

with them the tremendous potential of open ocean cage culture as a sustainable source of high protein seafood for the United States and the world, and the issues associated with advancing open ocean cage culture.

Mr. BENNETT. I am pleased to yield to the senior Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. KOHL. I, too, would also like to join in on the discussion of this matter.

Mr. INOUE. I thank my distinguished colleagues for yielding. Along with the increased demand for seafood, we have also witnessed the decline in natural fisheries. While we have, as a Nation, made great advances with land-based aquaculture to address the widening gap between seafood demand and supply, we are beginning to see the emerging potential of open ocean cage culture as a way to bolster supply without detrimental impacts on the marine environment. With the development of a viable open ocean cage aquaculture industry, we will have a valuable tool to assist our efforts to manage wild fisheries and ensure that United States consumers will have access to a range of high quality, environmentally responsible seafood products. I am proud to say that producers and the marine aquaculture research community in my State of Hawaii are among the leaders in the development of this new industry. To date, growers in Hawaii have demonstrated the commercial viability of open ocean cage culture for Hawaiian finfish and have small scale ventures that supply Hawaii as well as some mainland markets.

To move open ocean cage culture to the next level requires the refinement and transfer of finfish hatchery technology to the industry. The Oceanic Institute in Hawaii has been the leader in developing this technology but recently has encountered problems in scaling hatchery technology to a commercial level. To overcome these problems, this research organization has recently expressed a need to remove the nutritional and other constraints in the raising of finfish fingerlings destined for open ocean cages. This will involve some redirection of funds provided by this committee for the Oceanic Institute of Hawaii for a comprehensive aquaculture development research program. Specifically, there is a need to shift funds from more general feed issues to the myriad problems associated with raising fingerlings on a commercial scale for open ocean cages. I support such changes in the use of funds appropriated for the Oceanic Institute of Hawaii and seek your concurrence.

Mr. BENNETT. In developing a new industry, I fully understand the need to be flexible and recognize that all issues cannot be anticipated during the initial phases of a project. I fully concur with the request for flexibility in the use of the funds provided by this committee.

Mr. KOHL. I concur with my colleagues from Hawaii and Utah and en-

courage the Agricultural Research Service to work closely with the Oceanic Institute in utilizing funds appropriated for aquaculture development to specifically address finfish hatchery technology refinement and transfer to the industry.

Mr. INOUE. I thank my colleagues.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I wish to describe my amendment to the fiscal year 2006 Agriculture appropriations legislation. My amendment would extend the Milk Income Loss Contract, MILC, program for 2 years. It is imperative that we extend this crucial program for our dairy farmers that expires at the end of this month.

The MILC program provides a safety-net for farmers when the price of milk falls below a set price per hundredweight, or 100 pounds of milk, roughly 11 gallons. Dairy farmers in Pennsylvania, and across the country, are an integral component of our rural economy. In Pennsylvania alone, agriculture is our No. 1 industry with dairy being the largest sector composing over 40 percent of the industry. We need to ensure that dairy farmers, like most farmers in America, have the protection needed when the price they receive for their milk falls.

During the consideration of the 2002 farm bill, I coauthored this program to provide payments to dairy farmers when the price of Class I fluid milk falls below \$16.94 per hundredweight. This program applies to all dairy farmers in the United States, from my former home State of Kansas to Oregon to Georgia and all the way up to Maine.

When the milk prices are low, as they were in 2002 and part of 2003, the MILC program partially supplements dairy farm income to bridge the gap until prices recover. When the milk prices are strong, the program is dormant. This was the case for most of 2004 and 2005. However, one payment of 3 cents per hundredweight was made in June.

However, dairy economists forecast that the price of milk will fall in 2006 below the set price established in the MILC program. Thus, there is an urgency to extend this program to ensure that our dairy farmers continue to have the safety-net of the MILC program. If prices fall and the MILC program is not in place, our farmers will suffer tremendous losses.

I urge my fellow Senators to support this amendment and America's dairy farmers.

NOTICE OF INTENT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill, H.R. 2744, the Agriculture appropriations bill, the following amendment:

AMENDMENT NO. 1756

On page 173, after line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 7 _____. Notwithstanding the proclamation by the President dated September 8,

2005, or any other provision of law, the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (and the provisions of all other related Acts to the extent they depend upon a determination by the Secretary of Labor under section 3142 of such title, whether or not the President has the authority to suspend the operation of such provisions), shall apply to all contracts to which such provisions would otherwise apply that are entered into on or after the date of enactment of this Act, to be performed in the counties affected by Hurricane Katrina and described in such proclamation.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, in consultation with the Democratic manager of the bill, I now ask unanimous consent that all first-degree amendments to the pending Agriculture appropriations bill be filed at the desk no later than 4 o'clock tomorrow, Wednesday, with the exception of those managers' amendments that have been cleared by both managers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LORI CARPENTER AND CLAY COOPER—ANGELS IN ADOPTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Lori Carpenter and Clay Cooper of Reno, NV, who were recently honored as Angels in Adoption by the Congressional Coalition on Adoption.

