It can be argued that even the financing of the Iraq war cannot be accomplished without the willingness of countries like China and Japan to loan us the necessary funds. Any shift, even minor, in this sentiment will send chills through the world financial markets. It will not go unnoticed, and every American consumer will be affected.

The debt, both domestic and foreign, is difficult to comprehend. Our national debt is $7.4 trillion, and this limit will be raised in the lame duck session. This plus our U.S. foreign debt breaks all records, and is a threat to sustained economic growth. The amazing thing is that deficits and increases in the debt limit no longer have a stigma attached to them. Some demagoguery takes place, but the limit is easily raised. With stronger partisan control over Congress, the President will have even less difficulty in raising the limit as necessary. It is now acceptable policy to spend excessively without worrying about debt limits. It may be a sign of the times, but the laws of economics cannot be repealed and eventually a price will be paid for this extravagance.

Few in Washington comprehend the nature of the crisis. But liberal Lawrence Summers, Clinton's Secretary of the Treasury and now president of Harvard, perceptively warns of the danger that is fast approaching. He talks of, ''A kind of global balance of financial terror'' that we should be concerned about. He goes on to say: ''there is surely something off about the world's greatest power being the world's greatest debtor. In order to finance prevailing levels of consumption and investment, must the United States be as dependent as it is on the discretionary acts of what are inevitably political entities in other countries?'' An economist from the American Enterprise Institute also expressed concern by saying that foreign central banks ''now have considerable ability to disrupt U.S. financial markets by simply deciding to refrain from buying further U.S. government paper.''

We must remember the Soviet system was not destroyed from without by military confrontation; it succumbed to the laws of economics that dictated communism a failure, and it was unable to finance its empire. Deficit-financed welfarism, corporatism, Keynesianism, inflationism, and Empire, American style, are no more economically sound than the more authoritarian approach of the Soviets. If one is concerned with the Red/Blue division in this country and the strong feelings that exist already, an economic crisis will make the conflict much more intense.

THE CRUCIAL MORAL ISSUE—RESPECT FOR LIFE

It has been said that a society is defined by how it treats its elderly, its infirm, its weak, its small, its defenseless, and its unborn.

The moral issue surrounding abortion and the right to life is likely the most important issue of our age. It is imperative that we resolve the delimma of why it's proper to financially reward an abortionist who acts one minute before birth, yet we arrest and prosecute a new mother who throws her child into a garbage bin one minute after birth. This

moral dilemma, seldom considered, is the source of great friction in today's society as we witnessed in the recent election.

This is a reflection of personal moral values and society's acceptance of abortion more than a reflection of a particular law or court ruling. In the 1960s, as part of the new age of permissiveness, people's attitudes changed regarding abortion. This led to a change in the law as reflected in court rulings—especially Roe vs. Wade. The people's moral standards changed first, followed by the laws. It was not the law or the Supreme Court that brought on the age of abortion.

I've wondered if our casual acceptance of the deaths inflicted on both sides in the Vietnam War, and its association with the drug culture that many used to blot out the tragic human losses, contributed to the cheapening of pre-born human life and the acceptance of abortion as a routine and acceptable practice. Though abortion is now an ingrained part of our society, the moral conflict over the issue continues to rage with no end in sight.

The 1973 Roe vs. Wade ruling caused great harm in two distinct ways. First, it legalized abortion at any stage, establishing clearly that the Supreme Court and the government condoned the cheapening of human life. Second, it firmly placed this crucial issue in the hands of the federal courts and national government. The federalization of abortion was endorsed even by those who opposed abortion. Instead of looking for State-by-State solutions and limiting Federal court jurisdiction, those anxious to protect life came to rely on Federal laws, eroding the constitutional process. The authors of the Constitution intended for criminal matters and acts of violence, except for a few rare exceptions, to be dealt with at the state level. Now, however, conservatives as well as liberals find it acceptable to nationalize issues such as abortion, marriage, prayer, and personal sexual matters—with more federal legislation offered as the only solution. This trend of transferring power from the States to the Federal Government compounds our problems—for when we lose, it affects all 50 States, and overriding Congress or the Supreme Court becomes far more difficult than dealing with a single State.

