1023 would establish the Corporation for Travel Promotion (Corporation) and the Travel Promotion Fund, both of which I support, and recognizes the need for the United States government to have an active role in promoting tourism to the U.S. In addition, it allows the collection of an entry fee through 2014 for foreign visitors to the U.S., including the Territories. However, S–1023 as currently written does not recognize the Territories, even though the majority of our visitors are foreign visitors and will be paying the assessed fee. Like a taxpayer who pays into a system, you should expect to get some benefit, and this is no different. I appreciate the gentlelady from Guam and Representative DELAHUNT for their colloquy in ensuring that the intent of this Congress in S–1023 is to include the Territories and ensure they receive the full benefits of the activities of the Corporation under this important legislation. Tourism is one of the major industries in our country and in the Northern Mariana and the Territories, it is our economic lifeline and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, while I support H.R. 1035, the ''Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Amendments Act of 2009,'' I rise to voice my most rigorous protest at its inclusion of S. 1023, the ''Travel Promotion Act of 2009.'' This legislation, which has not benefitted from proper consideration by the various committees of jurisdiction in this body, creates an unnecessary Corporation for Travel Promotion. In sharp contrast to my long-held view that private corporations can and should promote travel to the United States on their own, the Corporation for Travel Promotion, comprised of companies from the travel and tourism industry, will be the recipient of taxpayer funds to finance its operations. Admittedly, the Corporation will be required to match public sector funds with contributions from its members, but these matching contributions may be up to 80 percent in the form of goods and services, whose value is to be determined by the Corporation itself. This outrage underscores the deficient public oversight to which the Corporation will be subject, as well as the fundamental dearth in meaningful constraints placed on its operation under pending statute. Further illustration of this is the legislation's omission of a provision to prevent the Corporation from acting solely in the benefit of one constituent member, as well as no requirement that public funds appropriated to the Corporation be returned to the Treasury in the event they are not expended.

The questions of the Corporation's establishment, functioning, and funding aside, I feel S. 1023 neglects to consider the more basic reasons for declining travel to the United States. Anecdotal evidence suggests potential foreign visitors take issue with America's reputation of late, particularly in the wake of the Iraq War, and moreover are confused and very likely offended by the difficulties of obtaining a visa to this country and the unfriendly treatment when they arrive at its borders. We would do well to examine what must be done in order to rehabilitate our image internationally, as well as how to facilitate easier entry into this country, while maintaining a necessary degree of security. In short, simply creating a corporation to promote travel to the U.S. will not address the more essential elements of why fewer foreigners decide to come to our country as tourists.

Finally, I must also object to the apparent failure of this body to afford the Travel Promotion Act proper consideration under the auspices of regular order. I would note that during the 110th Congress, the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Homeland Security worked cooperatively to produce an amended version of this legislation for consideration by the full House. While I confess that bill was in no way perfect, it included much-needed improvements to the oversight and accountability measures applicable to the Corporation and, in my view, represented a more palatable alternative to the measure before us for consideration today.

In closing, I intend to vote in favor of H.R. 1035 but must voice my most rigorous protest at its inclusion of the Travel Promotion Act, legislation I find remarkably lacking in merit and deficient in due deliberation by this body.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 806.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2997, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 799, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 30, 2009, at page H10358.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 799, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. 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 conference report to accompany H.R. 2997.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

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

I am delighted to present the 2010 Agriculture-Food and Drug Administration appropriations conference report. I want to note for my colleagues that this is the earliest that an Agriculture appropriations conference report has come to the House floor since 1999.

This report represents a culmination of many months of hard work in both Houses of Congress. I want to offer my thanks to the ranking member, Congressman JACK KINGSTON, for his collaboration and input over these months, and I also want to say ''thank you'' to the minority and majority staff for all of their tireless work in this effort, a ''thank you'' to our ranking member, Mr. LEWIS, and a special ''thank you'' to Chairman OBEY for his counsel on this effort.

We have been busy all year. The subcommittee has held seven hearings so far, including two hearings with the Secretary of Agriculture, a hearing with the Acting Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration and another with the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services. We had a hearing on domestic nutrition programs, a hearing on the equivalency process for imported meat and poultry. We also had a hearing in which members discussed their priorities.

The fiscal year 2010 conference report before us, the culmination of the process, focuses on several key areas such as: supporting agricultural research, investing in rural communities, protecting public health, bolstering food nutrition programs and food aid, and conserving our natural resources. The final bill invests in these priorities and the agencies that can help us to meet them while making specific and sensible budget cuts where feasible.

The 2010 Agriculture-FDA appropriations conference report provides for $23.3 billion in funding, a 13 percent increase over 2009 levels, with major and responsible investments across the board.

In terms of protecting public health, the bill provides a substantial increase for the Food and Drug Administration—$306 million—to conduct more inspections of domestic and foreign food and medical products.

In addition, the bill fully funds the administration's request for the Food Safety and Inspection Service at the United States Department of Agriculture, providing over $1 billion for FSIS for the first time in history.

The appropriate funding of FDA and FSIS is not only a matter of public health and consumer safety, it is a matter of national and economic security. Not all of the dangers that threaten the health and safety of American families can be found in airports, border checkpoints or harbor containers.

Sometimes they lurk in our refrigerators and on our kitchen tables. We cannot afford to neglect our food safety system any longer, and I am pleased that we fund the FDA and the FSIS adequately in this bill.

With regards to nutrition, the bill provides $7.25 billion for WIC, the women, infants and children program, to serve our Nation's vulnerable populations and help those hit hardest by the economic crisis.

Our fundamental responsibility as legislators and as leaders, to say nothing of basic morality and fairness, demands that we do everything that we can to help Americans suffering right now from poverty and malnutrition. Each dollar we spend on nutrition here in this bill means food on the table for hungry families who are struggling.

The bill also includes $171 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, or CSFP, and expands assistance to seven new States: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Delaware, Utah, New Jersey, Georgia and Maine.

In addition, conferees agreed to extend the school lunch program for 1 year at the request of the Education and Labor Committee to ensure that the school lunch program remains operational and that schoolchildren will not go hungry.

The bill makes significant investments in agricultural research: $1.2 billion for the Agricultural Research Service, over $1.3 billion for the National Institute for Food and Agriculture, and among the key programs funded is $262.5 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, a competitive research program.

In addition, the report seeks to create new opportunities for growth in the Nation's small-town economies with rural development and conservation. The agreement provides $12 billion for the section 502 Guaranteed Single-Family Housing Loans and $164 million for the Rural Energy for America Program, just two of the important programs funded here to encourage rural development.

The bill addresses concerns raised on a bipartisan basis about the need to modernize the Farm Service Agency's information technology networks and databases in order to provide more effective and secure service for the agency's customers. It fully funds the request of $67.3 million for this work.

The conference report increases funding for key safety nets for our farmers, $257 million more in farm ownership loans and $676 million more in farm operating loans than the President's request.

This agreement includes $350 million for dairy assistance, $290 million to the Secretary of Agriculture to supplement producers' income and $60 million for purchasing surplus cheese and other dairy products to distribute to food banks.

The conference agreement also works to conserve America's natural resources and thus sustain our national prosperity. It includes approximately $1 billion for the Natural Resources Conservation Service to improve service in the field, conserve and protect the environment and upgrade aging dams at risk of catastrophic failure. It restores funding eliminated in the budget for the Resource Conservation and Development program and maintains the House position of keeping it in a separate account.

It funds the Commodity Futures Trading Commission above the President's request to better secure the markets from improper speculation. And it continues to protect our Nation's families and farmers from the dangers posed by unsafe processed poultry imports from overseas. Some of you may be familiar with the long debate we've had over processed poultry from China. From the very beginning, I have insisted that the question of processed Chinese poultry imports be taken as a public health issue that must not be entangled in trade discussions. This conference report language provides meaningful assurances that the public health will be protected and that adequate preventive measures will be taken to ensure poultry products from China are safe.

The final conference language firmly establishes that Chinese poultry imports must live up to American sanitary conditions before being shipped to the United States. This includes requiring new onsite audits, new onsite inspections and an increased level of port-of-entry reinspections. The language also requires USDA to report frequently to the Congress on the implementation of any rule authorizing China to export poultry products to the U.S. This will allow the Congress to monitor USDA's work in this area on a frequent basis.

In short, the new language ensures the USDA will perform the necessary inspection and monitoring functions to minimize possible food safety threats from Chinese processed poultry imports. I look forward to working with the Secretary as this process moves forward.

Finally, for all the important investments in this bill, we have also made responsible cuts where warranted. This report includes $194 million in cuts below 2009, more than $1 billion in cuts below the 2010 budget request, and $346 million in cuts below the 2010 House-passed bill.

Taken as a whole, I believe we have crafted responsible agriculture legislation that alleviates short-term suffering, encourages long-term growth, invests in our future and reflects our priorities as a Nation.

