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Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. BISHOP of Utah changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi and Mr. BOYD 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. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 627. I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote during rollcall No. 627. Had I been able to vote, I would have voted "yea" in support of the conference report on H.R. 3199, USA PATRIOT and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005.

Clearly, we are in a time of heightened awareness and in need of greater security in order to prevent another terrorist attack on our land. It is our duty as Representatives of our constituents and fellow Americans to see to it that we provide the resources that are necessary to help prevent such an attack.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include tabular and extraneous material on the further conference report to accompany H.R. 3010.

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3010, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 596, I call up the further conference report on the bill (H.R. 3010) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 596, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of December 13, 2005, at page H11348.)

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would just like to say to my colleagues and friends on the other side of the aisle to take a second look at this bill. I know that, in our first iteration, they did not give us any votes, but let me point out to you that if the bill were to fail, we would end up with a CR, a full year's CR, because you know we are not going home without something in this field.

These are important programs, over 500 of them. What would happen with a CR? Well, there would be $800 million less for student aid, $278 million less for innovation and improvement programs, $178 million less for higher education programs, $94 million less for title I programs and $84 million less for special education programs. That would be a disastrous result that I do not think any of us on either side of the aisle would want to happen.

In addition, if we were to go to a CR, if this bill were to fail, LIHEAP funding would be reduced by $298 million, with no contingency for extreme weather. Community Services Block Grant would be cut $317 million. National Institutes of Health would be cut $198 million, with 200 fewer research grants.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to all my colleagues that this is not something we want to make as a Christmas gift to the American people, a CR on this bill. This bill is a good bill. It reflects good management of what we had to work with.

I might say at the outset that there are no earmarks in the bill, none, for anyone, either side or any person. Absolutely no earmarks, and no earmarks for the Senate either. But I want to tell you what happened to the earmarked money, because we had $1 billion in the bill that originally passed the House back early on. Of that money, $100 million is going to title I to help our schools; $100 million is going to special education State grants to help the programs that help the disadvantaged students.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, $250 million is going to NIH for research, and we recognize that the challenge is great in that field to research medical issues. There is $317 million for Community Services Block Grant, and these help people with limited means. There is $176 million in LIHEAP and $66 million for community health centers, and community health centers obviously provide a place for people who do not have a family doctor and have limited means. It gives them a place to go. So these are good programs. These are good uses of the money, and I think we all understand that in this time of tight budgets and tight resources, we have to set priorities. In so doing, we set the priorities I just outlined rather than to go into earmarks.

I want to say at the outset that this program is $1.4 billion under 2005, and there is no increase from the bill we had 2 weeks ago. How did we manage to meet these program needs? We did it by managing carefully. We looked at the programs and the funds that were available.

I want to point out to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that I do not think you want to go home and tell people in the education field that you voted against an increase, let me emphasize, an increase of $100 million over last year in title I. I do not think you want to tell the parents and families of children with special needs that you voted against an increase in special education of $100 million over last year. Head Start is up $6.8 million. Math and science partnerships, and we hear a lot about that today, these are up over last year. We have $100 million to develop teacher and principal programs, incentive programs, particularly at the elementary level.

TRIO and GEAR–UP, the President's budget had zero, and we put those back in because we think those are good programs. Again, they are well funded. Community health centers I mentioned are up $66 million. This is an important program. It is important in many communities, as is LIHEAP. Medicare modernization, we are rolling out the new program, and we have $980 million in this bill to assist in getting people informed to meet their desires in terms of prescription drugs. That would not be in a continuing resolution.

NIH is $107 million over the President's request. It is up this year $200-some million. People think of NIH being research at Bethesda. NIH is basically managing 40,000 grants going out to colleges, hospitals, medical services all over the country. I would guess that almost every Member has one or more research grants in his or her district that is funded out of NIH. That is very important, and we have an increase in that program. That is again part of the earmarked money, $28.6 billion.

Community Services Block Grant, a program that helps people get GEDs, is just one example of what is done with the community services. There are a whole host of things to help people with limited income and who need additional help.

In the Labor Department, we have $1.57 billion for Job Corps and $1.48 billion for dislocated workers.

How did we manage to increase a number of programs while at the same time keeping the total number under last year, $1.4 billion? Well, one of the ways that we have gotten the necessary funding to do the items that I mentioned in the way of increases was to eliminate 20 programs. We went through the whole list of programs, the 500, and said, Does this work? Is this a productive program?

The bill that left the House had about 48 programs terminated. The other body decided to put back some of those, but we still have 20 programs that have been discontinued or will be