Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—169

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costello
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—16

Bachmann
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Courtney
Gardner
Garrett
Giffords
Gohmert
Hirono
Lucas
Manzullo
Napolitano
Paul
Roskam
Shimkus
Yarmuth

□ 1439

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 855, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 855 in order to attend an important event in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on H. Res. 466—Rule providing for consideration of motions to suspend the Rules.

CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 467) providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, 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 resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 262, nays 156, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 856]

YEAS—262

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—156

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Costello
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Filner
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Olver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter

Peters	Sanchez, Loretta	Tierney
Pingree (ME)	Sarbanes	Tonko
Polis	Schakowsky	Towns
Price (NC)	Schrader	Tsongas
Quigley	Schwartz	Van Hollen
Rahall	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Rangel	Scott, David	Visclosky
Reyes	Serrano	Walz (MN)
Richardson	Sewell	Wasserman Schultz
Richmond	Sires	Waters
Rothman (NJ)	Slaughter	Watt
Roybal-Allard	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Ruppersberger	Speier	Welch
Rush	Stark	Wilson (FL)
Ryan (OH)	Sutton	Woolsey
Sánchez, Linda T.	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
	Thompson (MS)	

NOT VOTING—15

Bachmann	Gardner	Napolitano
Biggert	Giffords	Paul
Bishop (GA)	Hirono	Roskam
Cardoza	Lucas	Schock
Courtney	Manzullo	Shimkus

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1446

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 856 in order to attend an important event in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on H. Res. 467—Rule providing for consideration of the Conference Report to H.R. 2112—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food & Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 854, 855, and 856, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on all the above.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall Nos. 854, 855, and 856. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. 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. 2112.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 467, agreed to earlier today, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2112) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 467, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of November 14, 2011, at page H743.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I rise today to present the conference report on H.R. 2112, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2012. The House passed H.R. 2112, the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies, on June 16. The bill has since been amended to include the Commerce-Justice-Science and the Transportation-HUD appropriations bills as well as a continuing resolution to keep the rest of the government operating until December 16.

With the help of our ranking member, the gentleman from Washington, NORM DICKS, we successfully negotiated with our Senate counterparts to craft this agreement, which is the first appropriations conference report to hit this floor since 2009. This report is the next step in meeting the spending targets set by the Budget Control Act, which will save the taxpayers billions and help continue the effort to bring the Nation's deficit under control. In fact, this bill keeps us on track to cut regular discretionary spending by $98 billion compared to the President's fiscal year 2012 request and some $47 billion below the fiscal year 2010 level.

When all appropriations work this year is completed, it will be the second year in a row that we have reduced total discretionary spending, a remarkable and historic achievement. Yet while we've made significant cuts, we were also able to fund important priorities, such as food and drug safety, Federal law enforcement, agricultural and scientific research, trade, infrastructure, and economic growth. Additionally, we're helping communities, States, businesses, and families deeply affected by a record-breaking year of destructive natural disasters and catastrophes.

□ 1450

We scrubbed the information from the agencies and were able to reduce the disaster spending in this bill by $850 million compared to the Senate-passed bill. These funds are only for disaster assistance and do not grow the baseline budgets or the scope of the Federal agencies.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, is the next step in breaking the status quo of excess Federal spending that's throwing our budgets out of whack.

Our House conferees thoroughly examined each and every program and agency to ensure that we are reducing spending wherever possible. In this bill, this includes terminating wasteful, poorly planned and controversial programs such as high-speed rail, NOAA's Climate Change Office, and the Livable Communities program. In fact, Mr. Speaker, we have terminated 20 programs for a savings of $456 million.

This legislation also reins in executive branch overreach by including several important policy items. These provisions kill job-killing regulations that create economic uncertainty and limit government involvement in issues of life and liberty, including several provisions protecting human life and the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

Finally, this legislation includes a continuing resolution that will keep the remainder of the government operating until December 16, allowing us an appropriate amount of time, I think, to finish negotiations on the remaining nine appropriations bills so that we will have all 12 out of the way, leaving the Appropriations Committee clear sailing in January to bring to the floor of the House 12 separate appropriations bills.

I'm very pleased that we were able to reach agreement on this bill. It has become all too rare a thing in this Congress to come to an agreement such as this, and I'm proud to say that this conference report was approved by all but one of the 38 House and Senate conferees from both parties, which goes to show us we work best when we work together. While there are no doubt items where Members might disagree in the bill, there are many achievements in this bill of which we can be justly proud.

However, we could not have done this without the tremendous help from our ranking member, NORM DICKS, as well as the dedicated conferees on both sides of the aisle from both Chambers. Chairman WOLF, Chairman KINGSTON, Chairman LATHAM, Ranking Members FARR, FATTAH, and OLVER, as well as our dedicated staff, have worked tirelessly over the last few weeks to bring this bill to completion, and they have all of our sincere thanks and appreciation for a job well done.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield myself an additional 1 minute.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, that your Appropriations Committee is presenting to you the first Appropriations Conference Report since 2009 and the first conference report of this Congress. Your Appropriations Committee is working.

In closing, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill. It's vital we pass this bill to prevent a government shutdown, rein in overzealous regulations, and help put our budgets and our economy on track.

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS				
Production, Processing, and Marketing				
Office of the Secretary	5,051	5,883	4,550	-501
Office of Tribal Relations	498	1,015	448	-50
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	---	35,000	---	---
Executive Operations:				
Office of Chief Economist	12,008	15,196	11,177	-831
National Appeals Division	14,225	15,254	12,841	-1,384
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	9,417	9,436	8,946	-471
Office of Homeland Security	1,496	4,272	1,321	-175
Office of Advocacy and Outreach	1,422	7,000	1,209	-213
Office of the Chief Information Officer	39,920	63,579	44,031	+4,111
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	6,247	6,566	5,650	-597
Subtotal, Executive Operations	84,735	121,303	85,175	+440
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	893	895	848	-45
Office of Civil Rights	22,692	24,922	21,000	-1,692
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	804	820	764	-40
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	(246,476)	(255,191)	(230,416)	(-16,060)
Payments to GSA	178,113	164,470	164,470	-13,643
Department of Homeland Security	13,473	13,800	13,800	+327
Building operations and maintenance	54,890	76,921	52,146	-2,744
Hazardous materials management	3,992	5,125	3,592	-400
Departmental Administration	29,647	35,787	24,165	-5,482
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,869	4,041	3,576	-293
Office of Communications	9,480	9,722	8,065	-1,415
Office of Inspector General	88,548	90,755	85,621	-2,927
Office of the General Counsel	41,416	46,058	39,345	-2,071
Total, Departmental Administration	538,101	636,517	507,565	-30,536
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics	893	911	848	-45
Economic Research Service	81,814	85,971	77,723	-4,091
National Agricultural Statistics Service	156,447	165,421	158,616	+2,169
Census of Agriculture	(33,139)	(41,639)	(41,639)	(+8,500)
Agricultural Research Service:				
Salaries and expenses	1,133,230	1,137,690	1,094,647	-38,583
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:				
Research and education activities	698,740	708,107	705,599	+6,859
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(11,880)	(11,880)	(11,880)	---
Extension activities	479,132	466,788	475,183	-3,949
Integrated activities	36,926	29,874	21,482	-15,444
Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities Endowment Fund	---	(10,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,214,798	1,204,769	1,202,264	-12,534
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	893	911	848	-45
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:				
Salaries and expenses	863,270	832,706	816,534	-46,736
Assistance, goods, or services (user fees) NA	---	(141,000)	---	---
Buildings and facilities	3,529	4,712	3,200	-329
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	866,799	837,418	819,734	-47,065

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Agricultural Marketing Service:				
Marketing Services	86,538	94,755	82,211	-4,327
Standardization activities (user fees) NA	(65,000)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(+1,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(60,947)	(62,101)	(62,101)	(+1,154)
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Section 32):				
Permanent, Section 32	1,065,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	+15,000 M
Marketing agreements and orders (transfer from section 32)	(20,056)	(20,056)	(20,056)	--- M
Payments to States and Possessions	1,331	2,634	1,198	-133
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service program	1,213,816	1,239,490	1,225,510	+11,694
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:				
Salaries and expenses	40,261	44,192	37,750	-2,511
Limitation on inspection and weighing services	(47,500)	(50,000)	(49,000)	(+1,500)
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	811	828	770	-41
Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,006,503	1,011,393	1,004,427	-2,076
Lab accreditation fees	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	6,193,419	6,303,410	6,068,601	-124,818
Farm Assistance Programs				
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	893	911	848	-45
Farm Service Agency:				
Salaries and expenses	1,208,290	1,357,065	1,198,966	-9,324
Equal Credit Opportunity claims (leg. proposal)	---	40,000	---	---
(Transfer from Food for Peace (P.L. 480))	(2,806)	(2,812)	(2,500)	(-306)
(Transfer from export loans)	(354)	(355)	(355)	(+1)
(Transfer from ACIF)	(304,977)	(313,173)	(289,728)	(-15,249)
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts	(308,137)	(316,340)	(292,583)	(-15,554)
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,516,427)	(1,713,405)	(1,491,549)	(-24,878)
State mediation grants	4,177	4,369	3,759	-418
Grassroot source water protection program	4,241	---	3,817	-424
Dairy indemnity program	876	100	100	-776 M
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency	1,217,584	1,401,534	1,206,642	-10,942
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF) Program Account:				
Loan authorizations:				
Farm ownership loans:				
Direct	(475,000)	(475,000)	(475,000)	---
Guaranteed	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---
Subtotal	(1,975,000)	(1,975,000)	(1,975,000)	---
Farm operating loans:				
Direct	(950,000)	(1,050,090)	(1,050,090)	(+100,090)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---
Subsidized guaranteed	(122,343)	---	---	(-122,343)
Subtotal	(2,572,343)	(2,550,090)	(2,550,090)	(-22,253)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(3,940)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-1,940)
Conservation loans:				
Guaranteed	---	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans	---	(10,000)	(10,000)	(+10,000)
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(60,000)	(100,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,651,283)	(4,747,090)	(4,787,090)	(+135,807)