In closing, let me take a moment to thank the staff who have worked diligently to help to put this bill together. Subcommittee majority staff—Martha Foley, our clerk, Leslie Barrack, Matthew Smith, Jason Weller, Cliff Isenberg and Kerstin Millius have worked closely with David Gibbons on the minority staff. In addition, Brian Ronholm and Letty Mederos on my staff, and Merritt Myers and Meg Gilley from Mr. KINGSTON's staff have been of tremendous help to this subcommittee.

I urge you to support this bill.

AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2010
H.R. 2997 (H.Rept. 111-279)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS						
Production, Processing, and Marketing						
Office of the Secretary	5,174	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	+111
Office of Tribal Relations	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	+1,000
Executive Operations:						
Office of Chief Economist	10,651	16,732	12,982	13,032	13,032	+2,381
National Appeals Division	14,711	15,559	15,289	15,219	15,254	+543
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	9,054	9,436	9,436	9,436	9,436	+382
Office of Homeland Security	974	2,994	2,494	1,859	1,859	+885
Office of Advocacy and Outreach	---	3,000	3,000	---	1,700	+1,700
Office of the Chief Information Officer	17,527	63,579	48,541	63,579	61,579	+44,052
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	5,954	6,566	6,466	6,566	6,566	+612
Total, Executive Operations	58,871	117,866	98,208	109,691	109,426	+50,555
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	871	895	888	895	895	+24
Office of Civil Rights	21,551	23,922	23,922	23,422	23,922	+2,371
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	687	806	700	806	806	+119
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	(244,244)	(346,182)	(326,482)	(274,482)	(293,093)	(+48,849)
Payments to GSA	168,901	237,901	223,901	168,901	184,812	+15,911
Department of Homeland Security	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	---
Building operations and maintenance	61,843	94,781	89,081	92,081	94,781	+32,938
Hazardous materials management	5,100	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125	+25
Departmental administration	27,011	43,319	37,319	41,319	41,319	+14,308
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,877	3,968	3,968	3,968	3,968	+91
Office of Communications	9,514	9,922	9,722	9,722	9,722	+208
Office of the Inspector General	85,766	88,781	89,281	88,025	88,725	+2,959
Office of the General Counsel	41,620	44,651	43,601	43,551	43,551	+1,931
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics	609	895	620	895	895	+286
Economic Research Service	79,500	82,478	82,528	82,078	82,478	+2,978
National Agricultural Statistics Service	151,565	161,830	161,830	161,830	161,830	+10,265
Census of Agriculture	(37,265)	(37,908)	(37,908)	(37,908)	(37,908)	(+643)
Agricultural Research Service:						
Salaries and expenses	1,140,406	1,153,368	1,157,568	1,181,632	1,179,639	+39,233
Buildings and facilities	46,752	---	35,000	47,027	70,873	+24,121
Total, Agricultural Research Service	1,187,158	1,153,368	1,192,568	1,228,659	1,250,512	+63,354
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:						
Research and education activities	691,043	622,892	711,523	757,821	788,243	+97,200
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(11,880)	(11,880)	(11,880)	(11,880)	(11,880)	---
Extension activities	474,250	487,005	485,466	491,292	494,923	+20,673
Integrated activities	56,864	56,864	60,022	56,864	60,022	+3,158
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,222,157	1,166,761	1,257,011	1,305,977	1,343,188	+121,031
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	737	895	753	895	895	+158
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:						
Salaries and expenses	876,675	872,423	881,019	909,394	904,953	+28,278
Inspections (user fees) (leg. proposal) NA	---	(20,000)	---	---	---	---
Buildings and facilities	4,712	4,712	4,712	4,712	4,712	---
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	881,387	877,135	885,731	914,106	909,665	+28,278
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Marketing Services	86,711	90,848	90,848	90,848	91,148	+4,437
Standardization (user fees) (leg. proposal) NA	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(62,888)	(64,583)	(64,583)	(64,583)	(64,583)	(+1,695)
Permanent, Section 32	1,169,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	+131,000 M
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (transfer from section 32)	17,270	20,056	20,056	20,056	20,056	+2,786 M
Commodity purchases support system	(10,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(10,000)	---
Payments to states and possessions	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	---
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service program	1,347,203	1,496,821	1,496,821	1,496,821	1,487,121	+139,918

AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2010
H.R. 2997 (H.Rept. 111-279)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	40,342	41,964	41,964	41,564	41,964	+1,622
Limitation on inspection and weighing services	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	---
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	613	813	622	813	813	+200
Food Safety and Inspection Service	971,566	1,018,520	1,018,520	1,018,520	1,018,520	+46,954
Lab accreditation fees	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	6,314,235	6,608,619	6,699,886	6,774,866	6,850,135	+535,900
Farm Assistance Programs						
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	646	895	662	895	895	+249
Farm Service Agency:						
Salaries and expenses	1,170,273	1,253,777	1,248,777	1,603,777	1,253,777	+83,504
(Transfer from export loans)	(348)	(355)	(355)	(355)	(355)	(+7)
(Transfer from P.L. 480)	(2,736)	(2,812)	(2,812)	(2,812)	(2,812)	(+76)
(Transfer from ACIF)	(309,403)	(318,173)	(317,654)	(313,173)	(313,173)	(+3,770)
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts	(312,487)	(321,340)	(320,821)	(316,340)	(316,340)	(+3,853)
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,482,760)	(1,575,117)	(1,569,598)	(1,920,117)	(1,570,117)	(+87,357)
State mediation grants	4,369	4,369	4,000	4,369	4,369	---
Grassroot source water protection program	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
Dairy indemnity program	1,700	930	930	930	930	-770 M
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency	1,181,342	1,264,076	1,258,707	1,614,076	1,264,076	+82,734
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	(222,298)	(392,990)	(392,990)	(392,990)	(650,000)	(+427,702)
Guaranteed	(1,238,768)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+261,232)
Subtotal	(1,461,066)	(1,892,990)	(1,892,990)	(1,892,990)	(2,150,000)	(+688,934)
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	(575,095)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(1,000,000)	(+424,905)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(1,017,497)	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)	(1,500,000)	(+482,503)
Subsidized guaranteed	(269,986)	(144,467)	(144,467)	(144,467)	(170,000)	(-99,986)
Subtotal	(1,862,578)	(1,994,467)	(1,994,467)	(1,994,467)	(2,670,000)	(+807,422)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(3,940)	(2,000)	(3,940)	(2,000)	(3,940)	---
Conservation loans:						
Direct	---	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+75,000)
Guaranteed	---	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+75,000)
Subtotal	---	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans	---	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(+10,000)
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(60,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(3,427,584)	(4,109,457)	(4,151,397)	(4,149,457)	(5,083,940)	(+1,656,356)
Loan subsidies:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	12,715	16,034	16,034	16,034	26,520	+13,805
Guaranteed	4,088	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,550	+1,462
Subtotal	16,803	21,584	21,584	21,584	32,070	+15,267
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	67,804	33,180	33,180	33,180	47,400	-20,404
Unsubsidized guaranteed	25,336	26,910	26,910	26,910	35,100	+9,764
Subsidized guaranteed	37,231	20,312	20,312	20,312	23,902	-13,329
Subtotal	130,371	80,402	80,402	80,402	106,402	-23,969
Indian tribe land acquisition	248	---	---	---	---	-248
Conservation loans:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Direct	---	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	+1,065
Guaranteed	---	278	278	278	278	+278
Subtotal	---	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	+1,343