The issue of moral values and the mandate that has been claimed after the election raises serious questions. The architects of the Iraq invasion claim a stamp of approval from the same people who voted for moral values by voting against abortion and gay marriage. The question must be asked whether or not the promotion of pre-emptive war and a foreign policy of intervention deserve the same acceptance as the pro-life position by those who supported moral values. The two seem incompatible: being pro-life yet pro-war, with a callous disregard for the innocent deaths of thousands. The minister who preaches this mixed message of protecting life for some while promoting death for others deserves close scrutiny. Too often the message from some of our national Christian leaders sounds hateful and decidedly un-Christian in tone. They preach the need for vengence and war against a country that never attacked nor posed a threat to us. It's just as important to resolve this dilemma as the one involving the abortionist who is paid to kill the unborn while the mother is put in prison for killing her newborn.

To argue the invasion and occupation of Iraq is pro-life and pro-moral values is too much of a stretch for thinking Americans, expecially conservative Christians.

One cannot know the true intention of the war promoters, but the policy and its disastrous results require out attention and criticism. Pre-emptive war, especially when based on erroneous assumptions, cannot be ignored—nor can we ignore the cost in life and limb, the financial costs, ant the lost liberties.

Being more attuned to our Constitution and having a different understanting of morality would go a long way toward preventing unnecessary and dangerous wars. I'd like to make a few points about this different understanding:

First: The United States should never go to war without an express Declaration by Congress. If we had followed this crucial but long-forgotten rule the lives lost in Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, and Iraq might have been prevented. And Instead of making us less secure, this process would make us more secure. Absent our foreign occupations and support for certain governments in the Middle East and central Asia over the past fifty years, the 9–11 attack would have been far less likely to happen.

Second: A defensive war is normally permissable and justified, even required. Just as a criminal who invades our house and threatens our family deserves to be shot on the spot, so too does a nation have the moral duty to defend against invasion or an imminent threat. For centuries the Christian definition of a just war has guided many nations in making this decision.

Third: The best test (a test the chicken hawks who promoted the war refused to take) for those who are so eager to send our troops to die in no-win wars is this: ''Am I willing to go; am I willing to be shot; am I willing to die for this cause; am I willing to sacrifice my children and grandchildren for this effort?'' The bottom line: Is this Iraq war worth the loss of more than 1,200 dead Americans, and thousands of severe casualties, with no end in sight, likely lasting for years and motivating even more suicidal attacks on innocent Americans here at home?

Fourth: Can we as a moral people continue to ignore the loss of innocent life on the other side? Can we as a nation accept the callousness of the war proponents regarding the estimated 100,000 Iraqi civilian deaths? Can we believe these deaths are a mere consequence of our worthy effort to impse our will on an alien culture? Is it really our duty to sacrifice so much to pursue a questionable policy of dictating to others what we think is best for them? Can these deaths be dismissed as nothing more than ''collateral damage,'' and even applauded as proof of the professed progress we are making in our effort to democratize the Middle East? By ignoring the human costs ot the conflict we invite problems, and the consequence of our actions will come back to haunt us.

Fifth: Arguing that the war in Iraq is necessary for our national security is pure fiction; that has something to do with the 9–11 attack or WMDs is nonsense. Our meddling in the Middle East and the rest of the World actually increases the odds of us being attacked again by suicidal guerrillas here at home. Tragically, this is something the neo-cons will never admit.

Sixth: What kind of satisfaction can we achieve from the civil was we have instigated? A significant portion of the killing in Iraq now occurs amongst Iraqis themselves, at our urging. The country is in chaos, despite the assurances of our leaders. Even under the thug Saddam Hussein, Christians at least were protected by the government—whereas today their churches are bombed and many are struggling to escape the violence by fleeing to Syria. There is no evidence that our efforts in the Middle East have promoted life and peace. Tragically, no one expects the death and destruction in Iraq to end anytime soon.

To not be repulsed and outraged over our failed policy undermines our commitment to pro-life and moral values. Of course it's hard for many Americans to be outraged since so few know or even care about cities like Fallujah. The propaganda machine has achieved its goal of ignorance and denial for most of our citizens.

Main Street America will rise up in indignation only after conditionsin the Persian Gulf deteriorate further, many more Americans lives are lost, and the cost becomes obvious and prohibitive. It's sad, but only then will we consider changing our policy. The losses likely to occur between now and then will be tragic indeed.