Lori and her husband, Clay Cooper, have adopted three daughters and one son from foreign countries. All four children have come from countries with high levels of poverty and a great deal of political turmoil.

Lori and Clay have made it a priority to keep the children's heritage and culture an integral part of their lives. They share stories and nursery rhymes from the children's countries of origin, cook native foods, and put the children in touch with people from their country in an effort to keep their native languages alive. And all four children are thriving both academically and socially.

The Angels in Adoption program provides an opportunity for all Members of Congress to honor the good work of their constituents who have enriched the lives of foster children and orphans. And I am pleased to highlight

the extraordinary work of Lori Carpenter and Clay Cooper.

I salute the Carpenter-Cooper family and their richly deserved recognition as Angels in Adoption.

NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the 12th annual National Public Lands Day that is set to take place on Saturday, September 24, 2005. Across the Nation, nearly 100,000 people will come together on this day to get their hands dirty while protecting and improving our Nation's public lands. And today I would like to offer my heartfelt appreciation to every man, woman, and child that contributes to this vital campaign.

In Nevada, where nearly 87 percent of our lands are managed by Federal agencies, the relationship between the people and our public lands is tangible and real. For ranchers, hunters, farmers, hikers, miners, and every Nevadan that has driven a lonely dirt road in search of solitude, our public lands represent an irreplaceable resource. That is why programs like National Public Lands Day—that remind us that we all reap the rewards of good stewardship, and that we suffer together when our lands are mismanaged or abused—are so important.

Those individuals that will rise early in the morning on the 24th of this month to help with one of the more than 650 National Public Lands Day projects will be giving a gift of service to the local landscapes, to the local communities, and to people of the United States at large. I thank these volunteers, and the staff of the land management agencies who are tasked with the responsibility of protecting, managing, and maintaining these lands each and every day. Our public lands are one of the most important national legacies that we leave behind for future generations. Working together—at places like Lake Mead, Mount Charleston, Red Rock Canyon, Lake Tahoe, the Ruby Mountains, and the Black Rock Desert—we can make sure that this legacy is a strong one.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget

scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2005 budget through September 14, 2005. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2006 concurrent resolution on the budget, H. Con. Res. 95.

The estimates show that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$1.922 billion in budget authority and over the budget resolution by \$101 million in outlays in 2005. Current level for revenues is \$447 million above the budget resolution in 2005.

Since my last report dated July 28, 2005, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues: the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part V (P.L. 109-40); the Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-54); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58); the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59); the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109-61); and the Second Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109-62).

I ask unanimous consent to print the following in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 15, 2005.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2005 budget and are current through September 14, 2005. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the

technical and economic assumptions for fiscal year 2005 that underlie H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated July 28, 2005, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues:

Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part V (Public Law 109-40);

Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-54);

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58);

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109-59);

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (Public Law 109-61); and

Second Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (Public Law 109-62).

The effects of the actions listed above are detailed in the enclosed reports.

Sincerely,
DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosures.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005, AS OF SEPTEMBER 14, 2005

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution ¹	Current Level ²	Current level over/under (–) resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,996.6	1,994.7	–1.9
Outlays	2,023.9	2,024.0	0.1
Revenues	1,483.7	1,484.1	0.4
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays	398.1	398.1	0
Social Security Revenues	573.5	573.5	0

¹ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed the enactment of emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2005, in the amount of \$81.811 billion in budget authority and \$32.121 billion in outlays, which would be exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level excludes the emergency appropriations in P.L. 109-13 (see footnote 2 of Table 2), the budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

² Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
Note: * = less than \$50 million.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005, AS OF SEPTEMBER 14, 2005

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions:¹			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,484,024
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,109,476	1,070,500	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,298,963	1,369,221	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–415,912	–415,912	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	1,992,527	2,023,809	1,484,024
Enacted This Session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-14)	16	0	0
TANF Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-19)	81	45	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part II (P.L. 109-20)	15	0	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part III (P.L. 109-35)	3	0	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part IV (P.L. 109-37)	5	0	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part V (P.L. 109-40)	2	0	0
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)	0	0	40
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59)	1,562	8	0