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans	---	793	793	793	793	+793
Individual Development Accounts	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Loan subsidies	147,422	109,122	104,122	104,122	140,608	-6,814
ACIF expenses:						
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	309,403	318,173	317,654	313,173	313,173	+3,770
Administrative expenses	7,920	7,920	7,920	7,920	7,920	---
Total, ACIF expenses	317,323	326,093	325,574	321,093	321,093	+3,770
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	464,745	435,215	429,696	425,215	461,701	-3,044
(Loan authorization)	(3,427,584)	(4,109,457)	(4,151,397)	(4,149,457)	(5,083,940)	(+1,656,356)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,646,087	1,699,291	1,688,403	2,039,291	1,725,777	+79,690
Risk Management Agency,						
Administrative and operating expenses	77,177	80,325	80,325	79,425	80,325	+3,148
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,723,910	1,780,511	1,769,390	2,119,611	1,806,997	+83,087
Corporations						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:						
Federal crop insurance corporation fund	6,582,945	7,502,601	7,502,601	7,502,601	7,502,601	+919,656 M
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses	11,106,324	13,878,054	13,878,054	13,878,054	13,878,054	+2,771,730 M
Hazardous waste management (limitation on expenses)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
Total, Corporations	17,689,269	21,380,655	21,380,655	21,380,655	21,380,655	+3,691,386
Total, Title I, Agricultural Programs	25,727,414	29,769,785	29,849,931	30,275,132	30,037,787	+4,310,373
(By transfer)	(312,487)	(321,340)	(320,821)	(316,340)	(316,340)	(+3,853)
(Loan authorization)	(3,427,584)	(4,109,457)	(4,151,397)	(4,149,457)	(5,083,940)	(+1,656,356)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(110,351)	(112,046)	(112,046)	(112,046)	(112,046)	(+1,695)
TITLE II - CONSERVATION PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	758	895	774	895	895	+137
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Conservation operations	853,400	867,197	874,397	949,577	887,629	+34,229
Watershed and flood prevention operations	24,289	---	20,000	24,394	30,000	+5,711
Watershed rehabilitation program	40,000	40,161	40,161	40,161	40,161	+161
Resource conservation and development	50,730	---	50,730	---	50,730	---
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	968,419	907,358	985,288	1,014,132	1,008,520	+40,101
Total, Title II, Conservation Programs	969,177	908,253	986,062	1,015,027	1,009,415	+40,238
TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development	646	895	660	895	895	+249
Rural Development:						
Rural development expenses:						
Salaries and expenses	192,484	195,987	193,987	207,237	201,987	+9,503
(Transfer from RHIF)	(460,217)	(468,593)	(468,593)	(468,593)	(468,593)	(+8,376)
(Transfer from RDLFP)	(4,853)	(4,941)	(4,941)	(4,941)	(4,941)	(+88)
(Transfer from RETLP)	(39,245)	(39,959)	(39,959)	(39,959)	(39,959)	(+714)
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts	(504,315)	(513,493)	(513,493)	(513,493)	(513,493)	(+9,178)
Total, Rural development expenses	(696,799)	(709,480)	(707,480)	(720,730)	(715,480)	(+18,681)
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Single family direct (sec. 502)	(1,121,488)	(1,121,488)	(1,121,488)	(1,226,501)	(1,121,488)	---
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(6,223,859)	(6,204,444)	(6,204,444)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(+5,776,141)
Subtotal, Single family	(7,345,347)	(7,325,932)	(7,325,932)	(13,226,501)	(13,121,488)	(+5,776,141)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(34,410)	(34,412)	(34,412)	(34,412)	(34,412)	(+2)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(69,512)	(69,512)	(80,000)	(69,512)	(69,512)	---
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,045)	(5,045)	(5,045)	(5,045)	(5,045)	---
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(129,090)	(129,090)	(129,090)	(129,090)	(129,090)	---
Multi-family housing credit sales	(1,447)	(1,448)	(1,448)	(1,448)	(1,448)	(+1)
Single family housing credit sales	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---

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Self-help housing land develop. (sec. 523)	(4,970)	(4,970)	(4,970)	(4,970)	(4,970)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(7,599,821)	(7,580,409)	(7,590,897)	(13,480,978)	(13,375,965)	(+5,776,144)
Loan subsidies:						
Single family direct (sec. 502)	75,364	40,710	40,710	44,522	40,710	-34,654
Unsubsidized guaranteed	79,043	89,624	89,624	172,800	172,800	+93,757
Subtotal, Single family	154,407	130,334	130,334	217,322	213,510	+59,103
Housing repair (sec. 504)	9,246	4,422	4,422	4,422	4,422	-4,824
Rental housing (sec. 515)	28,611	18,935	21,792	18,935	18,935	-9,676
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	8,082	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	-6,597
Multi-family housing credit sales	523	556	556	556	556	+33
Self-help housing land develop. (sec. 523)	82	---	---	---	---	-82
Total, Loan subsidies	200,951	155,732	158,589	242,720	238,908	+37,957
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	460,217	468,593	468,593	468,593	468,593	+8,376
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund program	661,168	624,325	627,182	711,313	707,501	+46,333
(Loan authorization)	(7,599,821)	(7,580,409)	(7,590,897)	(13,480,978)	(13,375,965)	(+5,776,144)
Rental assistance program:						
Rental assistance (Sec. 521)	891,112	1,080,042	968,612	968,612	968,612	+77,500
Eligible households (Sec. 502(c)(5)(D))	5,958	5,958	5,958	5,958	5,958	---
New construction (Sec. 515)	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	---
New construction (Farm Labor Housing)	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	---
Total, Rental assistance program	902,500	1,091,430	980,000	980,000	980,000	+77,500
Rural housing voucher program	4,965	4,965	4,965	18,000	16,400	+11,435
Multifamily housing revitalization program account	19,860	19,860	25,000	19,860	25,000	+5,140
Multifamily housing preservation revolving loans	2,889	1,791	1,791	1,791	1,791	-1,098
Total, Multifamily housing revitalization	27,714	26,616	31,756	39,651	43,191	+15,477
Mutual and self-help housing grants	38,727	38,727	45,000	38,727	41,864	+3,137
Rural housing assistance grants	41,500	41,500	45,500	41,500	45,500	+4,000
Farm labor housing program account:						
(Loan authorization)	(21,678)	(21,677)	(30,501)	(21,677)	(27,319)	(+5,641)
Loan subsidy	9,135	7,834	11,023	7,834	9,873	+738
Grants	9,134	9,134	11,500	9,134	9,873	+739
Total, Farm Labor Housing Program Account	18,269	16,968	22,523	16,968	19,746	+1,477
Rural community facilities program account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Community facility:						
Direct	(294,948)	(294,962)	(294,962)	(294,962)	(294,962)	(+14)
Guaranteed	(206,425)	(206,417)	(206,417)	(206,417)	(206,417)	(-8)
Total, Loan authorizations	(501,373)	(501,379)	(501,379)	(501,379)	(501,379)	(+6)
Loan subsidies and grants:						
Community facility:						
Direct	16,871	3,864	3,864	3,864	3,864	-13,007
Guaranteed	6,358	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	+268
Grants	20,373	20,373	20,373	20,373	20,373	---
Rural community development initiative	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256	---
Economic impact initiative grants	10,000	13,902	10,000	13,902	13,902	+3,902
Tribal college grants	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,972	---
Total, RCP Loan subsidies and grants	63,830	54,993	51,091	54,993	54,993	-8,837
Subtotal, grants and payments	162,326	152,188	164,114	152,188	162,103	-223
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,753,708	1,894,559	1,803,052	1,883,152	1,892,795	+139,087
(Loan authorization)	(8,122,872)	(8,103,465)	(8,122,777)	(14,004,034)	(13,904,663)	(+5,781,791)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Business Program Account:						
(Guaranteed business and industry loans)	(993,000)	(993,002)	(993,002)	(993,002)	(993,002)	(+2)
Loan subsidies and grants:						
Guaranteed business and industry subsidy	43,196	52,927	52,927	52,927	52,927	+9,731

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Grants:						
Rural business enterprise	38,727	38,727	38,727	38,727	38,727	---
Rural business opportunity	2,483	2,483	2,483	2,483	2,483	---
Delta regional authority	2,979	2,979	2,979	2,979	2,979	---
Total, RBP loan subsidies and grants	87,385	97,116	97,116	97,116	97,116	+9,731
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(33,536)	(33,536)	(33,536)	(33,536)	(33,536)	---
Loan subsidy	14,035	8,464	8,464	8,464	8,464	-5,571
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	4,853	4,941	4,941	4,941	4,941	+88
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	18,888	13,405	13,405	13,405	13,405	-5,483
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(33,077)	(33,077)	(33,077)	(33,077)	(33,077)	---
Rural cooperative development grants:						
Cooperative development	4,424	10,424	5,424	10,424	7,924	+3,500
Appropriate technology transfer for rural areas	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,800	2,800	+218
Cooperative research agreement	300	300	300	300	300	---
Value-added agricultural product market development	3,867	21,867	18,867	21,867	20,367	+16,500
Grants to assist minority producers	1,463	3,463	3,463	3,463	3,463	+2,000
Total, Rural Cooperative development grants	12,636	38,636	30,636	38,854	34,854	+22,218
Rural Microenterprise Investment Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	---	(51,522)	---	(51,522)	(11,710)	(+11,710)
Loan subsidy	---	11,000	---	11,000	2,500	+2,500
Grants	---	11,000	---	11,000	2,500	+2,500
Total, Rural Microenterprise Investment	---	22,000	---	22,000	5,000	+5,000
Rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants	8,130	---	---	---	---	-8,130
Renewable energy program(Rural energy for America)						
(Loan authorization)	(25,780)	(246,334)	(73,314)	(246,334)	(144,209)	(+118,429)
Loan subsidy	2,500	33,600	10,000	33,600	19,670	+17,170
Grants	2,500	34,530	12,000	34,530	19,670	+17,170
Total, Renewable energy program	5,000	68,130	22,000	68,130	39,340	+34,340
Biorefinery Assistance Program:						
(Loan authorization)	---	(48,884)	---	(48,884)	---	---
Loan subsidy	---	17,339	---	17,339	---	---
Total, Biorefinery Assistance Program	---	17,339	---	17,339	---	---
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	132,039	256,626	163,157	256,844	189,715	+57,676
(Loan authorization)	(1,085,393)	(1,406,355)	(1,132,929)	(1,406,355)	(1,215,534)	(+130,141)
Rural Utilities Service:						
Rural water and waste disposal program account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Direct	---	(1,022,163)	(1,022,163)	(1,022,163)	(1,022,163)	(+1,022,163)
Guaranteed	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	---
Total, Loan authorization	75,000	1,097,163	1,097,163	1,097,163	1,097,163	+1,022,163
Loan subsidies and grants:						
Subsidy and grants	537,278	---	---	---	---	-537,278
Direct subsidy	---	77,071	77,071	77,071	77,071	+77,071
Water and waste grants	---	464,228	464,228	469,228	469,228	+469,228
Solid waste management grants	---	3,441	3,441	3,441	3,441	+3,441
Water and waste financing revolving fund	497	497	497	497	497	---
Water well system grants	993	993	993	993	993	---
High energy cost grants	17,500	---	---	17,500	17,500	---
Rural water and waste disposal	---	---	10,038	---	---	---
Total, Water loan subsidies and grants	556,268	546,230	556,268	568,730	568,730	+12,462
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Electric:						
Direct, 5%	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
Direct, FFB	(6,500,000)	(6,500,000)	(6,500,000)	(6,500,000)	(6,500,000)	---
Guaranteed underwriting	---	---	---	(500,000)	(500,000)	(+500,000)
Subtotal, Electric	(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)	(7,100,000)	(7,100,000)	(+500,000)