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Loan subsidies:				
Farm ownership loans:				
Direct	32,804	22,800	22,800	-10,004
Guaranteed	5,689	---	---	-5,689
Subtotal	38,493	22,800	22,800	-15,693
Farm operating loans:				
Direct	57,425	59,120	59,120	+1,695
Unsubsidized guaranteed	34,880	26,100	26,100	-8,780
Subsidized guaranteed	16,886	---	---	-16,886
Subtotal	109,191	85,220	85,220	-23,971
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans	---	193	193	+193
Individual Development Accounts	---	2,500	---	---
Total, Loan subsidies	147,684	110,713	108,213	-39,471
ACIF administrative expenses:				
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	304,977	313,173	289,728	-15,249
Administrative expenses	7,904	7,920	7,904	---
Total, ACIF expenses	312,881	321,093	297,632	-15,249
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	460,565	431,806	405,845	-54,720
(Loan authorization)	(4,651,283)	(4,747,090)	(4,787,090)	(+135,807)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,678,149	1,833,340	1,612,487	-65,662
Risk Management Agency, Administrative and operating expenses	78,842	82,325	74,900	-3,942
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,757,884	1,916,576	1,688,235	-69,649
Corporations				
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:				
Federal crop insurance corporation fund	7,613,232	3,142,375	3,142,375	-4,470,857 M
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:				
Reimbursement for net realized losses	13,925,575	14,071,000	14,071,000	+145,425 M
Hazardous waste management (limitation on expenses)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
Total, Corporations	21,538,807	17,213,375	17,213,375	-4,325,432
Total, Title I, Agricultural Programs	29,490,110	25,433,361	24,970,211	-4,519,899
(By transfer)	(328,193)	(336,396)	(312,639)	(-15,554)
(Loan authorization)	(4,651,283)	(4,747,090)	(4,787,090)	(+135,807)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(113,447)	(117,101)	(116,101)	(+2,654)
TITLE II - CONSERVATION PROGRAMS				
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	893	911	848	-45
Natural Resources Conservation Service:				
Conservation operations	870,503	898,647	828,159	-42,344
Watershed rehabilitation program	17,964	---	15,000	-2,964
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	888,467	898,647	843,159	-45,308
Total, Title II, Conservation Programs	889,360	899,558	844,007	-45,353

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development...	893	911	848	-45
Rural Development:				
Rural development expenses:				
Salaries and expenses.....	191,603	234,301	182,023	-9,580
(Transfer from RHIF).....	(453,474)	(411,779)	(430,800)	(-22,674)
(Transfer from RDLFP).....	(4,931)	(4,941)	(4,684)	(-247)
(Transfer from RETLP).....	(38,297)	(39,959)	(36,382)	(-1,915)
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts.	(496,702)	(456,679)	(471,866)	(-24,836)
Total, Rural development expenses.....	(688,305)	(690,980)	(653,889)	(-34,416)
Rural Housing Service:				
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:				
Loan authorizations:				
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	(1,121,406)	(211,416)	(900,000)	(-221,406)
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Single family.....	(25,121,406)	(24,211,416)	(24,900,000)	(-221,406)
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	(23,360)	---	(10,000)	(-13,360)
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	(69,512)	(95,236)	(64,478)	(-5,034)
Site loans (Sec. 524).....	(5,052)	---	---	(-5,052)
Multi-family housing guarantees (Sec. 538)	(30,960)	---	(130,000)	(+99,040)
Multi-family housing credit sales.....	(1,448)	---	---	(-1,448)
Single family housing credit sales.....	(10,000)	---	(10,000)	---
Self-help housing land develop. (Sec. 523)	(4,966)	---	(5,000)	(+34)
Farm Labor Housing (Sec.514).....	(25,724)	(27,288)	(20,791)	(-4,933)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(25,292,428)	(24,333,940)	(25,140,269)	(-152,159)
Loan subsidies:				
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	70,060	10,000	42,570	-27,490
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	4,413	---	1,421	-2,992
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	23,399	32,495	22,000	-1,399
Multi-family housing guarantees (Sec. 538)	2,994	---	---	-2,994
Site development loans (Sec. 524).....	293	---	---	-293
Multi-family housing credit sales.....	555	---	---	-555
Farm labor housing (Sec.514).....	9,853	9,319	7,100	-2,753
Self-help land dev. housing loans (Sec523)	288	---	---	-288
Total, Loan subsidies.....	111,855	51,814	73,091	-38,764
Farm labor housing grants.....	9,854	9,873	7,100	-2,754
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD).	453,474	411,779	430,800	-22,674
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund program.	575,183	473,466	510,991	-64,192
(Loan authorization).....	(25,292,428)	(24,333,940)	(25,140,269)	(-152,159)
Rental assistance program:				
Rental assistance (Sec. 521).....	948,704	900,653	900,653	-48,051
New construction (Sec. 515).....	2,026	3,000	1,500	-526
New construction (Farm Labor Housing).....	2,994	3,000	2,500	-494
Total, Rental assistance program.....	953,724	906,653	904,653	-49,071
Rural housing voucher program.....	13,972	16,000	11,000	-2,972
Multi-family housing revitalization program	14,970	---	2,000	-12,970
Multifamily housing preservation revolving loans..	998	---	---	-998
Total, Multi-family housing revitalization..	29,940	16,000	13,000	-16,940
Mutual and self-help housing grants.....	36,926	---	30,000	-6,926
Rural housing assistance grants.....	40,319	11,520	33,136	-7,183

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Rural community facilities program account:				
Loan authorizations:				
Community facility:				
Direct	(290,526)	(1,000,000)	(1,300,000)	(+1,009,474)
Guaranteed	(167,747)	---	(105,708)	(-62,039)
Total, Loan authorizations	(458,273)	(1,000,000)	(1,405,708)	(+947,435)
Loan subsidies and grants:				
Commmunity facility:				
Direct	3,856	---	---	-3,856
Guaranteed	6,613	---	5,000	-1,613
Grants	14,970	30,000	11,363	-3,607
Rural community development initiative	4,990	8,400	3,621	-1,369
Economic impact initiative grants	6,986	---	5,938	-1,048
Tribal college grants	3,964	---	3,369	-595
Total, RCFP Loan subsidies and grants	41,379	38,400	29,291	-12,088
Subtotal, grants and payments	118,624	49,920	92,427	-26,197
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,677,471	1,446,039	1,521,071	-156,400
(Loan authorization)	(25,750,701)	(25,333,940)	(26,545,977)	(+795,276)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:				
Rural Business Program Account:				
(Guaranteed business and industry loans)	(889,111)	(822,900)	(822,886)	(-66,225)
Loan subsidies and grants:				
Guaranteed business and industry subsidy	44,899	52,500	45,341	+442
Grants:				
Rural business enterprise	34,930	29,874	24,318	-10,612
Rural business opportunity	2,478	7,483	2,250	-228
Delta regional authority	2,973	---	2,900	-73
Total, RBP loan subsidies and grants	85,280	89,857	74,809	-10,471
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:				
(Loan authorization)	(19,181)	(36,376)	(17,710)	(-1,471)
Loan subsidy	7,385	12,324	6,000	-1,385
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	4,931	4,941	4,684	-247
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	12,316	17,265	10,684	-1,632
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:				
(Loan authorization)	(33,077)	(33,077)	(33,077)	---
Limit cushion of credit interest spending	(207,000)	(241,794)	(155,000)	(-52,000)
(Rescission)	-207,000	-241,794	-155,000	+52,000
Rural cooperative development grants:				
Cooperative development	7,908	8,924	5,800	-2,108
Appropriate technology transfer for rural areas	---	2,800	2,250	+2,250
Cooperative research agreement	---	300	---	---
Value-added agricultural product market development	18,829	20,367	14,000	-4,829
Grants to assist minority producers	3,456	3,463	3,000	-456
Total, Rural Cooperative development grants	30,193	35,854	25,050	-5,143
Rural Microenterprise Investment Program Account:				
(Loan authorization)	---	(8,700)	---	---
Loan subsidy	---	2,850	---	---
Grants	---	2,850	---	---
Total, Rural Microenterprise Investment	---	5,700	---	---