Though the election did not reflect a desire for us to withdraw from Iraq, it will be a serious mistake for those who want to expand the war into Syria or Iran to claim the election results were an endorsement of the policy of preemptive war. Yet that's exactly what may happen if no one speaks out against our aggressive policy of foreign intervention and occupation.

What can't be ignored is that our activities in the Middle East have stirred up Russian and Chinese animosity. Their concern for their own security may force us to confront much greater resistance that we have met so far in Afghanistan and Iraq.

A Chinese news agency recently reported that the Chinese government made a $70 billion investment commitment in Iran for the development of natural gas resources. This kind of investment by a neighbor of Iran will be of great significance if the neo-cons have their way and we drag Iran into the Afghanistan and Iraqi quagmire. The close alliance between Iranian Shias and their allies in Iraq makes a confrontation with Iran likely, as the neocons stoke the fire of war in the region.

By failing to understand the history of the region and the nature of tribal culture, we have made victory virtually impossible. Tribal customs and religious beliefs that have existed for thousands of years instruct that family honor requires reciprocal killing for every member of the family killed by infidels/Americans. For each of the possible 100,000 Iraqis killed, there's a family that feels a moral obligation to get revenge by killing an American, any American if possible.

Ronald Reagan learned this lesson the hard way in coming to understand attitudes in Lebanon. Reagon spoke boldly that he would not turn tail and run no matter how difficult the task when he sent Marines to support the Israeli/Christian side of the Lebanese civil war in 1983. But he changed his tune after 241 Marines were killed. He wrote about the incident in his autobiography: ''Perhaps we didn't appreciate fully enough the depth of the hatred and complexity of the problems that made the Middle East such a jungle. Perhaps the idea of a suicide car bomber committing mass

murder to gain instant entry to Paradise was so foreign to our own values and consciousness that it did not create in us the concern for the Marines' safety that it should have . . . In the weeks immediately after the bombing, I believed the last thing we should do was turn tail and leave . . . Yet, the irrationality of Middle Eastern politics forced us to re-think our policy there.'' Shortly thereafter Reagan withdrew the Marines from Lebanon, and no more Americans were killed in that fruitless venture.

Too bad our current foreign policy experts don't understand the ''irrationality of Middle Eastern politics.'' By leaving Lebanon, Reagan saved lives and proved our intervention in the Lebanese war was of no benefit to Lebanon or the United States.

Reagan's willingness to admit error and withdraw from Lebanon was heroic, and proved to be life-saving. True to form, many neo-cons with their love of war exude contempt for Reagan's decision. To them, force and violence are heroic, not reassessing a bad situation and changing policy accordingly.

One of the great obstacles to our efforts in Iraq is pretending we're fighting a country. We wrongly expect occupation and ''democratization'' to solve our problems. The notion that the Iraq war is part of our retaliation for the 9–11 attacks is a serious error that must be corrected if we are to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East and security here at home.

We must come to realize that we're fighting an ideology that is totally alien to us. Within that ideology the radical Islamists and the traditional tribal customs are in conflict with more moderate and secular Muslims. We're seen as intruding in this family feud, and thus serve the interests of the radicals as we provide evidence that they are under attack by Western crusaders. With each act of violence the hatred between the two is ratcheted upward, as fighting spreads throughout the entire Muslim world.

Ironically, this fight over religious values and interpretations in the Middle East encourages a similar conflict here at home among Christians. The conservative Christian community too often sounds militantly pro-war. Too many have totally forgotten the admonition ''blessed are the peacemakers.'' This contrasts with the views of some Christians, who find preemptive war decidedly un-Christian. Though civil, the two Christian views are being more hotly contested every day.

A policy that uses the religious civil war within the Muslim faith as an excuse for remaking the entire Middle East by force makes little sense and will not end well. The more we fight and the more we kill the greater the animosity of those who want us out of their family feud—and out of their countries.

It's clear the Christian conservative turnout was critical to the President's re-election. Though many may well have voted for the family/moral values touted by the President and mishandled by Senator KERRY, most agree with the Christian Right that our policy of pre-emptive war in the Middle East is not in conflict with pro-family and pro-life values. This seems strange indeed, since a strong case can be made that the conservation Christian Right, those most interested in the pro-life issue, ought to be the strongest defenders of peace and reject unnecessary preemptive war.