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Telecommunications:						
Direct, 5%	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	---
Direct, Treasury rate	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---
Direct, FFB	(295,000)	(295,000)	(295,000)	(295,000)	(295,000)	---
Subtotal, Telecommunications	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(7,290,000)	(7,290,000)	(7,290,000)	(7,790,000)	(7,790,000)	(+500,000)
Loan subsidies:						
Telecommunications:						
Direct, Treasury rate	525	---	---	---	---	-525
Subtotal, Telecommunications	525	---	---	---	---	-525
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	39,245	39,959	39,959	39,959	39,959	+714
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	39,770	39,959	39,959	39,959	39,959	+189
(Loan authorization)	(7,290,000)	(7,290,000)	(7,290,000)	(7,790,000)	(7,790,000)	(+500,000)
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program:						
Loan authorizations:						
Broadband telecommunications	(400,487)	(531,699)	(400,000)	(531,699)	(400,000)	(-487)
Total, Loan authorizations	(400,487)	(531,699)	(400,000)	(531,699)	(400,000)	(-487)
Loan subsidies and grants:						
Distance learning and telemedicine:						
Grants	34,755	29,790	34,755	37,755	37,755	+3,000
Broadband telecommunications:						
Direct	15,619	38,495	28,960	38,495	28,960	+13,341
Grants	13,406	13,406	17,976	13,406	17,976	+4,570
Total, Loan subsidies and grants	63,780	81,691	81,691	89,656	84,691	+20,911
Broadband loans (rescission)	-6,404	---	---	---	---	+6,404
Total, Rural Utilities Service	653,414	667,880	677,918	698,345	693,380	+39,966
(Loan authorization)	(7,765,487)	(8,918,862)	(8,787,163)	(9,418,862)	(9,287,163)	(+1,521,676)
Total, Title III, Rural Development Programs	2,732,291	3,015,947	2,838,774	3,046,473	2,978,772	+246,481
(By transfer)	(504,315)	(513,493)	(513,493)	(513,493)	(513,493)	(+9,178)
(Loan authorization)	(16,973,752)	(18,428,682)	(18,042,869)	(24,829,251)	(24,407,360)	(+7,433,608)
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	610	813	623	813	813	+203
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Child nutrition programs	8,496,109	10,044,369	10,046,707	10,046,707	9,859,930	+1,363,821 M
Competitive grants	---	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Nutrition education	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	+1,000
Transfer from section 32	6,455,802	6,747,877	6,747,877	6,747,877	6,989,899	+534,097 M
Total, Child nutrition programs	14,951,911	16,797,246	16,799,584	16,801,584	16,855,829	+1,903,918
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	6,860,000	7,777,000	7,541,000	7,552,000	7,252,000	+392,000
Supplemental nutrition assistance program:						
Expenses	48,843,897	56,105,314	56,105,314	56,105,314	53,164,019	+4,320,122 M
Indian reservations (FDPIR)	114,914	112,656	112,656	112,656	112,797	-2,117 M
Reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	--- M
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico and Samoa	1,760,435	1,880,626	1,880,626	1,880,626	1,753,365	-7,070 M
The emergency food assistance program	250,000	253,250	253,250	253,250	248,000	-2,000 M
Total, Food stamp program	53,969,246	61,351,846	61,351,846	61,351,846	58,278,181	+4,308,935
Commodity assistance program:						
Commodity supplemental food program	160,430	162,818	180,000	162,818	171,409	+10,979
Farmers market nutrition program	19,800	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	+200
Emergency food assistance program	49,500	49,500	49,500	49,500	49,500	---
Emergency food program infrastructure grants	---	---	5,000	---	6,000	+6,000
Pacific island and disaster assistance	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	---
Total, Commodity assistance program	230,800	233,388	255,570	233,388	247,979	+17,179

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Nutrition programs administration	142,595	150,139	147,801	147,801	147,801	+5,206
Total, Food and Nutrition Service	76,154,552	86,309,619	86,095,801	86,086,619	82,781,790	+6,627,238
Total, Title IV, Domestic Food Programs	76,155,162	86,310,432	86,096,424	86,087,432	82,782,603	+6,627,441
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS						
Foreign Agricultural Service						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	165,436	180,367	177,136	180,367	180,367	+14,931
(Transfer from export loans)	(4,985)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(+1,480)
Total, Salaries and expenses program level	(170,421)	(186,832)	(183,601)	(186,832)	(186,832)	(+16,411)
Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts:						
Title II - Commodities for disposition abroad:						
Program level	(1,225,900)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)	(+464,100)
Appropriation	1,225,900	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	+464,100 150
Salaries and expenses:						
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	2,736	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812	+76
Subtotal	2,736	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812	+76
Total, Public Law 480:						
Program level	(1,225,900)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)	(+464,100)
Appropriation	1,228,636	1,692,812	1,692,812	1,692,812	1,692,812	+464,176
Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses):						
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):						
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	4,985	6,465	6,465	6,465	6,465	+1,480
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	348	355	355	355	355	+7
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account	5,333	6,820	6,820	6,820	6,820	+1,487
McGovern-Dole international food for education and child nutrition program grants	100,000	199,500	199,500	199,500	209,500	+109,500 150
Total, Title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs	1,499,405	2,079,499	2,076,268	2,079,499	2,089,499	+590,094
(By transfer)	(4,985)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(+1,480)
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Food and Drug Administration						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	2,038,984	2,337,656	2,337,656	2,337,656	2,344,656	+305,692
Prescription drug user fee act	(510,665)	(578,162)	(578,162)	(578,162)	(578,162)	(+67,497)
Medical device user fee act	(52,547)	(57,014)	(57,014)	(57,014)	(57,014)	(+4,467)
Animal drug user fee act	(15,260)	(17,280)	(17,280)	(17,280)	(17,280)	(+2,020)
Generic animal drug user fees	(4,831)	(5,106)	(5,106)	(5,106)	(5,106)	(+275)
Tobacco product user fees	---	---	(235,000)	(235,000)	(235,000)	(+235,000)
Subtotal (including user fees)	(2,622,267)	(2,995,218)	(3,230,218)	(3,230,218)	(3,237,218)	(+614,951)
New User Fees (Legislative proposals)(NA):						
Generic drug user fees	---	(36,000)	---	---	---	---
Food and Feed Export Certification	---	(4,152)	---	---	---	---
Reinspection fees	---	(25,848)	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, New User fees (NA)	---	(66,000)	---	---	---	---
Food Facility Registration and Inspection	---	(75,000)	---	---	---	---
Mammography clinics user fees (outlay savings)	(19,318)	(19,318)	(19,318)	(19,318)	(19,318)	---
Export and color certification	(10,300)	(10,400)	(10,400)	(10,400)	(10,400)	(+100)
Buildings and facilities	12,433	12,433	12,433	12,433	12,433	---
Total, Food & Drug Administration (w/user fees)	(2,664,318)	(3,037,369)	(3,272,369)	(3,272,369)	(3,279,369)	(+615,051)
Total, Food and Drug Administration	2,051,397	2,350,089	2,350,089	2,350,089	2,357,089	+305,692