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Rural Energy for America Program				
(Loan authorization)	(10,785)	(10,645)	(6,491)	(-4,294)
Loan subsidy	2,495	2,788	1,700	-795
Grants	2,495	34,000	1,700	-795
Total, Rural Energy for America Program	4,990	36,788	3,400	-1,590
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	-74,221	-56,330	-41,057	+33,164
(Loan authorization)	(952,154)	(911,698)	(880,164)	(-71,990)
Rural Utilities Service:				
Rural water and waste disposal program account:				
Loan authorizations:				
Direct	(898,263)	(770,000)	(730,689)	(-167,574)
Guaranteed	(75,000)	(12,000)	(62,893)	(-12,107)
Total, Loan authorization	973,263	782,000	793,582	-179,681
Loan subsidies and grants:				
Direct subsidy	76,917	73,788	70,000	-6,917
Guaranteed subsidy	---	190	1,000	+1,000
Water and waste revolving fund	497	497	497	---
Water well system grants	993	993	993	---
Colonias and AK/HI grants	68,600	65,000	66,500	-2,100
Water and waste technical assistance	19,110	19,000	19,000	-110
Circuit rider program	14,700	14,000	15,000	+300
Solid waste management grants	3,434	4,000	3,400	-34
High energy cost grants	11,976	---	9,500	-2,476
Water and waste disposal grants	331,717	311,510	327,110	-4,607
Total, Loan subsidies and grants	527,944	488,978	513,000	-14,944
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:				
Loan authorizations:				
Electric:				
Direct, 5%	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
Direct, FFB	(6,500,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,500,000)	---
Guaranteed underwriting	(500,000)	---	(424,286)	(-75,714)
Subtotal, Electric	(7,100,000)	(6,100,000)	(7,024,286)	(-75,714)
Telecommunications:				
Direct, 5%	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	---
Direct, Treasury rate	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---
Direct, FFB	(295,000)	(295,000)	(295,000)	---
Subtotal, Telecommunications	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(7,790,000)	(6,790,000)	(7,714,286)	(-75,714)
Loan subsidies:				
Electric:				
Guaranteed underwriting	699	---	594	-105
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	38,297	39,959	36,382	-1,915
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	38,996	39,959	36,976	-2,020
(Loan authorization)	(7,790,000)	(6,790,000)	(7,714,286)	(-75,714)

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program:				
Loan authorizations:				
Broadband telecommunications	(400,000)	---	(212,014)	(-187,986)
Total, Loan authorizations	(400,000)	---	(212,014)	(-187,986)
Loan subsidies and grants:				
Distance learning and telemedicine:				
Grants	32,435	30,000	21,000	-11,435
Broadband telecommunications:				
Direct	22,276	---	6,000	-16,276
Grants	13,379	17,976	10,372	-3,007
Total, Loan subsidies and grants	68,090	47,976	37,372	-30,718
Total, Rural Utilities Service	635,030	576,913	587,348	-47,682
(Loan authorization)	(9,163,263)	(7,572,000)	(8,719,882)	(-443,381)
Total, Title III, Rural Development Programs	2,430,776	2,201,834	2,250,233	-180,543
(By transfer)	(496,702)	(456,679)	(471,866)	(-24,836)
(Loan authorization)	(35,866,118)	(33,817,638)	(36,146,023)	(+279,905)
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS				
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	811	828	770	-41
Food and Nutrition Service:				
Child nutrition programs	12,042,407	18,770,571	18,150,176	+6,107,769 M
Competitive grants	---	5,000	---	---
School breakfast program grants	---	10,000	1,000	+1,000
Childhood Hunger challenge grants	---	25,000	---	---
Transfer from section 32	5,277,574	---	---	-5,277,574 M
.2 Percent (rescission) (discretionary)	-48	---	---	+48
Total, Child nutrition programs	17,319,933	18,810,571	18,151,176	+831,243
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	6,734,027	7,390,100	6,618,497	-115,530
Supplemental nutrition assistance program:				
(Food stamp program)	65,206,790	68,173,308	77,401,722	+12,194,932 M
Reserve	---	5,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000 M
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion	---	1,500	---	---
Grants to States and technical assistance	---	9,000	---	---
.2 Percent (rescission) (discretionary)	-97	---	---	+97
Total, Food stamp program	65,206,693	73,183,808	80,401,722	+15,195,029
Commodity assistance program:				
Commodity supplemental food program	175,697	176,788	176,788	+1,091
Farmers market nutrition program	19,960	20,000	16,548	-3,412
Emergency food assistance program	49,401	50,000	48,000	-1,401
Pacific island and disaster assistance	1,068	1,081	1,000	-68
IT modernization and support	---	1,750	---	---
Total, Commodity assistance program	246,126	249,619	242,336	-3,790
Nutrition programs administration	147,505	170,471	138,500	-9,005
Total, Food and Nutrition Service	89,654,284	99,804,569	105,552,231	+15,897,947
Total, Title IV, Domestic Food Programs	89,655,095	99,805,397	105,553,001	+15,897,906

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS				
Foreign Agricultural Service				
Salaries and expenses	185,628	229,730	176,347	-9,281
(Transfer from export loans)	(6,452)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(+13)
Total, Salaries and expenses	192,080	236,195	182,812	-9,268
Food for Peace Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress Program Account, Administrative Expenses				
Farm Service Agency, Salaries and expenses (transfer to FSA)	2,806	2,812	2,500	-306
Food for Peace Title II Grants:				
Expenses	1,497,000	1,690,000	1,466,000	-31,000 150
Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses):				
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):				
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	6,452	6,465	6,465	+13
Farm Service Agency S&E (transfer to FSA)	354	355	355	+1
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account	6,806	6,820	6,820	+14
McGovern-Dole international food for education and child nutrition program grants	199,101	200,500	184,000	-15,101 150
Total, Title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs	1,891,341	2,129,862	1,835,667	-55,674
(By transfer)	(6,452)	(6,465)	(6,465)	(+13)
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Food and Drug Administration				
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	2,447,021	2,730,910	2,497,021	+50,000
Prescription drug user fees	(667,057)	(856,041)	(702,172)	(+35,115)
Medical device user fees	(61,860)	(67,118)	(57,605)	(-4,255)
Animal drug user fees	(19,448)	(21,768)	(21,768)	(+2,320)
Generic animal drug user fees	(5,397)	(5,706)	(5,706)	(+309)
Tobacco product user fees	(450,000)	(477,000)	(477,000)	(+27,000)
Food and Feed Export Certification user fees	---	(12,364)	(12,364)	(+12,364)
Food Reinspection fees	---	(14,700)	(14,700)	(+14,700)
Voluntary qualified importer program fees	---	(36,000)	---	---
Subtotal (including user fees)	(3,650,783)	(4,221,607)	(3,788,336)	(+137,553)
Mammography user fees	(19,318)	(19,318)	(19,318)	---
Export certification user fees	(10,400)	(10,400)	(11,667)	(+1,267)
Voluntary qualified importer program fees	---	---	(71,066)	(+71,066)
Subtotal, FDA (with user fees)	(3,680,501)	(4,251,325)	(3,890,387)	(+209,886)
FDA New User Fees (Leg. proposals):				
Generic drug review user fees	---	(40,122)	---	---
Reinspection fees	---	(14,108)	---	---
International express courier import fees	---	(5,338)	---	---
Subtotal, FDA new user fees (Leg Proposals)	---	(59,568)	---	---
Buildings and facilities	9,980	13,055	8,788	-1,192
Total, FDA (w/user fees, including proposals)	(3,690,481)	(4,323,948)	(3,899,175)	(+208,694)
Total, FDA (w/enacted user fees only)	(3,690,481)	(4,264,380)	(3,899,175)	(+208,694)
Total, FDA (excluding user fees)	2,457,001	2,743,965	2,505,809	+48,808

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/	202,270	308,000	205,294	+3,024
Financial regulation user fees (leg proposal)	---	(117,000)	---	---
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(59,400)	(62,000)	(61,000)	(+1,600)
Total, Title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	2,659,271	3,051,965	2,711,103	+51,832
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS				
Limit fruit and vegetable program (Sec.726(15))	-117,000	-114,478	-133,000	-16,000
Section 32 (rescission) (Sec.726(15))	---	---	-150,000	-150,000
Forestry Incentives program (Sec.722) (rescission)	---	---	-6,017	-6,017
Great Plains Conservation (Sec.722) (rescission)	---	---	-547	-547
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (rescission) (Sec.723)	-15,000	---	-11,000	+4,000
Limit Conservation stewardship (Sec.726(1))	-39,000	-2,000	-76,516	-37,516
Limit Dam Rehab (Sec.726(2))	-165,000	-165,000	-165,000	---
Limit Environmental Quality Incentives program (Sec.726(3))	-350,000	-342,000	-350,000	---
Limit Farmland Protection program (Sec.726(4))	---	---	-50,000	-50,000
Limit Grasslands reserve (Sec.726(5))	---	-50,000	-30,000	-30,000
Limit Wetlands reserve (Sec.726(6))	-119,000	-9,000	-200,000	-81,000
Limit Wildlife habitat incentives (Sec.726(7))	---	-12,000	-35,000	-35,000
Limit Voluntary Public Access program (Sec.726(8))	---	---	-17,000	-17,000
Limit Biomass Crop Assistance program (Sec.726(14))	-134,000	---	-28,000	+106,000
Limit Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels (Sec.726(9))	---	---	-40,000	-40,000
Limit Rural Energy for America (Sec.726(10))	---	---	-48,000	-48,000
Limit Microenterprise investment program (Sec.726(11))	---	---	-3,000	-3,000
Limit Crop Insurance Good Performance (Sec.726(12))	-25,000	---	-25,000	---
Limit Agriculture management assistance (section 1524) (Sec.726(13))	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Hardwood Trees (Reforestation Pilot Program)(Sec.727)	639	---	600	-39
Geographic Disadvantaged farmers (Sec. 724)	1,996	---	1,996	---
Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and and facilities (rescission)	-229,582	-223,749	---	+229,582
Broadband loan balances (rescission)	-39,000	---	---	+39,000
NIFA, Buildings and Facilities (rescission) (Sec.722)	-1,037	-1,037	-2,490	-1,453
Wildlife Habitat Incentives unobligated (rescission)	---	-10,188	---	---
Water Bank Act unobligated (rescission)	---	-745	---	---
NRCS expired accounts (rescission)	-13,937	---	---	+13,937
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers (rescission)	-2,137	---	---	+2,137
Rural community advancement program (rescission)	-993	---	---	+993
Agriculture Marketing Services (rescission)	-717	---	---	+717
Common Computing Environment (rescission)	-3,111	---	---	+3,111
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Buildings and Facilities (rescission)	-629	---	---	+629
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities (rescission)	-45,000	---	---	+45,000
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (rescission)	-10,887	---	---	+10,887
Broadband grants (rescission)	-25,000	---	---	+25,000
Export credit (rescission)	-331,000	---	---	+331,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance for for Farmers (Sec.729) (rescission)	---	---	-90,000	-90,000
OAO (rescission) (Sec.722)	---	---	-4,000	-4,000