Here are a few reasons why conservatives ought to reject the current policy of preemptive war:

1. The Constitution is on the side of peace. Under the Constitution—the law of the land—only Congress can declare war. The President is prohibited from taking us to war on his own.

2. The Founders and all the early presidents argued the case for non-intervention overseas, with the precise goals of avoiding entangling alliances and not involving our people in foreign wars unrelated to our security.

3. The American tradition and sense of morality for almost all our history rejected the notion that we would ever deliberately start a war, even with noble intentions.

4. The Christian concept of just war rejects all the excuses given for marching off to Iraq with the intention of changing the whole region into a western-style democracy by force, with little regard for the cost in life and limb and the economic consequences here at home.

5. America faces a $7.5 trillion national debt that is increasing by $600 billion per year. Fiscal conservatives cannot dismiss this, even as they clamor for wars we cannot afford.

6. History shows the size of the state always grows when we're at war. Under conditions of war, civil liberties are always sacrificed—thus begging the point. We go hither and yon to spread our message of freedom, while sacrificing our freedoms here at home and eating away at the wealth of the country.

7. Those who understand the most important function of our national government is to provide strong national defense should realize that having troops in over 100 countries hardly helps us protect America, secure our borders, or avoid alienating our allies and potential enemies.

8. The best way to prevent terrorism is to change our policies, stop playing crusader, and stop picking sides in religious civil wars or any other civil wars. ''Blowback'' from our policies is not imaginary.

9. Promoting true free trade and promoting prosperity through low taxes and less regulation sends a strong message to the world and those interested in peace and commerce.

10. A policy of free exchange with other nations avoids the trappings of the new isolationists, who influence our foreign policy with the generous use of sanctions, trade barriers, and competitive currency devaluations. They are only too willing to defer to the World Trade Organization and allow it to dictate our trade and tax policies.

Conservatives who profess to uphold the principle of right-to-life should have little trouble supporting the position of the Founders and the Constitution: a foreign policy of ''peace and commerce with those who choose and no entangling alliances.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

108TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, the 108th Congress is coming to a close. The Congress has essentially finished its work, although we may reconvene, hope springs eternal, and move an intelligence reform bill before Christmas arrives. But, in essence, we are done with much of what we have come to do.

Before we adjourn for rest and reflection with family and friends on Thanksgiving, I thought it would be helpful to reflect on what we have to be thankful for in the 108th Congress, and it is much.

I begin my remarks with two ancient references, one from the sacred texts of the Bible where one generation spoke to another, words of admonition in leadership with these words, ''be strong and courageous and do the work.'' The Founders of this country in 1787 in that summer in Philadelphia crafted these words that are essentially a mission statement for the government of the United States, stating that we the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves in our prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I would argue, against both of those timeless standards, the 108th Congress has excelled. We have been strong and courageous and done the work. We have provided for the common defense. We have promoted the general welfare, and we have secured the blessings of the liberty for ourselves in our posterity.

In the area of providing for the common defense, it scarcely seems that it was just 2 years ago, but in this Congress, following on the heels of having given the President the authority to confront the menacing dictatorship in Iraq, Operation Iraqi Freedom was launched, and Congress was there to support our troops, provide the resources they needed to get the job done in a stunning victory in the spring of last year, but also financing reconstruction in the War Supplemental Appropriations Act and providing our troops the resources that they need to finish the hard work of liberty in the streets of Baghdad and Fallujah.

We have also seen freedom come to other countries like Afghanistan, that elected its first national leader in its 5,000 year history of the region.

We saw daylight come to the regime of Mohammar Khadafi, who responded to U.S. and coalition action in other theaters in the Middle East to give up his weapons of mass destruction program, and in a multilateral way we

supported the administration efforts to confront North Korea's head-long effort to expand its own weapons of mass destruction program.

We have stood by our ally Israel, defending her right of self-defense in construction of the security fence, and we condemned the United Nations' World Court for similarly condemning Israel.

In short, we have in so many ways provided for the common defense and stood by our allies. We have been not only a beacon of freedom but we have been the arsenal of democracy that America calls us to be. This Congress did that.

We have also promoted the general welfare by cutting taxes on working families, small businesses and family farms and extending the tax relief previously effected in the 107th Congress. The 108th Congress pursued economic policies, both in tax relief and in trade, that caused the creation of nearly 2 million jobs in the last year.