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INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/	146,000	160,600	160,600	177,000	168,800	+22,800
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(49,000)	(54,500)	(54,500)	(54,500)	(54,500)	(+5,500)
Total, Title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	2,197,397	2,510,689	2,510,689	2,527,089	2,525,889	+328,492
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Denali Commission	434	---	---	---	---	-434
Section 32 (rescission)	-293,530	-43,000	-52,000	-52,000	-52,470	+241,060
Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and and facilities (rescission)	---	-49,885	---	---	---	---
Nat'l Center for Natural Products Research (Sec. 725)	3,497	---	---	3,497	3,497	---
Hawaii APHIS facility (Sec. 726)	469	---	---	2,600	2,600	+2,131
Hardwoods Trees (Sec. 728)	794	---	---	800	800	+6
Hunger Fellowships (Sec. 731)	2,347	---	2,500	3,000	3,000	+653
Market development (WI, VT) (Sec. 732)	1,877	---	1,408	3,000	3,000	+1,123
Carbon Inventory and Accounting System	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	+1,000
International Food Protection Training Institute	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	+1,000
Rural Community Out Migration	---	---	---	499	499	+499
Food-borne Illness Health Registry	---	---	200	---	200	+200
Food Aid Products	---	---	---	4,000	4,000	+4,000
Food Bank Infrastructure	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
Graham Avenue business improvement district (Sec. 732)	94	---	---	---	---	-94
Geographic Disadvantaged	---	---	---	2,600	2,600	+2,600
Product Access	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000
Durum Wheat	---	---	---	4,000	3,000	+3,000
Kansas Farm Bureau Foundation	---	---	---	250	250	+250
Specialty market (Sec. 732)	338	---	---	350	350	+12
Limit Environmental Quality Incentives program	-270,000	-250,000	-270,000	-250,000	-270,000	---
Limit Agriculture management assistance (sec.1524)	---	-5,000	---	---	---	---
Limit wildlife habitat incentives program	---	-43,000	---	---	---	---
Limit farmland protection program	---	-30,000	---	---	---	---
Limit Section 32 (Sec. 723)	-52,470	---	---	---	---	+52,470
Limit fruit and vegetable program (Sec. 723)	-49,000	---	---	-76,000	-76,000	-27,000
Limit healthy forests reserve program	---	-5,000	---	---	---	---
Limit Wetlands Reserve program	---	-184,000	---	---	---	---
Limit Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention program	---	-30,000	---	---	---	---
Limit National Clean Plant Network	---	-5,000	---	---	---	---
Limit Dam Rehab	-165,000	-30,000	-165,000	-165,000	-165,000	---
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (rescission)	---	---	-11,000	---	-11,000	-11,000
W&W Alaska Village (rescission)	---	---	-25,008	---	---	---
At risk supper program	---	---	---	---	1,000	+1,000
Methamphetamine inhibitor grant program	---	---	2,000	---	1,000	+1,000
Dairy	---	---	---	---	350,000	+350,000
H1N1 program	---	---	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Total, Title VII, General provisions	-820,150	-674,885	-514,900	-510,404	-193,674	+626,476
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS						
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008 (PL 110-252)						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Foreign Agricultural Service						
Public Law 480 Title II Grants (emergency)	395,000	---	---	---	---	-395,000 150
DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY SUPPLEMENTAL (PL 110-329)						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
General Provision						
Sec.20001. Bill Emerson humanitarian trust (emergency)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000

AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2010
H.R. 2997 (H.Rept. 111-279)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
AMERICAN RECOVERY & REINVESTMENT ACT, 2009 (PL 111-5)						
TITLE I - AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, & RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Department of Agriculture	11,329,500	---	---	---	---	-11,329,500
Rural Housing Service Loan authorizations	(11,472,000)	---	---	---	---	(-11,472,000)
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009 (PL 111-32)						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Foreign Agricultural Service						
Public Law 480 Title II Grants (emergency)	700,000	---	---	---	---	-700,000 150
Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund (emergency)	71,270	---	---	---	---	-71,270
Loan authorization	(810,201)	---	---	---	---	(-810,201)
Total, Other appropriations	12,505,770	---	---	---	---	-12,505,770
Grand total	120,966,466	123,919,720	123,843,248	124,520,248	121,230,291	+263,825
Appropriations	(108,760,630)	(124,012,605)	(123,931,256)	(124,572,248)	(121,293,761)	(+12,533,131)
Emergency Appropriations	(12,505,770)	---	---	---	---	(-12,505,770)
Rescissions	(-299,934)	(-92,885)	(-88,008)	(-52,000)	(-63,470)	(+236,464)
(By transfer)	(821,787)	(841,298)	(840,779)	(836,298)	(836,298)	(+14,511)
(Loan authorization)	(32,683,537)	(22,538,139)	(22,194,266)	(28,978,708)	(29,491,300)	(-3,192,237)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(159,351)	(166,546)	(166,546)	(166,546)	(166,546)	(+7,195)

1/ FY 2009 CFTC funding of $146M and Senate's FY 2010 recommendation of $177M was provided in the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act.

RECAPITULATION

Title I - Agricultural programs	25,727,414	29,769,785	29,849,931	30,275,132	30,037,787	+4,310,373
Mandatory	(18,877,239)	(22,701,641)	(22,701,641)	(22,701,641)	(22,701,641)	(+3,824,402)
Discretionary	(6,850,175)	(7,068,144)	(7,148,290)	(7,573,491)	(7,336,146)	(+485,971)
Title II - Conservation programs (discretionary)	969,177	908,253	986,062	1,015,027	1,009,415	+40,238
Title III - Rural development programs (discretionary)	2,732,291	3,015,947	2,838,774	3,046,473	2,978,772	+246,481
Title IV - Domestic food programs	76,155,162	86,310,432	86,096,424	86,087,432	82,782,603	+6,627,441
Mandatory	(68,921,157)	(78,144,092)	(78,146,430)	(78,146,430)	(75,128,010)	(+6,206,853)
Discretionary	(7,234,005)	(8,166,340)	(7,949,994)	(7,941,002)	(7,654,593)	(+420,588)
Title V - Foreign assistance and related programs (discretionary)	1,499,405	2,079,499	2,076,268	2,079,499	2,089,499	+590,094
Title VI - Related agencies and Food and Drug Administration (discretionary)	2,197,397	2,510,689	2,510,689	2,527,089	2,525,889	+328,492
Title VII - General provisions (discretionary)	-820,150	-674,885	-514,900	-510,404	-193,674	+626,476
Other appropriations (discretionary)	12,505,770	---	---	---	---	-12,505,770
Total	120,966,466	123,919,720	123,843,248	124,520,248	121,230,291	+263,825

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1700

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I want to tell a story about Kika de la Garza who at one time was chairman of the Ag Committee. Chairman de la Garza came down to Georgia and visited the Kings Bay nuclear submarine plant. At that time, as it still is, our nuclear submarine plant was a marvel of technology and was really a floating and submerged fortress that was one of the most powerful weapons on the globe today.

He asked the captain, Tell me about this nuclear generator. Well, the generator goes on and on, and of course nuclear is a very powerful source of fuel. He said, Well, what would make you turn the submarine around? If the nuclear generation can make this submarine go all over the globe without stopping, without ever having to stop to refuel, what makes you go back to port? And the captain of the nuclear submarine looked at the chairman of the Agriculture Committee with some amazement and amusement and said, Well, Mr. Chairman, we turn around when we run out of food. That's a very profound statement. It's something that as we debate this bill, I think we should be aware of.

Our agricultural policies can be a little peculiar, can be a little bit difficult to follow, and can be open to a lot of criticism, but our food policy works. We have a large food supply, an abundant food supply at very low prices. Indeed, when you go into a grocery store, you complain if you can't get fruit 12 months a year or if the milk isn't at a good price or whatever it is. We have a good food policy in America and, as a result, we spend more time talking about obesity than we do hunger. So I think all Members should be very appreciative of the Ag appropriations conference report. We all support it in some fashion, sometimes not necessarily casting a vote ''yes,'' but the vote, nonetheless, isn't indicative of how we feel about the importance of agriculture.

I have some concerns about this bill. We have worked very closely as a subcommittee. We've had a lot of hearings. The chairwoman is a very vigorous, energized member and has a lot of passion on lots of different issues. We have a lot of great agreements and a lot of disagreements on some things that she feels passionately about and some things I feel passionately about. As she has mentioned, we both have very strong staffs on the majority and on the minority side. We're very appreciative of that, and I think we have got a good ag family. My concerns about this bill though, Mr. Speaker, focus on the spending levels.

This bill was higher than last year when it left the House, and now it's again higher, now that it's come back to the House from the Senate. The bill is nearly 14 percent higher than it was last year. The discretionary spending level is $23.3 billion, and it's about $2.8 billion over last year's level. The mandatory spending is 11 percent higher than 2009. Combined, the mandatory and the discretionary spending levels are about 12 percent higher than last year. I'm concerned about that because, you know, food prices haven't gone up that much.

Think about Social Security. Our seniors will not be receiving a COLA this year because, among other things, Social Security is based on inflation, which has a reflection of food. So they are scheduled not to receive a COLA, and yet people on food stamps are going to get a huge increase. I find that bothersome. If we look at some of the individual accounts, I could tick them off. But I would just say, if you look at some things, why is the spending up so high?