DIVISION A: AGRICULTURE-RURAL DEVELOPMENT-FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-AND RELATED AGENCIES - FY 2012
H.R. 2112 (H.Rept.112-284)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Ocean freight (rescission) (Sec.722)	---	---	-3,235	-3,235
P.L. 480 Title I (rescission) (Sec.722)	---	---	-2,336	-2,336
Foreign Currency Program (rescission) (Sec.722)	---	---	-273	-273
Export credit (rescission) (Sec.722)	---	---	-20,237	-20,237
Water Bank (Sec.748)	---	---	7,500	+7,500
Sec.735:				
Emergency Conservation Program (Disaster Relief)	---	---	122,700	+122,700
Emergency Forest Restoration (Disaster Relief)	---	---	28,400	+28,400
Emergency Watershed Protection (Disaster Relief)	---	---	215,900	+215,900
Total, Title VII, General provisions	-1,664,395	-935,197	-1,118,555	+545,840
Grand total 1/	125,351,558	132,586,780	137,045,667	+11,694,109
Appropriations	(126,276,588)	(133,064,293)	(137,123,802)	(+10,847,214)
Rescissions	(-925,030)	(-477,513)	(-445,135)	(+479,895)
Disaster relief 2/	---	---	(367,000)	(+367,000)
(By transfer)	(831,347)	(799,540)	(790,970)	(-40,377)
(Loan authorization)	(40,517,401)	(38,564,728)	(40,933,113)	(+415,712)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(172,847)	(179,101)	(177,101)	(+4,254)

1/ Includes CFTC funding for FY2011 provided in Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act
2/ Budget Control Act 2011 (Sec.251(b)(2)(D)/PL112-25)

RECAPITULATION

Title I - Agricultural programs	29,490,110	25,433,361	24,970,211	-4,519,899
Mandatory	(22,604,683)	(18,293,475)	(18,293,475)	(-4,311,208)
Discretionary	(6,885,427)	(7,139,886)	(6,676,736)	(-208,691)
Title II - Conservation programs (discretionary)	889,360	899,558	844,007	-45,353
Title III - Rural development (discretionary)	2,430,776	2,201,834	2,250,233	-180,543
Title IV - Domestic food programs	89,655,095	99,805,397	105,553,001	+15,897,906
Mandatory	(82,526,771)	(91,943,879)	(98,551,898)	(+16,025,127)
Discretionary	(7,128,324)	(7,861,518)	(7,001,103)	(-127,221)
Title V - Foreign assistance and related programs (discretionary)	1,891,341	2,129,862	1,835,667	-55,674
Title VI - Related agencies and Food and Drug Administration (discretionary)	2,659,271	3,051,965	2,711,103	+51,832
Title VII - General provisions (discretionary)	-1,664,395	-935,197	-1,118,555	+545,840
Total 1/	125,351,558	132,586,780	137,045,667	+11,694,109

1/ Includes CFTC funding for FY2011 provided in Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act

DIVISION B - DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
International Trade Administration				
Operations and administration	450,106	526,091	465,000	+14,894
Offsetting fee collections	-9,439	-9,439	-9,439	---
Direct appropriation	440,667	516,652	455,561	+14,894
Bureau of Industry and Security				
Operations and administration	68,862	79,845	69,721	+859
Defense function	31,279	31,342	31,279	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	100,141	111,187	101,000	+859
Economic Development Administration				
Economic Development Assistance Programs	245,508	284,300	220,000	-25,508
Disaster relief category	---	---	200,000	+200,000
Subtotal	245,508	284,300	420,000	+174,492
Salaries and expenses	37,924	40,631	37,500	-424
Total, Economic Development Administration	283,432	324,931	457,500	+174,068
Minority Business Development Agency				
Minority Business Development	30,339	32,322	30,339	---
Economic and Statistical Analysis				
Salaries and expenses	97,060	112,937	96,000	-1,060
Bureau of the Census				
Salaries and expenses	258,506	272,054	253,336	-5,170
Periodic censuses and programs	891,214	752,711	635,000	-256,214
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,149,720	1,024,765	888,336	-261,384
National Telecommunications and Information Administration				
Salaries and expenses	40,568	55,827	45,568	+5,000
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	41,568	55,827	45,568	+4,000
United States Patent and Trademark Office				
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	2,090,000	2,678,000	2,678,000	+588,000
Offsetting fee collections	-2,090,000	-2,678,000	-2,678,000	-588,000
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---
National Institute of Standards and Technology				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	506,984	678,943	567,000	+60,016
(transfer out)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---
Industrial Technology Services	173,253	237,622	128,443	-44,810
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(128,443)	(142,616)	(128,443)	---
Technology innovation program	(44,810)	(74,973)	---	(-44,810)
Baldrige performance excellence program	---	(7,727)	---	---
Advanced manufacturing technology consortia	---	(12,306)	---	---
Construction of research facilities	69,860	84,565	55,381	-14,479
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	750,097	1,001,130	750,824	+727

DIVISION B - DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Operations, Research, and Facilities	3,179,511	3,377,607	3,022,231	-157,280
(by transfer)	(90,239)	(66,200)	(109,098)	(+18,859)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(-90,239)	(-66,200)	(-109,098)	(-18,859)
Coastal zone management transfer	3,000	---	---	-3,000
Subtotal	3,182,511	3,377,607	3,022,231	-160,280
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,332,682	2,052,777	1,817,094	+484,412
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	79,840	65,000	65,000	-14,840
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	---	350	350	+350
Coastal Zone Management Fund	-1,000	---	---	+1,000
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-6,000	-10,000	-11,000	-5,000
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund	---	8,000	8,000	+8,000
Offsetting receipts	---	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000
Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000
Offsetting receipts	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4,588,033	5,485,734	4,893,675	+305,642
Departmental Management				
Salaries and expenses	57,884	64,871	57,000	-884
Renovation and Modernization	14,970	16,150	5,000	-9,970
Office of Inspector General	26,946	33,520	26,946	---
Enterprise cybersecurity monitoring and operations	---	22,612	---	---
Total, Departmental Management	99,800	137,153	88,946	-10,854
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	7,580,857	8,802,638	7,807,749	+226,892
Appropriations	(7,580,857)	(8,802,638)	(7,607,749)	(+26,892)
Disaster relief category	---	---	(200,000)	(+200,000)
(by transfer)	99,239	75,200	118,098	+18,859
(transfer out)	-99,239	-75,200	-118,098	-18,859
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
General Administration				
Salaries and expenses	118,251	134,225	110,822	-7,429
National Drug Intelligence Center	33,955	25,000	20,000	-13,955
Justice Information Sharing Technology	60,164	54,307	44,307	-15,857
Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications	99,800	102,751	87,000	-12,800
Total, General Administration	312,170	316,283	262,129	-50,041
Administrative review and appeals	300,084	332,583	305,000	+4,916
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---
Direct appropriation	296,084	328,583	301,000	+4,916
Detention Trustee	1,515,626	1,595,360	1,580,595	+64,969
Office of Inspector General	84,199	85,057	84,199	---
United States Parole Commission				
Salaries and expenses	12,833	13,213	12,833	---
Legal Activities				
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	863,367	955,391	863,367	---
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	7,833	7,833	7,833	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	162,844	166,221	159,587	-3,257
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-96,000	-108,000	-108,000	-12,000
Direct appropriation	66,844	58,221	51,587	-15,257
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	1,930,135	1,995,149	1,960,000	+29,865
United States Trustee System Fund	218,811	234,115	223,258	+4,447
Offsetting fee collections	-214,250	-234,115	-223,258	-9,008
Direct appropriation	4,561	---	---	-4,561