Our economy is expanding. Our economy in the world is expanding with new trade agreements in Morocco and in Australia. And even just today, we managed to complete our work on a budget. Beyond spending on national defense and homeland security, even the omnibus spending bill we passed today represents a freeze in nondefense discretionary spending. It is a small return to fiscal discipline on Capitol Hill, but it is a beginning and I applaud it.

We have also secured the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. And what are the blessings of the liberty, but the faith and family values that make this Nation great. We have stood by the right of Americans to refer to the Creator God in our Pledge of Allegiance. We have passed legislation banning the moral abomination known as partial birth abortion. We have passed the Unborn Victims of Violence Act, reaffirming our belief in the sanctity of unborn human life.

Mr. Speaker, the list goes on, most notably passing on this floor by a majority a constitutional amendment to defend marriage. We have done our work, and we have been strong and courageous, and I rise to commend the 108th Congress of which it has been my privilege to be a part.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FATTAH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of the funeral for former Representative Thomas Foglietta.

Mr. TURNER of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 2:00 p.m. on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. SANDLIN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. HASTERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KIRK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 519. An act to determine the feasibility of establishing an Indian Tribal Development Corporation; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1438. An act to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation for the use of tribal land for the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1530. An act to provide compensation to the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of South Dakota for damage to tribal land caused by Pick-Sloan projects along the Missouri River; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1996. An act to enhance and provide to the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Angostura Irrigation Project certain benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2154. An act to establish a National sex offender registration database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2605. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the heads of other Federal agencies to carry out an agreement resolving major issues relating to the adjudication of water rights in the Snake River Basin, Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1047. An act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty, to make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1630. An act to revise the boundary of the Petrified Forest National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2912. An act to reaffirm the inherent sovereign rights of the Osage Tribe to determine its membership and form of government.

H.J. Res. 110. Joint Resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

H.J. Res. 111. Joint Resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Ninth Congress.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on November 19, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1284. To amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to increase the Federal share of the costs of the San Gabriel Basin demonstration project.

H.R. 4794. To amend the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 to extend the authorization of appropriations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5163. To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide the Department of Transportation a more focused research organization with an emphasis on innovative technology, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5213. To expand research information regarding multidisciplinary research projects and epidemiolgical studies.

H.R. 5245. To extend the liability indemnification regime for the commercial space transportation industry.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn?

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Wednesday, November 24, 2004, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 529, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

Thereupon, (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House adjourned until 2 p.m. on Wednesday, November 24, 2004, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 529, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

11175. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for a FY 2005 budget amendment for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program in the Department of Health and Human Services; (H. Doc. No. 108–236); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

11176. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Paul T. Mikolashek, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

11177. A letter from the General Counsel/FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7851] received November 8, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

11178. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislative and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Test Procedures and Efficiency Standards for Commercial Warm Air Furnaces; General Provisions for Commercial Heating, Air Conditioning and Water Heating Equipment; Energy Efficiency Provisions for Electric Motors [Docket No. EE-RM/TP-99-450] (RIN: 1904-AA96) received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

11179. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislative and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Efficient Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Test Procedures and Efficiency Standards for Commercial Packaged Boilers [Docket No. EE-RM/TP-99-470] (RIN: 1904-AB02) received November 20, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

11180. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislative and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment; Test Procedures and Efficiency Standards for Commercial Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps [Docket No. EE-RM/TP-99-460] (RIN: 1904-AA97) received November 20, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

11181. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Names and Addresses; Technical Amendment; Correction [Docket No. 2004N-0287] received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

11182. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a report of enhancement or upgrade of sensitivity of technology or capability for India (Transmittal No. 0A-05), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

11183. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List sold commercially under a contract with the United Arab Emirates (Transmittal No. DDTC 059-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11184. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List sold commercially under a contract with Kuwait (Transmittal No. DDTC 089-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11185. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List sold commercially under a contract with Columbia (Transmittal No. DDTC 092-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11186. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad with Italy (Transmittal No. DDTC 084-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

11187. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad and the export of defense articles or defense services to Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 088-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c–d); to the Committee on International Relations.

11188. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad and license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Italy (Transmittal No. DDTC 090-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

11189. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Mexico, Greece, and France (Transmittal No. DDTC 094-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11190. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 095-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11191. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Canada (Transmittal No. DDTC 091-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11192. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Mexico (Transmittal No. DDTC 081-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11193. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DDTC 093-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11194. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

11195. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995; to the Committee on International Relations.