Well, take broadband. Broadband has about $4 million in it this year, yet in the stimulus package which was passed—the stimulus package which was financed not on tax dollars but on borrowed dollars and printed dollars. It's a package that our children's children will be paying for. In that package, the Rural Utility Service received $2.5 billion, not to mention another $2.5 billion—actually, about $3 billion—that was in another account that the Department of Commerce will be funding. None of that has been spent yet. So we've got $6 billion to $7 billion in broadband that came out of the stimulus bill that has not been used, yet this bill gives them another $4.5 billion. That defies common sense.

Food stamps, this bill has $4.3 billion more than 2009. Half of the mandatory spending is in food stamps, $58.3 billion. But in the stimulus bill, food stamps received a $19 billion slug of money. It wasn't because of an increase in food prices. It was allegedly because of new enrollment or anticipated new enrollment. But this bill still gives food stamps an increase. It's ironic, because one of the things this bill also does in reaction to falling milk prices is it gives the dairy farmers more money. So we're giving people who get food stamps an increase.

This bill does not fund Social Security, but just to think about this in a sequence, Social Security recipients do not get an increase; food stamp recipients do get an increase because of a rise in food costs and dairy farmers get money because of falling dairy prices. That's not consistent. I think we could do better than that.

Food for Peace gets $1.69 billion. That's an increase of $462 million on top of what they just got in the stimulus bill of $700 million. I don't think that is justified at this point in time. So I have some real concerns about our spending. Keep in mind that the Obama administration will have the historical record of the highest deficit in the history of the United States Congress, three times as high as the highest deficit in the history of the United States. I want to repeat that. The Obama-Pelosi deficit will be $1.5 trillion this year. That's three times as high as the highest deficit in the history of the United States of America.

Now, we had an opportunity to save some money. We had an opportunity to save $150 million, but instead, what we did in the conference report was air-drop five new pilot programs: a summer food program for $85 million; equipment assistance program, $25 million; WIC breast-feeding outreach at about $5 million; nutrition outreach for day care, $8 million; and direct certification expansion of $25 million. These programs may have some merit. Perhaps we can easily get these programs passed by Members of the House and Members of the Senate, but they did not come through the authorizing committee. They did not come through the Ag Committee. They were not debated. There were not hearings on it. They were air-dropped in this committee, and I'm not convinced that the administration formally asked for them.

There was a lot of discussion about these so-called pilot programs. But why not give the money back to the taxpayers? Why not say, Okay, we have got $150 million. Let's not go out and create new programs because we know what happens to new programs. Ronald Reagan said it best. He said, If you don't believe in eternal life, try killing a Federal program. It's impossible. You find out how many people have a brother-in-law who works for the particular agency anytime you try to kill any program whatsoever.

So I'm very concerned about the spending of the Obama-Pelosi team, and it has less to do with the Ag appropriations bill but much more to do with the direction of Congress. So my worry about this bill was really tied into a bigger picture of spending.

As I said, I think we've done a good job this year. We've worked hard on a lot of things. Many of these accounts are things that I would fight for and I would certainly support 100 percent of what we're doing with them. But I am concerned about the big picture, because when I talk about that big Pelosi-Obama deficit of $1.5 trillion, that doesn't even talk about the $1.29 trillion health care bill that we will be facing soon, which I would say that even if you think a public option is great, if you think that the government who brought us Cash for Clunkers can run health care, you've still got to step back and say, But can you afford it?

So as we look at these appropriations bills, I think more and more people in America are saying, You know what? You Republicans spent too much money, but doggone it if it's not on supercharge right now. You've got to do something about it.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I'll reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, just to set the record straight on one or two

items, as the gentleman from Georgia knows, the difference between a little over 11 percent and a little over 13 percent comes from the $350 million allocation for U.S. dairy farmers. Now, I don't know if the gentleman has dairy farmers in his district, but North, South, East and West, the dairy industry is collapsing.

Now, it may be that you and your side of the aisle would like to see the dairy industry collapse. We pay for it. It's within the allocation, in addition to which we thought it was the right thing to do in order to deal with small farmers, people who are on their knees with regard to the dairy industry, and essentially because of what happened in China. If the truth be known, it is that given the tainted product in China, we were exporting—we were doing a voluminous export business to China. Because the product was tainted, the Chinese were not buying their product because it killed their kids. So they are not buying milk, and our dairy farmers are suffering as a result of that.

Now, I happen to believe it is an appropriate responsibility for our government to look at what was happening to the U.S. dairy farmers and to provide them with assistance, and the gentleman knows what that is.

In addition to this, one additional point. We keep hearing about air-dropping. You know, it sounds good, and maybe the view is that if you continue to repeat it often enough, it will somehow in some way catch on. There was no such thing as air-dropping anything into this bill. As a matter of fact, as far as I know, Education and Labor is an authorizing committee. This went through the authorizing committee, and essentially, as I said in my opening remarks, conferees—House, Senate, Democrat, Republican—agreed to extend for 1 year the child nutrition program because it isn't ready to move to reauthorization yet. And what would that cut off if we did not, if we did not extend it under this bill? It would mean the school breakfast program, the school lunch program.

I know several years ago folks on the other side of the aisle thought it was a good idea to end the school lunch program. I think probably on a bipartisan basis these days no one believes that we should end these nutrition programs. So nothing was air-dropped. It was vetted by the committee, supported by Chairs and ranking members, both sides of the aisle, House and Senate, and essentially what we did, at no cost within this allocation, was to extend this program for a year.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA).

Mr. HINOJOSA. Thank you, Madam Chair, for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Congressional Rural Housing Caucus, I rise in strong support of the Agriculture appropriations conference report for fiscal year 2010. It goes a long way to improving the affordability, availability, and quality of housing in rural America.

On April 2, 2009, several of my colleagues and I sent a letter to Chairwoman ROSA DELAURO and to Ranking Member JACK KINGSTON from Georgia encouraging them to provide significant funding for several rural housing programs. I am pleased with the amount of funding each of these have received and look forward to providing additional funding to some of those that were kept at the fiscal year 2009 appropriations level.

Mr. Speaker, rural America needs our help. Our rural constituents, their families and their communities need our support. This conference report will improve the quality of life in rural America, an area of the country that was neglected for quite some time.

I want to thank Chairwoman ROSA DELAURO and Ranking Member JACK KINGSTON of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture for finding and for providing the ways and means to improve the affordability, availability and quality of housing in rural America. I also want to thank Chairman OBEY and Ranking Member LEWIS for bringing this conference report to the floor. I applaud you for your efforts and thank you for this conference report. I look forward to continuing to work with all of you to increase funding in future fiscal years for programs that help rural America.

I urge all my colleagues to support this conference report that will bring much-needed help to our neighbors in rural America.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make the point that an earmark that has not been vetted by the subcommittee, not been voted on by the full committee and appears in a conference report is an air-dropped earmark. In this case, the Education and Labor Committee debated these, but they never voted on it. And if they did vote on it, we could have had the vote on the House floor on suspension.

□ 1715

Maybe we could say it's an unauthorized earmark, but it did not come through the House, did not come through the Senate. It appeared in conference committee. And as my friend knows, I have been very steadfast and maybe the only Republican to constantly compliment the majority on a very good job of reducing the number of earmarks. In fact, I have said that at the subcommittee level, at the full committee level, and at the conference committee level. So credit where credit is due. But I really think on this one these things have been air dropped because they did not come through our committee and they did not come through the Senate. Maybe there's a better word than ''air dropped,'' but they were not voted on by the committee.

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

Ms. DELAURO. I am happy to yield 3 minutes to a member of the committee and former member of the committee, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank Chairwoman DELAURO for her excellent work on this bill and the open and bipartisan process that yielded it, and the ranking member, Mr. KINGSTON of Georgia, for his great work always.

I rise in support of this measure because it truly undergirds the four pillars of U.S. agriculture: food, forestry, fiber, and, the most recent, fuel to help America become energy independent.

The American people know that in the area of nutrition truly the funding in this bill, especially for those who are out of work and their families, is extraordinarily important. The Commodity Supplemental Food Program will be expanded to seven States, and we really have no choice in this and the other programs in the bill to try to help the American people weather this really terrible economy. The Special Nutritional Assistance Program and the Women, Infants and Children food program are essentials. They're not frills. They're not unnecessary.

I am particularly pleased that through the Department of Agriculture, and through this measure and the leadership of the chairwoman, that community gardening and hunger-free communities are highlighted so that people become involved in the production of their own food to try to alleviate some of the growing want across the country. These are really very important and they really work.

In the area of rural development, we know that energy independence has to be our future, and agriculture has a rare opportunity to become a part of the green revolution. Really this initiative started with Congress. It really didn't start with USDA. Some of the folks over there have seen the light, and we know that the farmers of our country have to help our Nation transition in this new millennium to an energy-independent future.