DIVISION B - DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,113	2,124	2,000	-113
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	11,456	12,967	11,456	---
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,948	20,990	20,948	---
Total, Legal Activities	3,177,257	3,322,675	3,187,191	+9,934
United States Marshals Service				
Salaries and expenses	1,123,511	1,243,570	1,174,000	+50,489
Construction	16,592	15,625	15,000	-1,592
Total, United States Marshals Service	1,140,103	1,259,195	1,189,000	+48,897
National Security Division				
Salaries and expenses	87,762	87,882	87,000	-762
Interagency Law Enforcement				
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	527,512	540,966	527,512	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation				
Salaries and expenses	3,385,216	3,358,000	3,376,000	-9,216
Overseas contingency operations (emergency)	101,066	---	---	-101,066
Counterintelligence and national security	4,332,873	4,636,991	4,660,991	+328,118
Subtotal	7,819,155	7,994,991	8,036,991	+217,836
Construction	107,095	80,982	80,982	-26,113
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	7,926,250	8,075,973	8,117,973	+191,723
Drug Enforcement Administration				
Salaries and expenses	2,305,947	2,354,114	2,347,000	+41,053
Diversion control fund	-290,304	-322,000	-322,000	-31,696
Subtotal	2,015,643	2,032,114	2,025,000	+9,357
Construction	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,015,643	2,042,114	2,035,000	+19,357
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives				
Salaries and expenses	1,112,542	1,147,295	1,152,000	+39,458
Federal Prison System				
Salaries and expenses	6,282,410	6,724,266	6,551,281	+268,871
Buildings and facilities	98,957	99,394	90,000	-8,957
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	---
Total, Federal Prison System	6,384,067	6,826,360	6,643,981	+259,914
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities				
Office on Violence Against Women:				
Prevention and prosecution programs	417,663	431,750	412,500	-5,163
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)	---	(23,148)	---	---
Subtotal	417,663	454,898	412,500	-5,163
Office of Justice Programs:				
Research, evaluation and statistics	234,530	178,500	113,000	-121,530
State and local law enforcement assistance	1,117,845	1,173,500	1,162,500	+44,655
Juvenile justice programs	275,423	280,000	262,500	-12,923
Salaries and expenses	---	271,833	---	---
(transfer out)	---	(-63,478)	---	---
Subtotal	---	208,355	---	---

DIVISION B - DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Public safety officer benefits:				
Death benefits	61,000	62,000	62,000	+1,000
Disability and education benefits	9,082	16,300	16,300	+7,218
Subtotal	70,082	78,300	78,300	+8,218
Total, Office of Justice Programs	1,697,880	1,918,655	1,616,300	-81,580
Community Oriented Policing Services:				
COPS programs	494,933	669,500	198,500	-296,433
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)	---	(40,330)	---	---
Subtotal	494,933	709,830	198,500	-296,433
OJP, OVW, COPS Salaries and expenses	186,626	---	---	-186,626
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	2,797,102	3,083,383	2,227,300	-569,802
Total, title II, Department of Justice	27,389,150	28,724,339	27,407,713	+18,563
Appropriations	(27,288,084)	(28,724,339)	(27,407,713)	(+119,629)
Emergency appropriations	(101,066)	---	---	(-101,066)
(by transfer)	---	63,478	---	---
(transfer out)	---	-63,478	---	---
TITLE III - SCIENCE				
Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,647	6,650	4,500	-2,147
National Aeronautics and Space Administration				
Science	4,935,409	5,016,800	5,090,000	+154,591
Aeronautics	533,930	569,400	569,900	+35,970
Space Technology	---	1,024,200	575,000	+575,000
Exploration	3,800,683	3,948,700	3,770,800	-29,883
Space Operations	5,497,483	4,346,900	4,233,600	-1,263,883
Education	145,508	138,400	138,400	-7,108
Cross-agency Support	3,105,177	3,192,000	2,995,000	-110,177
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	393,511	450,400	390,000	-3,511
Office of Inspector General	36,327	37,500	37,300	+973
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	18,448,028	18,724,300	17,800,000	-648,028
National Science Foundation				
Research and related activities	5,496,011	6,185,540	5,651,000	+154,989
Defense function	67,864	68,000	68,000	+136
Subtotal	5,563,875	6,253,540	5,719,000	+155,125
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	117,055	224,680	167,055	+50,000
Education and Human Resources	861,034	911,200	829,000	-32,034
Agency Operations and Award Management	299,400	357,740	299,400	---
Office of the National Science Board	4,531	4,840	4,440	-91
Office of Inspector General	13,972	15,000	14,200	+228
Total, National Science Foundation	6,859,867	7,767,000	7,033,095	+173,228
Total, title III, Science	25,314,542	26,497,950	24,837,595	-476,947
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES				
Commission on Civil Rights				
Salaries and expenses	9,381	9,429	9,193	-188
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission				
Salaries and expenses	366,568	385,520	360,000	-6,568
State and local assistance	---	---	---	---
Total, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	366,568	385,520	360,000	-6,568

DIVISION B - DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
International Trade Commission				
Salaries and expenses	81,696	87,000	80,000	-1,696
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation				
Salaries and expenses	404,190	450,000	348,000	-56,190
Marine Mammal Commission				
Salaries and expenses	3,243	3,025	3,025	-218
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative				
Salaries and expenses	47,730	51,251	51,251	+3,521
State Justice Institute				
Salaries and expenses	5,121	5,131	5,121	---
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	917,929	991,356	856,590	-61,339
TITLE V - RESCISSIONS				
Emergency steel, oil gas guarantees prgm (rescission)	-48,000	-43,064	-700	+47,300
NTIA, Information Infrastructure grants (rescission)	---	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
NTIA, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	---	---	-2,750	-2,750
NTIA, Spectrum Fund (rescission)	-4,800	---	---	+4,800
Bureau of the Census (rescission)	-1,740,000	---	---	+1,740,000
Census, Working capital fund (rescission)	-50,000	---	---	+50,000
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund (rescission)	---	-350	-350	-350
Digital TV Transition Public Safety Fund (rescission)	---	-4,300	-4,300	-4,300
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-26,000	-40,000	-40,000	-14,000
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-495,000	-620,000	-675,000	-180,000
US Marshals Service,salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	-7,200	-2,200	-2,200
DEA, Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	-30,000	-10,000	-10,000
FPS, Buildings and facilities (rescission)	---	-35,000	-45,000	-45,000
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	-42,000	-42,600	-55,000	-13,000
Community oriented policing services (rescission)	-10,200	-10,200	-23,605	-13,405
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission)	---	-5,000	-15,000	-15,000
NASA (rescission)	---	---	-30,000	-30,000
Total, title V, Rescissions	-2,416,000	-839,714	-905,905	+1,510,095
Grand total	58,786,478	64,176,569	60,003,742	+1,217,264
Appropriations	(61,101,412)	(65,016,283)	(60,709,647)	(-391,765)
Rescissions	(-2,416,000)	(-839,714)	(-905,905)	(+1,510,095)
Emergency appropriations	(101,066)	---	---	(-101,066)
Disaster relief category	---	---	(200,000)	(+200,000)
(by transfer)	99,239	138,678	118,098	+18,859
(transfer out)	-99,239	-138,678	-118,098	-18,859

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Office of the Secretary				
Salaries and expenses	102,481	118,842	102,481	---
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(2,626)	---	(2,618)	(-8)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(984)	---	(984)	---
Office of the General Counsel	(20,318)	---	(19,515)	(-803)
Office of the Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy	(11,078)	---	(10,107)	(-971)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	(10,538)	---	(10,538)	---
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	(2,499)	---	(2,500)	(+1)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	(25,469)	---	(25,469)	---
Office of Public Affairs	(2,051)	---	(2,020)	(-31)
Office of the Executive Secretariat	(1,655)	---	(1,595)	(-60)
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	(1,496)	---	(1,369)	(-127)
Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response	(10,579)	---	(10,778)	(+199)
Office of the Chief Information Officer	(13,189)	---	(14,988)	(+1,799)
Subtotal	102,481	118,842	102,481	---
National infrastructure investments	526,944	---	500,000	-26,944
Multi-year investment initiative	---	2,000,000	---	---
Livable communities initiative	---	10,000	---	---
Financial management capital	4,990	17,000	4,990	---
Cyber security initiatives	---	---	10,000	+10,000
Office of Civil Rights	9,648	9,661	9,384	-264
Transportation planning, research, and development	9,799	9,824	9,000	-799
Working capital fund	(147,301)	(192,000)	(172,000)	(+24,699)
Minority business resource center program	921	922	922	+1
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(18,330)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(+37)
Minority business outreach	3,068	3,100	3,068	---
Payments to air carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	149,700	123,254	143,000	-6,700
Rescission of excess compensation for general aviation operations (Sec. 106)	---	-3,000	-3,254	-3,254
Total, Office of the Secretary	807,551	2,289,603	779,591	-27,960
National infrastructure bank (investment initiative)	---	5,000,000	---	---
Federal Aviation Administration				
Operations	9,513,962	9,823,000	9,653,395	+139,433
Air traffic organization	(7,473,299)	---	(7,442,738)	(-30,561)
Aviation safety	(1,253,020)	---	(1,252,991)	(-29)
Commercial space transportation	---	---	(16,271)	(+16,271)
Finance and management	---	---	(582,117)	(+582,117)
Human resources programs	---	---	(98,858)	(+98,858)
Staff offices	---	---	(200,286)	(+200,286)
NextGen	---	---	(60,134)	(+60,134)
Facilities & equipment (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	2,730,731	2,870,000	2,730,731	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	250,000	---	---
Research, engineering, and development (Airport & Airway Trust Fund	169,660	190,000	167,556	-2,104
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(3,550,000)	(3,600,000)	(3,435,000)	(-115,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(3,515,000)	(3,515,000)	(3,350,000)	(-165,000)
Administration	(93,422)	(101,000)	(101,000)	(+7,578)
Airport Cooperative Research Program	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---
Airport technology research	(22,472)	(29,250)	(29,250)	(+6,778)
Small community air service development program	(6,000)	---	(6,000)	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	(3,100,000)	---	---