11196. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Army, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11197. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Army, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11198. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Navy, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11199. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Navy, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11200. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Navy, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11201. A letter from the White House Liason, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11202. A letter from the White House Liason, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11203. A letter from the White House Liason, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11204. A letter from the White House Liason, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11205. A letter from the White House Liason, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11206. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11207. A letter from the Asst. Director, Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11208. A letter from the Asst. Director, Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11209. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources Mgmt., Department of Energy, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11210. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11211. A letter from the Counsel to the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11212. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Fiscal Year 2004 Performance and Accountability Report, pursuant to the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act, and the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

11213. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Political Committee Status, Definition of Contribution, and Allocation for Separate Segregated Funds and Nonconnected Committees [Notice 2004-15] received November 20, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

11214. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Coordinated and Independent Expeditures by Party Committees [Notice 2004-14] received November 20, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

11215. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Non-Community Development Quota Pollock with Trawl Gear in the Chinook Salmon Savings Areas of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 031124287-4060-02; I.D. 090204B] received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11216. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Central Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 031124287-4060-02; I.D. 092004B] received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11217. A letter from the Director of Finance, U.S. Capitol Historical Society, transmitting the audited financial statements of the United States Capitol Historical Society for the year ended January 31, 2004, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1103, 1213, and 40 U.S.C. 193m–1; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11218. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report on the progress of activities regarding a housing demonstration project on or near the Coast Guard installation at Kodiak, Alaska, dated September 2004, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687(g)(4); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11219. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30418; Amdt. No. 3100] received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11220. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Regulations; Rules of Procedure Governing Cases Before the Office of Hearings and Appeals (RIN: 3245-AE92) received November 20, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

11221. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Br., Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Rulings and determination letters. (Rev. Proc. 2004-69) received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11222. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Br., Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Rulings and determination letters. (Rev. Proc. 2004-70) received November 19, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11223. A letter from the Inspector General, Coalition Provisional Authority, transmitting the combined Quarterly Report and Semiannual Report to the U.S. Congress by the Inspector General of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA-IG), responding to the requirements of Section 3001(i) of Title III of the 2004 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan (Pub. L. 108-106) and pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-452); jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 885. A bill to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, to reauthorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–793). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PUTNAM: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 866. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 114) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–794). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 5419. A bill to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Adminstration Organization Act to facilitate the reallocation of spectrum from governmental to commercial users; to improve, enhance, and promote the Nation's homeland security, public safety, and citizen activated emergency response capabilities through the use of enhanced 911 services, to further upgrade Public Safety Answering Point capabilities and related functions in receiving E-911 calls, and to support in the construction and operation of a ubiquitous and reliable citizen activated system; and to provide that funds received as universal service contributions under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 and the universal service support programs established pursuant thereto are not subject to certain provisions of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the Antideficiency Act, for a period of time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. considered and passed.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 5420. A bill to provide that funds received as universal service contributions under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 and the universal service support programs established pursuant thereto are not subject to certain provisions of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the Antideficiency Act, for a period of time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 5421. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from taking certain actions that would allow a publicly-owned treatment works to divert flows to bypass a portion of its treatment facility; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 528. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4818.

By Mr. EHLERS:

H. Con. Res. 529. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. LEE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MOORE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

H. Con. Res. 530. Concurrent resolution encouraging The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Greece to continue negotiations to determine a mutually acceptable official name for the FYROM, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. GALLEGLY):

H. Res. 867. A resolution expressing support for the work of the National Endowment for Democracy in Venezuela; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 97: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 235: Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 2068: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 2442: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WATT, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 3341: Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.
H.R. 3729: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3758: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 3965: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 4006: Ms. HERSETH.
H.R. 4156: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4367: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 4830: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4910: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 5193: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BELL, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MICA, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 5342: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 5374: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 5384: Mr. FEENEY.
H. Con. Res. 276: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. NADLER.
H. Con. Res. 392: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
H. Con. Res. 468: Mr. MOORE.
H. Con. Res. 517: Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FROST, Ms. LEE, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H. Res. 45: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Ms. HERSETH.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 11 by Ms. LEE on House Resolution 748: Jerry F. Costello and Rob Simmons.