In terms of sustainable agriculture, I again want to compliment the chairwoman for the growing efforts in the Urban and Sustainable Agriculture arena to help a whole new generation of American farmers reinvent American agriculture. If you look at our imports, they've increased from $43 billion in food in 1997 to over $85 billion today. They've doubled. In our Nation we can produce our own food. What are we doing? The Agricultural Research Service has ways and means to help us invest and invent new growing platforms in this country to recapture these markets 12 months out of the year. So sustainable farming is given a real boost in this bill.

And I want to praise Chairwoman DELAURO again for her steadfast leadership on this and so many other areas, including food safety, to produce a fair and honest bill that maintains a leadership role for American agriculture and protects the health and safety of our citizens while investing in very important conservation and development

tools for rural America and for a sustainable ecosystem. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Ms. DELAURO. I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. I thank the chairwoman for yielding time to me.

I rise in strong support of the Agriculture appropriations conference report. I'm really proud that I think I'm the only member of the committee who sits in the Western United States, where an awful lot of our agriculture in this country comes from. And one of the things I've learned about being on this committee, in the regular authorization committee, is that there is probably no other subject matter that touches every part of the United States as much as the Department of Agriculture. One of the oldest departments in government, essentially touching all the cultures and all of the qualities of rural America.

And in a very urbanized country right now, it's important that we think about rural America because that's the part of America that feeds us and in many cases feeds much of the world. The food and fiber produced in this country is the lifeblood of our Nation. This bill continues the focus on the needs of all Americans, both rural and urban.

Just a few of the things I am very keen on is that I don't think we can stay ahead of the rest of the world in any field unless we commit our best brains and talent to it. The best resources of America are intellectual resources. So you apply those intellectual resources to research, staying ahead of the curve. I am fortunate to represent ''the salad bowl of the United States,'' the Salinas Valley in Monterey County. The production of agriculture there in just one county is about $4 billion, and it's about 85 different crops. And those crops are what we call fresh crops. That means they go from the field to your fork. And we need to make sure we have all the research that's necessary to make those things fresh and safe for you.

I am also keen on this committee because this is the committee that's in charge of putting the funds in for school nutrition programs and all the other kinds of nutrition programs, food stamps and the WIC program, Women, Infants, and Children. And these are the nutrition programs that are so essential to getting the right start and a healthy start not only in the beginning of life but for every day in our schools. And we have a lot of work to do in that area.

I'd also like to thank the chairwoman because she has been very involved in plusing-up the Buildings and Facilities Account in order to advance some of these important construction projects that would allow research to continue. I have a very active agriculture research station in Salinas, and it's leading the way on crop improvement protection.

So I appreciate what both Mr. KINGSTON and Ms. DELAURO have done in bringing this bill and the conference report to us today, and I would strongly urge that all our Members support this. This is going to appropriate money to keep the Department of Agriculture and Food and Drug and safety going for another year with conditions that I think are very meaningful for this year in the United States.

It's a good bill and it deserves support. A lot of hard work went into it, and I thank them for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Agriculture Appropriations Conference Report for fiscal year 2010.

Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member KINGSTON are to be commended for the product they helped craft. As a member of the Subcommittee I know that there are differences in ideas and I appreciate the Chairwoman's efforts to have open debate.

Mr. Speaker—the food and fiber produced in this country is the lifeblood of our nation. This bill continues to focus on the needs of all Americans, both rural and urban.

It is imperative that we continue to fund priority areas such and research, food safety, nutrition programs and pest detection—just to name a few—that are important to the nation as well as my constituents on California's Central Coast.

I am fortunate to represent the Salad Bowl of the World, the Salinas Valley in Monterey County, that has a production value for agriculture of almost $4 billion last year, according to Eric Lauritzen, our County Agriculture Commissioner.

We grow primarily for a fresh market, and the investments made in this bill for research, pest detection and food safety are paramount to the growers because without them they couldn't do business.

Agricultural research is an everyday job for many in the Salinas Valley, and the Agriculture Research Service's Research Station in Salinas is leading the way in crop improvement and protection.

Every day, the station's researchers are making agriculture better for all of us. From organics, verticillium wilt and vine mealy bug research to methyl bromide alternatives and treatments for postharvest pest control on perishable commodities, Salinas is leading the charge to keep our food supplies healthy and safe.

The Chairwoman and I have discussed at length many times the need to plus-up the Buildings and Facilities Account in order to advance some of these important construction projects.

I appreciate the gentlewoman's efforts to increase the B&F this year and look forward to working with you in the future to find a solution so we can get shovels in the ground for many of these vital research facilities.

Having the largest fresh production capacity in the world, my growers know how important food safety is. They have already invested millions of dollars in their own resources to provide safe and wholesome food to the nation and the world.

I also appreciate the gentlewoman's efforts to help FDA improve the safety of domestic and imported food by adding $306 million above the investment we made 2009.

It is time that FDA receives necessary resources to perform time-critical inspections when dealing with the fresh market.

No less important than food safety is pest detection. I am especially glad this conference agreement bolstered the APHIS account in this area. We have in recent outbreaks that strong pest detection program that prevent outbreaks of invasive species in the first place is the most cost-effective way to deal with pests and diseases that are not native to our country.

Finally I would be remiss not to mention the investment made in this conference report for nutrition. In a country as bountiful as ours, it is unacceptable that so many still go to bed hungry.

This conference report includes a one-year extension for the child nutrition program authorities and has reinvested $150 million in savings back into the child nutrition programs to fund select administration and committee priorities for reducing childhood hunger and improving child nutrition, building program capacity and improving program access and program performance.

Thank you Chairwoman DELAURO for crafting another outstanding bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this conference report.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2010 Agriculture appropriations conference report, and specifically the provision included in the bill that will grant Wisconsin a waiver in the Child and Adult Food Care Program to serve a third meal through the At-Risk After-School Supper Program. As a matter of fact, Representative ANDRÉ CARSON and I have introduced H.R. 3321 that would also provide a third After-School Supper meal. I want to thank the chairwoman here and Senator HERB KOHL in the Senate for diligently putting together a bill with record funding that will help to meet the needs of all those who are food insecure.

Every 35 seconds a child is born into poverty, and in the United States 12 million children are at risk of going hungry. In the city of Milwaukee, a city I represent, this is the 11th-poorest large city in the Nation, and we are in dire need of this expansion.

Mr. Speaker, as a school-aged youth, I attended school hungry every day. But now that our country is facing a recession, all signs point to an epidemic of hunger unlike anything we have seen in our lifetime. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of people we have seen living in poverty and suffering from very low food security rose from 8.5 million to 11.9 million. This is a 40 percent increase in the numbers of households living in poverty.

In my own city of Milwaukee, we have the largest achievement gap between blacks and whites in Wisconsin. But studies have shown that students who eat nutritious meals every day perform better on standardized tests, improve reading and are more attentive in class. Every single day this program provides 3.1 million children with nutritious meals.

Mr. Speaker, I again congratulate the gentlewoman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about some of the great research that we have done in agriculture which I think is important.

A few years ago I was talking to an ag researcher down in south Georgia, and he's an entomologist and has been doing some work with wasps, and he found out that wasps react differently around gunpowder. And it was a fascinating study because they thought maybe there would be an application in the war on terrorism with wasps, and they might be cheaper than using these very expensive canine dogs to sniff cars. I thought that's pretty interesting. I don't know how they're going to do it. I don't want wasps let loose in my car the way these dogs are. But that's just one example of some of the research that's being done that could potentially save us money.

Another example of some of the great research is, take a city like New Orleans. They have a huge problem with subterranean termites. Termites are a fascinating animal. The more you learn about it, the more you appreciate them. They actually can change sexes. They can live underground in colonies for years and years. But when they run out of wood, they start burrowing holes in all directions trying to find another piece of wood, and when they can't find one, they start coming up to our foundation. Now, that is millions of dollars a year, millions of dollars a year that we have in termite damage that this bill seeks to study.

Another thing, and it doesn't affect my friend up in Connecticut, but everybody in the South who has ever eaten a proper breakfast with grits knows that if you leave the grits in the cabinet too long, it doesn't matter how good your bug spray is. There are grubs coming up. I know I shouldn't be telling you this before I invite you over to eat at my house. But a problem in any household that has flour or something is that after a while, if you leave it on the shelf, you start getting these bugs that get in it. And you wonder how do they get in there? They actually come as part of the meal, and that's not the meal you eat but the meal from the meal. And the question is, how do you stop that problem? Ag research is doing that kind of work, and it's an example of some of the things that we're looking at in this bill.

So while we do have some disagreements on the funding, we both believe passionately, as Mr. FARR said, let the smart guys with the white coats in the back room study these things and come up with new inventions and new technologies.

At the University of Georgia one of the labs is studying getting fuel from algae. And, of course, we know algae can be a problem. If they can figure out how to make fuel out of it, it would be a wonderful thing. Kudzu, a plant that we actually imported from China maybe 60 or 70 years ago to stop erosion in the South, has grown wild, and yet the University of Tennessee is trying to figure out can you get fuel from kudzu?