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Aviation insurance revolving fund (Sec. 115)	---	-1,000	---	---
Total, Federal Aviation Administration	12,414,353	13,132,000	12,551,682	+137,329
(Limitations on obligations)	(3,515,000)	(3,515,000)	(3,350,000)	(-165,000)
Total budgetary resources	(15,929,353)	(16,647,000)	(15,901,682)	(-27,671)
Federal Highway Administration				
Limitation on administrative expenses	(413,533)	(437,172)	(412,000)	(-1,533)
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):				
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(41,846,000)	(70,414,000)	(39,882,583)	(-1,963,417)
(Limitation on obligations)	(41,107,000)	(42,025,000)	(39,143,583)	(-1,963,417)
(Exempt contract authority)	(739,000)	(739,000)	(739,000)	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	(27,650,000)	---	---
Emergency relief (disaster relief category)	---	---	1,662,000	+1,662,000
Rescission of contract authority (Highway Trust Fund)	-2,500,000	---	---	+2,500,000
Rescission of old demos	-630,000	-630,000	---	+630,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration	-3,130,000	-630,000	1,662,000	+4,792,000
Appropriations	---	---	---	---
Rescissions of contract authority	(-3,130,000)	(-630,000)	---	(+3,130,000)
(Limitations on obligations)	(41,107,000)	(69,675,000)	(39,143,583)	(-1,963,417)
(Exempt contract authority)	(739,000)	(739,000)	(739,000)	---
Total budgetary resources	(38,716,000)	(69,784,000)	(41,544,583)	(+2,828,583)
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration				
Motor carrier safety operations and programs (Highway Trust Fund)(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(245,000)	(276,000)	(247,724)	(+2,724)
(Limitation on obligations)	(245,000)	(276,000)	(247,724)	(+2,724)
Motor carrier safety grants (Highway Trust Fund)				
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(310,070)	(330,000)	(307,000)	(-3,070)
(Limitation on obligations)	(310,070)	(330,000)	(307,000)	(-3,070)
CVISN contract authority (Sec. 131)	---	---	1,000	+1,000
Rescission of contract authority	---	---	-1,000	-1,000
Total, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	---	---	---	---
(Limitations on obligations)	(555,070)	(606,000)	(554,724)	(-346)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration				
Operations and research (general fund)	140,146	---	140,146	---
Vehicle safety	---	170,709	---	---
Operations and research (Highway Trust Fund)				
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(105,500)	(133,191)	(109,500)	(+4,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(105,500)	(133,191)	(109,500)	(+4,000)
National driver register (Highway Trust Fund)				
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(4,000)	---	---	(-4,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(4,000)	---	---	(-4,000)
National driver register modernization	3,343	---	---	-3,343
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund)				
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(619,500)	(556,100)	(550,328)	(-69,172)
(Limitation on obligations)	(619,500)	(556,100)	(550,328)	(-69,172)
Highway safety programs (23 USC 402)	(235,000)	(235,000)	(235,000)	---
Occupant protection incentive grants(23 USC 405)	(25,000)	(35,000)	(25,000)	---
Safety belt performance grants (23 USC 406)	(124,500)	---	(48,500)	(-76,000)
Distracted driving prevention	---	(50,000)	---	---
State traffic safety information system improvement(23 USC 408)	(34,500)	(34,500)	(34,500)	---
Impaired driving countermeasures (23 USC 410)	(139,000)	(139,000)	(139,000)	---
Grant administration	(18,500)	(18,600)	(25,328)	(+6,828)
High visibility enforcement	(29,000)	(37,000)	(29,000)	---
Child safety and booster seat grants	(7,000)	---	(7,000)	---
Motorcyclist safety	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	---

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Rescission of contract authority	-76,000	---	---	+76,000
Total, National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	67,489	170,709	140,146	+72,657
Appropriations	(143,489)	---	(140,146)	(-3,343)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-76,000)	---	---	(+76,000)
(Limitations on obligations)	(729,000)	(689,291)	(659,828)	(-69,172)
Total budgetary resources	(796,489)	(860,000)	(799,974)	(+3,485)
Federal Railroad Administration				
Safety and operations	176,596	223,034	178,596	+2,000
Offsetting fee collections	---	-40,000	---	---
Subtotal	176,596	183,034	178,596	+2,000
Railroad research and development	35,030	40,000	35,000	-30
Rail line relocation and improvement program	10,511	---	---	-10,511
System preservation	---	1,546,000	---	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	2,500,000	---	---
Subtotal	---	4,046,000	---	---
Network Development	---	1,000,000	---	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	3,000,000	---	---
Subtotal	---	4,000,000	---	---
Capital assistance for high speed rail corridors and intercity passenger rail service	---	---	---	---
Rescission	-400,000	---	---	+400,000
National Railroad Passenger Corporation:				
Operating grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	561,874	---	466,000	-95,874
Capital and debt service grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	921,778	---	952,000	+30,222
Subtotal	1,483,652	---	1,418,000	-65,652
Total, Federal Railroad Administration	1,305,789	8,269,034	1,631,596	+325,807
Federal Transit Administration				
Administrative expenses	98,713	---	98,713	---
Formula and Bus Grants (Hwy Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account (Liquidation of contract authorization)	(9,400,000)	---	(9,400,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations)	(8,343,171)	---	(8,360,565)	(+17,394)
Research and technology deployment	---	166,472	---	---
Transit Formula Grants (Hwy Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account (Liquidation of contract authorization)	---	(10,000,000)	---	---
(Limitation on obligations)	---	(4,691,986)	---	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	(3,000,000)	---	---
Transit expansion and livable communities (liquidation of contract authorization)	---	(600,000)	---	---
(limitation on obligations)	---	(233,514)	---	---
Capital investment grants	---	2,235,556	---	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	1,000,000	---	---
Subtotal	---	3,235,556	---	---
Operations and safety	---	166,294	---	---
Administrative programs	---	(129,700)	---	---
Rail transit safety programs	---	(36,594)	---	---
Research and University Research Centers	58,882	---	44,000	-14,882
Bus and rail state of good repair (liquidation of contract authorization)	---	(3,000,000)	---	---
(limitation on obligations)	---	(3,207,178)	---	---
Multi-year investment initiative	---	(7,500,000)	---	---
Capital investment grants	1,596,800	---	1,955,000	+358,200

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction grants.	49,900	---	---	-49,900
Rescission	-280,000	---	-58,500	+221,500
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority capital and preventive maintenance	149,700	150,000	150,000	+300
Total, Federal Transit Administration	1,673,995	3,718,322	2,189,213	+515,218
(Limitations on obligations)	(8,343,171)	(18,632,678)	(8,360,565)	(+17,394)
Total budgetary resources	(10,017,166)	(22,351,000)	(10,549,778)	(+532,612)
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation				
Operations and maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	32,259	33,996	32,259	---
Maritime Administration				
Maritime security program	173,652	174,000	174,000	+348
Operations and training	151,446	161,539	156,258	+4,812
Rescission	---	---	-980	-980
Ship disposal	14,970	18,500	5,500	-9,470
Assistance to small shipyards	9,980	---	9,980	---
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:				
Administrative expenses	3,992	3,740	3,740	-252
Rescission	---	-54,100	-35,000	-35,000
Guaranteed loans subsidy	4,990	---	---	-4,990
Subtotal	8,982	-50,360	-31,260	-40,242
Total, Maritime Administration	359,030	303,679	313,498	-45,532
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration				
Administrative expenses:				
General Fund	21,454	21,519	20,721	-733
Pipeline Safety Fund	638	639	639	+1
Pipeline Safety information grants to communities.	(998)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+2)
Subtotal	22,092	22,158	21,360	-732
Hazardous materials safety	39,020	50,089	42,338	+3,318
Offsetting collections (legislative proposal)	---	-12,000	---	---
Subtotal	39,020	38,089	42,338	+3,318
Pipeline safety:				
Pipeline Safety Fund	87,838	93,854	90,679	+2,841
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	18,867	21,510	18,573	-294
Pipeline Safety Design Review Fund (leg proposal).	---	4,000	---	---
Pipeline Safety Special Permit Fund (leg proposal)	---	500	---	---
Pipeline safety user fees	-88,014	-94,493	-91,318	-3,304
Additional Pipeline user fees (leg proposal)	---	-6,000	---	---
Subtotal	18,691	19,371	17,934	-757
Emergency preparedness grants:				
Limitation on emergency preparedness fund	(28,318)	(28,318)	(28,318)	---
(Emergency preparedness fund)	(188)	(188)	(188)	---
Total, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	79,803	79,618	81,632	+1,829
Research and Innovative Technology Administration				
Research and development	12,981	17,600	15,981	+3,000
Office of Inspector General				
Salaries and expenses	74,964	89,185	79,624	+4,660