□ 1730

They're doing the same thing with pine trees. Can you make cellulosic ethanol out of pine trees and, if so, a State like Georgia, which is about 66 percent in trees, we would become the Saudi Arabia of cellulosic ethanol. So it would be a great thing.

We're excited about this. There are so many great mysteries that we have yet to solve in our plants and animal world that this bill does study.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. I would be happy to accept an invitation for breakfast. I love grits with butter and salt. What do you put first, the butter or the salt? I'll take your advice on that.

Mr. KINGSTON. If my friend will yield.

Ms. DELAURO. I'd be happy to yield.

Mr. KINGSTON. The great thing about really great grits is you put cheese in them.

Ms. DELAURO. Amen.

Mr. KINGSTON. But the invitation is open.

Ms. DELAURO. With that, let me yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I thank the chairman and ranking member for their work in bringing before the floor the conference agreement between the House and the Senate.

I rise in support of the conference agreement for H.R. 2997, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2010. I believe this is a robust investment in America's farming and rural development needs, and it ensures a brighter economic future for all Americans.

I am particularly pleased with the investment in America's farmers, both through funding for agriculture research and for farm production. As a long-time farmer, and also a former employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, I understand firsthand how focused investments make concrete differences in America's food production as well as the folks that work tirelessly to provide it.

Contained in this conference agreement, the Agriculture Research receives a 5 percent increase from the current level of funding. This vital service provides research in a variety of areas, including bio-based products, bioenergy, floriculture, and nurseries. Included in the approximate 100 research locations nationwide that are funded by ARS is the University of Tennessee; the Institute of Agriculture, which is conducting bioenergy research on converting switchgrass into cellulosic ethanol. Research on clean bioenergy is vital to America's quest to become energy independent.

Also included is increased funding for research to provide early warning technologies for the detection of crop disease to prevent crop failure from natural causes or a terrorist event. The research addresses needs to produce such a system that could take advantage of biotech advances to develop a precision agriculture tool for guarding America's crops.

Further, I am pleased by the increase in funding for the Farm Service Agency. The FSA administers major commodity programs and farm loan programs such as the Farm Ownership and Farm Operating loan programs. Farm Ownership loans, which received a 47 percent increase through fiscal year 2009 funding levels, often provided the initial investments to help farmers acquire and expand land ownership. Farm operating loans, which receive a 43 percent increase from fiscal year 2009 funding levels, allow farmers to purchase equipment, livestock, and seed. This funding is critical to ensure the continued role of America as the world's greatest agriculture producer.

As a lifelong farmer representing the district with the fourth largest percentage of rural residents, I am proud to support these investments and urge passage of the conference agreement for H.R. 2997. Saying that is the fourth largest congressional district, as far as rural residents that I represent, means we have a variety and probably one of the most diverse agriculture districts in America: cotton, soybeans, corn, nursery stock. We have timber; both beef cattle and dairy cattle.

We also have a large poultry, the broiler industry, across the Cumberland Plateau, in the southern part of the plateau and the northern part of the plateau.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I am pleased that in this legislation it at least addresses import and reimportation of poultry that may be produced here in America. There are some guards and some guidelines that I think we must have.

I have been a poultry producer of broilers as a youngster growing up on a farm in Fentress County, Tennessee; and I know if we allow the poultry industry to be run out of business, it will destroy many of the farms in the Fourth Congressional District that I represent.

So I am pleased that our chairman was willing to work an agreement that would at least require certain inspection to be sure that safe food was imported into America from poultry and to also help protect our poultry industry in America and certainly in the Fourth Congressional District.

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

I just wanted to thank the Chair and the majority staff for all of the good

work. We have had a very good process. I congratulate you on passing this bill as among the very first—and let the record show that if it was up to Agriculture, we would adjourn on time, whenever that may be.

And also I want to thank you for working with us on poultry, as Mr. DAVIS said. It's very, very important to particular States especially. And having a Chinese market is important but at the same time—you know, what Ms. KAPTUR said is very interesting. She said we don't need to be importing food; we need to produce our own food and then exporting that which is left. And yet as important as that is economically, you have always focused on the food safety as you should as the number one value. And I think that's important because if you are importing or exporting food that is not inspected and it is not at the highest quality and standard of food safety, then we're not doing our job.

So I certainly commend you for keeping that bar very high, and yet we were able to work something out. I've enjoyed the whole process.

My concern with the bill—as you know I've been very open about it—has something to do beyond this room, if you will, in terms of the spending picture. But having been in the majority, I know that your job is to come together with lots of different factions and philosophies, and I think you have done a great job on it. I am proud to be your ranking member and look forward to a long relationship, and you are going to love my grits.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. First of all, let me just say thank you to the ranking member, Mr. KINGSTON; and, in fact, it is a pleasure to work with Mr. KINGSTON. We always say that we may have philosophical differences, but we are good-natured about it and understand that and work in a very collaborative effort. And I, too, thank you for all of your help and your input with regard to the issue of Chinese poultry. It was a long discussion, but one in which I think we came to a conclusion as our colleague, Mr. DAVIS, said being able to strike that balance where we are able to protect the public health and at the same time to protect an industry. And I feel good about that.

And I, too, look forward to our continued efforts together as we approach problems—as you know and I do—that really face people with the jurisdiction that we have that comes under this portfolio. It really touches people's lives in so, so many ways. And I know that you have a deep and abiding concern for what happens to our farmers and our ranchers, what's happening to our industries and to making sure that we have the wherewithal and provide the resources people need to succeed.

I would like to, if I might, just make one further comment, and then we'll yield back whatever time is remaining.

I wanted to bring the attention of my colleagues to an important matter of health and safety. And when we talked about the child nutrition program and its extension, our Nation's schoolchildren and the people who work with them on a daily basis are faced with a growing public health concern. Awareness of vaccine for H1N1 flu, annual flu has made the front pages of our communities these days.

You've got school food service workers who face a very difficult dilemma in trying to do their jobs. They don't have any paid sick leave. These are people without any leave. So there's thousands of food service workers who pose a real risk to the health and safety of our Nation's kids. And the comment is ''show up for work or do not get paid.''

So rather than exacerbating the problems, these workers can and should be part of the solution to ensuring the health and safety of our children. I look forward to working in the months ahead as Education and Labor looks to reauthorize their legislation, and I pledge to work with my colleagues to see if we can provide a minimum and a reasonable standard for paid sick leave for school service workers.

In the meantime, I am also encouraging the administration to examine this issue because I think it is a health problem and the Nation's well-being depends on it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the FY 2010 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food and Drug Administration Appropriations Conference Report, and I commend Chairwoman DELAURO for bringing this bipartisan legislation to the floor today.

The FY 2010 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food and Drug Administration Appropriations bill makes key investments in protecting our public health, bolstering food nutrition programs, and conserving our natural resources.

The conference report provides $2.36 billion for the Food and Drug Administration, which represents a 15 percent increase over last year. We need to ensure that the FDA has the necessary tools and resources to fulfill its vital mission in protecting the American public so that FDA-regulated products, like food, are safe. This important investment in the FDA will help the agency in meeting its mission in protecting the public health.

The $58 billion provided for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program will help low income and elderly Americans struggling with rising food costs in this current economic downturn. In addition, $7.3 billion is provided for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, to help encourage a healthy pregnancy for women and promote a healthy start for their children.

This legislation provides $1 billion for the Natural Resources Conservation Service to help face the demands for cleaner water, reduced soil erosion, and more wildlife habitat. I am particularly pleased that almost $4 million is provided for Chesapeake Bay restoration activities that will provide farmers, landowners, and communities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed technical assistance in implementing important conservation programs which will help improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this conference report.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 799, the previous question is ordered.

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, this 15-minute vote on adopting the conference report will be followed by 5-minute votes on suspending the rules and agreeing to H. Res. 806 and H. Res. 795.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 263, nays 162, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 761]

YEAS—263

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Butterfield
Cao
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fortenberry
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E.B.
Jones
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rooney

Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NAYS—162

Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Guthrie
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Jordan (OH)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lucas
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Nunes
Nye
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Peters
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Rehberg
Reichert
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stearns
Sullivan
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Carney
Johnson, Sam
Maloney
Neugebauer
Radanovich
Ruppersberger
Tsongas

□ 1805

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

Mr. SPRATT, Mr. CARTER and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan 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.

PROVIDING FOR CONCURRENCE BY HOUSE WITH AMENDMENT IN SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1035, MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 806, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 806.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 358, nays 66, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 762]

YEAS—358

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Butterfield
Buyer
Camp
Campbell
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Jones
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NAYS—66

Akin
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Blackburn
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Cantor
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Culberson
Deal (GA)
Duncan
Flake
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Inglis
Issa
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
Kingston
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McClintock
McHenry
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Nunes
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Poe (TX)
Price (GA)
Rohrabacher
Ryan (WI)
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Sullivan
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Westmoreland
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Carney
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Maloney
Neugebauer
Radanovich
Space
Tsongas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there is less than 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1812

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''