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Surface Transportation Board				
Salaries and expenses	29,010	31,250	29,310	+300
Offsetting collections	-1,250	-1,250	-1,250	---
Total, Surface Transportation Board	27,760	30,000	28,060	+300
Total, title I, Department of Transportation	13,725,974	32,503,746	19,505,282	+5,779,308
Appropriations	(17,611,974)	(33,190,846)	(17,942,016)	(+330,042)
Rescissions	(-680,000)	(-57,100)	(-97,734)	(+582,266)
Disaster relief category	---	---	(1,662,000)	(+1,662,000)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-3,206,000)	(-630,000)	(-1,000)	(+3,205,000)
(Limitations on obligations)	(54,249,241)	(96,217,969)	(52,068,700)	(-2,180,541)
Total budgetary resources	(67,975,215)	(128,721,715)	(71,573,982)	(+3,598,767)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Management and Administration				
Executive direction	26,801	30,408	---	-26,801
Administration, operations and management	523,990	530,117	537,789	+13,799
Program Office Salaries and Expenses:				
Public and Indian Housing	188,696	189,610	200,000	+11,304
Community Planning and Development	96,795	99,815	100,000	+3,205
Housing	381,123	397,660	391,500	+10,377
Policy Development and Research	19,100	21,390	22,211	+3,111
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	71,656	70,733	72,600	+944
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	7,137	7,167	7,400	+263
Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities	---	3,100	---	---
Subtotal	764,507	789,475	793,711	+29,204
Total, Management and Administration	1,315,298	1,350,000	1,331,500	+16,202
Public and Indian Housing				
Tenant-based rental assistance:				
Renewals	16,669,283	17,143,837	17,242,351	+573,068
Tenant protection vouchers	109,780	75,000	75,000	-34,780
Administrative fees	1,447,100	1,647,780	1,350,000	-97,100
Family self-sufficiency coordinators	59,880	60,000	60,000	+120
Veterans affairs supportive housing	49,900	75,000	75,000	+25,100
Sec. 811 Mainstream voucher renewals	34,930	114,046	112,018	+77,088
Disaster housing assistance program	---	50,000	---	---
Homeless vouchers demonstration program	---	56,906	---	---
Subtotal (available this fiscal year)	18,370,873	19,222,569	18,914,369	+543,496
Advance appropriations	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	---
Less appropriations from prior year advances	-3,992,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	-8,000
Total, Tenant-based rental assistance appropriated in this bill	18,378,873	19,222,569	18,914,369	+535,496
Transforming rental assistance demonstration program	---	200,000	---	---
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,040,112	2,405,345	1,875,000	-165,112
Public Housing Operating Fund	4,616,748	3,961,850	3,961,850	-654,898
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing	99,800	---	---	-99,800
Choice neighborhoods	---	250,000	120,000	+120,000
Native American housing block grants	648,700	700,000	650,000	+1,300
Native Hawaiian housing block grant	12,974	10,000	13,000	+26
Indian housing loan guarantee fund program account	6,986	7,000	6,000	-986
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(919,000)	(428,000)	(360,000)	(-559,000)
Native Hawaiian loan guarantee fund program account	1,042	---	386	-656
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(41,504)	---	(41,504)	---
Housing Certificate Fund	---	50,000	---	---
Rescission	---	-50,000	-200,000	-200,000
Total, Public and Indian Housing	25,805,235	26,756,764	25,340,605	-464,630

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Community Planning and Development				
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS	334,330	335,000	332,000	-2,330
Community development fund	3,500,984	3,781,368	2,948,090	-552,894
Indian CDBG	---	---	60,000	+60,000
Disaster relief	---	---	300,000	+300,000
(Disaster relief category)	---	---	100,000	+100,000
Subtotal	3,500,984	3,781,368	3,408,090	-92,894
Community development loan guarantees (Section 108):				
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(275,000)	(500,000)	(240,000)	(-35,000)
Credit subsidy	5,988	---	5,952	-36
HOME investment partnerships program	1,606,780	1,650,000	1,000,000	-606,780
Self-help and assisted homeownership opportunity program	81,836	---	53,500	-28,336
Capacity building	---	50,000	---	---
Homeless assistance grants	1,901,190	2,372,000	1,901,190	---
Total, Community Planning and Development	7,431,108	8,188,368	6,700,732	-730,376
Housing Programs				
Project-based rental assistance:				
Renewals	8,932,100	9,139,672	9,050,672	+118,572
Contract administrators	325,348	289,000	289,000	-36,348
Subtotal (available this fiscal year)	9,257,448	9,428,672	9,339,672	+82,224
Advance appropriations	400,000	400,000	400,000	---
Less appropriations from prior year advances	-392,885	-400,000	-400,000	-7,115
Total, Project-based rental assistance appropriated in this bill	9,264,563	9,428,672	9,339,672	+75,109
Housing for the elderly	399,200	757,000	374,627	-24,573
Housing for persons with disabilities	149,700	196,000	165,000	+15,300
Housing counseling assistance	---	88,000	45,000	+45,000
Rental housing assistance	39,920	15,733	1,300	-38,620
Rent supplement (rescission)	-40,600	-6,600	-231,600	-191,000
Manufactured housing fees trust fund	15,982	14,000	6,500	-9,482
Offsetting collections	-7,000	-7,000	-4,000	+3,000
Subtotal	8,982	7,000	2,500	-6,482
Total, Housing Programs	9,821,765	10,485,805	9,696,499	-125,266
Appropriations	(9,869,365)	(10,499,405)	(9,932,099)	(+62,734)
Rescissions	(-40,600)	(-6,600)	(-231,600)	(-191,000)
Offsetting collections	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(-4,000)	(+3,000)
Federal Housing Administration				
FHA - Mutual mortgage insurance program account:				
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(399,200,000)	(400,000,000)	(400,000,000)	(+800,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Offsetting receipts	-960,000	-4,427,000	-4,427,000	-3,467,000
Proposed offsetting receipts (HECM)(Sec. 210)	---	-286,000	-286,000	-286,000
Additional offsetting receipts	-2,076,000	---	---	+2,076,000
Additional offsetting receipts (Sec. 145)	-35,000	---	---	+35,000
Additional offsetting receipts (Sec. 238)	---	---	-59,000	-59,000
Administrative contract expenses	206,586	230,000	207,000	+414
Working capital fund (transfer out)	---	(-72,000)	(-71,500)	(-71,500)
FHA - General and special risk program account:				
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(20,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	---
Offsetting receipts	-315,000	-400,000	-400,000	-85,000
Credit subsidy	8,583	8,600	---	-8,583
Total, Federal Housing Administration	-3,170,831	-4,874,400	-4,965,000	-1,794,169

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)				
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:				
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	---
Administrative expenses (legislative proposal)	11,073	30,000	19,500	+8,427
Offsetting receipts (legislative proposal)	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Offsetting receipts	-720,000	-521,000	-521,000	+199,000
Offsetting receipts (Sec. 145)	-9,000	---	---	+9,000
Offsetting receipts (Sec. 238)	---	---	-5,000	-5,000
Proposed offsetting receipts (HECM) (Sec. 210)	---	-24,000	-24,000	-24,000
Total, Gov't National Mortgage Association	-717,927	-615,000	-630,500	+87,427
Policy Development and Research				
Research and technology	47,904	57,000	46,000	-1,904
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity				
Fair housing activities	71,856	72,000	70,847	-1,009
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes				
Lead hazard reduction	119,760	140,000	120,000	+240
Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities				
Sustainable Housing Initiative	---	150,000	---	---
Management and Administration				
Working capital fund	199,600	243,000	199,035	-565
(By transfer)	---	(72,000)	(71,500)	(+71,500)
Office of Inspector General	124,750	126,455	124,000	-750
Transformation initiative	70,858	---	50,000	-20,858
Total, Management and Administration	395,208	369,455	373,035	-22,173
(Grand total, Management and Administration)	(1,710,506)	(1,719,455)	(1,704,535)	(-5,971)
General Provisions				
Rescission of prior year advance (Sec. 236)	---	---	-650,000	-650,000
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development	41,119,376	42,079,992	37,433,718	-3,685,658
Appropriations	(40,881,976)	(43,501,592)	(39,841,318)	(-1,040,658)
Rescissions	(-40,600)	(-56,600)	(-431,600)	(-391,000)
Advance appropriations	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	---
Rescissions of prior year advances	---	---	(-650,000)	(-650,000)
Offsetting receipts	(-4,115,000)	(-5,758,000)	(-5,822,000)	(-1,707,000)
Offsetting collections	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(-4,000)	(+3,000)
(by transfer)	---	72,000	71,500	+71,500
(transfer out)	---	-72,000	-71,500	-71,500
(Limitation on direct loans)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(920,435,504)	(925,928,000)	(925,641,504)	(+5,206,000)
TITLE III - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
Access Board	7,285	7,400	7,400	+115
Federal Maritime Commission	24,087	26,265	24,100	+13
Amtrak Office of Inspector General	19,311	22,000	20,500	+1,189
National Transportation Safety Board				
Salaries and expenses	97,854	102,400	102,400	+4,546
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	232,734	215,300	215,300	-17,434
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness	2,675	3,880	3,300	+625
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac (Sec. 146)	155,000	---	---	-155,000
Total, title III, Other Independent Agencies	538,946	377,245	373,000	-165,946

DIVISION C - DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES, FY 2012 (H.R. 2112)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Grand total (net)	55,384,296	74,960,983	57,312,000	+1,927,704
Appropriations	(59,032,896)	(77,069,683)	(58,156,334)	(-876,562)
Rescissions	(-720,600)	(-113,700)	(-529,334)	(+191,266)
Disaster relief category	---	---	(1,762,000)	(+1,762,000)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-3,206,000)	(-630,000)	(-1,000)	(+3,205,000)
Advance appropriations	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	---
Rescissions of prior year advances	---	---	(-650,000)	(-650,000)
Negative subsidy receipts	(-4,115,000)	(-5,758,000)	(-5,822,000)	(-1,707,000)
Offsetting collections	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(-4,000)	(+3,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(54,249,241)	(96,217,969)	(52,068,700)	(-2,180,541)
(by transfer)	---	72,000	71,500	+71,500
(transfer out)	---	-72,000	-71,500	-71,500
Total budgetary resources	(109,633,537)	(171,178,952)	(109,380,700)	(-252,837)
Discretionary total	(55,367,000)	(74,960,983)	(55,550,000)	(+183,000)

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The appropriations bill we will consider today includes within it three bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; and Transportation-HUD, along with a clean continuing resolution covering the remaining nine bills. The CR prevents a government shutdown. It is a simple date change to December 16. No anomalies are added; everything but the date is carried forward from the last CR.

The agreement provides disaster relief of $2.3 billion, including the full amount needed to address the backlog of eligible disaster repairs for highways, roads, and bridges, and funds to address agricultural disasters.

The conference report also drops controversial riders on Dodd-Frank financial reform, women's health, and climate change.

The minibus restores funding that was cut in the initial House bill to nutrition and food safety programs.

The conference agreement provides $6.6 billion for the Women, Infants, and Children program, WIC, an increase of $570 million over the level in the House-passed bill and $36 million above the Senate level. At this level, WIC can provide for the estimated 700,000 women, children, and infants that would have been turned away under the previous bill. The impact of food prices will still need to be monitored to ensure the program has sufficient funding.

The conference report provides $177 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides food assistance to particularly vulnerable low-income elderly, as well as mothers and young children. At this level, the program will avoid dropping the 100,000 applicants, as would have been required in the House bill.

The conference agreement restores funding to FDA, $334 million over the House-passed bill, to allow implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act, and provides $1 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, $32 million over the House level, to maintain the current workforce of meat inspectors.

The agreement restores funding for the COPS programs that were zeroed out in the House-reported bill. COPS grants enable State and local law enforcement agencies to hire and retain police officers, provide equipment to tribal law enforcement agencies, and provide training on community-oriented policing.

The agreement restores much-needed funding for science and innovation. The conference agreement provides $7 billion for the National Science Foundation, an increase of $173 million above the FY11 level and the House-reported bill. While we need to be investing much more in basic research at NSF, the additional funding in the conference agreement is an important step in the right direction.

The conference agreement provides $924 million for NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System. While still below the request, the conference level will go farther than either the House or Senate levels in helping to minimize the anticipated satellite data gaps.

The agreement provides funding for NASA's James Webb Space Telescope, which the House had zeroed out. The new telescope will be 100 times more powerful than the Hubble Space Telescope, allowing us to see images of the first glows after the Big Bang and greatly enhancing our scientific understanding of the universe.

Finally, the minibus restores funding for transportation and housing programs. The minibus includes $12 billion more than the House subcommittee bill for the Federal-aid highway program, consistent with the annual funding levels assumed in the Surface Transportation Extension Act. The bill includes $10.5 billion for transit programs, $2.5 billion more than the earlier bill.

The agreement also includes $1.4 billion for Amtrak capital and operating grants and deletes onerous language from the House subcommittee-passed bill that would have eliminated service on 26 short-distance routes, affecting 15 States and more than 9 million passengers.

The bill includes funding for the TIGER grant program, which will help advance national and regional transportation projects that will benefit both passenger and freight mobility as well as create jobs. This bill will create a lot of jobs.

The conference agreement provides $45 million in funding for housing counseling assistance. This program provides grant funds to local nonprofit agencies for reverse mortgage, rental, home pre-purchase and foreclosure prevention counseling. This program had been eliminated in 2011.

The Choice Neighborhoods Initiative is funded at $120 million in the conference agreement. Choice is a grant program to revitalize public housing and blighted private housing in mixed-income neighborhoods. This program provides quality low-income housing, while the vast majority of these funds create needed construction jobs. The House subcommittee bill proposed eliminating the program.

The Interagency Council on Homelessness is funded at $3.3 million in the conference agreement. The agency was also eliminated in the House subcommittee bill. The Council enhances the Federal response to homelessness by coordination between agencies, addressing duplicative programs, and identifying best practices.

The conference agreement provides $75 million for the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program, equal to the President's budget request. VASH provides long-term housing to homeless veterans. This is an increase of $25 million over the FY11 level.

□ 1500

I'm not happy with every single element of this, but I haven't seen a bill around here yet that is perfect. I also want to say that we did not get as good a compromise as we hoped on the Legal Services Corporation. I wish we could do more because there certainly is a justice gap in this country.

I want to commend the chairman and his staff, both the majority staff and the minority staff, who I think worked very well together with the other body in reaching resolutions in a very timely way on these three bills. And I want to commend the chairman for bringing six bills to the floor.

Now, I could make the case that we actually did 18 bills because we had 12 bills in the '11 omnibus, H.R. 1, that took us a whole week, if you remember, to go through 12 separate bills. So 12 and 6 is 18. That's a pretty good day for the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. And in that H.R. 1, the fiscal year '11 omnibus bill, as you recollect, we had some 500 amendments.

Mr. DICKS. Everybody got a shot.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Everybody.

Mr. DICKS. I want to commend the chairman for his commitment to regular order and openness, and I hope that next year we can really do all 12 bills. If we can get them done this year in December, then we can focus on the 12 bills for next year and hopefully bring them all to the floor so that Members have a chance to vote. It's important, I think. And I think the fact that so many people wanted to offer an amendment indicates that the membership of the House wants to see an open process. And it's certainly important for the minority, too, to have an opportunity to offer amendments.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee, a very hardworking chairman who also happens to be a colleague of mine in the class of 1980, the so-called Reaganauts, Chairman FRANK WOLF.

Mr. WOLF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this conference report, which includes the fiscal year 2012 Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

I want to thank my colleague and ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for his support throughout this process. I also want to thank Senate counterparts, Senators MIKULSKI and HUTCHISON, and I also want to particularly thank Chairman ROGERS of the full committee and Ranking Member Mr. DICKS. This was a very, very open process. Also I want to thank the CJS subcommittee staff, including Mike Ringler, Leslie Albright, Stephanie Meyers, Diana Simpson, Colin Samples and Scott Sammis, as well as Todd

Culligan in my office, and Darek Newby and Bob Bonner on the minority staff.

Working together, we were able to produce a conference report that reduces discretionary spending in line with the Budget Control Act, while the supercommittee works to control entitlement spending which is the primary driver of our unsustainable debt and reform the Tax Code.

The final CJS bill before the House is $583 million below—below—fiscal year 2011 and $4.9 billion, 8.5 percent, below the President's request.

Since Republicans assumed the majority, we have reduced spending by more than $11 billion for agencies funded in the CJS appropriations bill.

At the same time, the bill also provides funding for a variety of critical national priorities. The conference report fully funds the FBI at $8.1 billion to protect the Nation from further terrorist attacks. The bill includes important increases for FBI national security programs and the investigation of cyberintrusions.

The bill also makes important progress in the fight against the horrible and pervasive crime of human trafficking. Human trafficking is spreading through this Nation, and this funding bill will also support State and local human trafficking task force activities and victim assistance services. The conference agreement will require—will require—each U.S. Attorney to establish a human trafficking task force.

In the Department of Commerce, the conference agreement includes new initiatives to bring jobs back to America, including a job repatriation task force and a new grant program to enable U.S. companies to bring off-shored activities back to economically distressed regions of this Nation. It is time for these American companies who have gone to China and Mexico to return home, particularly, I may say, GE, who just moved their health care facilities from Wisconsin to Beijing. They should come back to Wisconsin.

The bill also includes important increases for fundamental scientific research. $7 billion is included for the NSF, an increase of $173 million. NIST research activities receive an increase of over 10 percent—math, science, physics, chemistry and biology, doing the things that make a difference to create jobs.

Research is a primary driver of innovation, growth and job creation, and these investments must be preserved, even in times of budgetary austerity.

The conference agreement includes $17.8 billion for NASA, including funding above the request for America's next generation space exploration system and for cutting-edge technology.

In closing, as other countries are challenging U.S. leadership in space, this conference report includes funding for a comprehensive independent assessment of NASA's strategic direction and agency management to chart a future course that is bold and achievable.

I urge support for the bill.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and Science, Mr. FATTAH.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the ranking member, I thank the chairman of the full committee, and, most importantly, I thank my colleague, Chairman FRANK WOLF. We've had an opportunity to work through the issues on this bill, and he has afforded every courtesy to the minority as we have worked through this. It's been truly a bipartisan effort; and even though there are things that we would make different final calculations on, I think that there's nothing else to be said other than that truly this is a product that reflects both input from the majority and the minority, and I thank Chairman WOLF and Chairman ROGERS for the courtesies extended.

This is a bill that I believe funds the most important agencies of our government in terms of securing our citizens, in terms of innovation and advancement in technology and science, in terms of dealing with the challenges of severe weather, and dealing with our oceans and the navigation of crafts throughout our waterways.

This is a bill that is critically important, and I'm happy to join with others to urge that the House would favorably consider it.

There are a number of things I would want to point out. One is that the conferees, all of us working together, were able to agree with an initiative focused on brain research, on neuroscience; and we've been able to put together a collaborative effort that I think portends a great deal of progress in terms of addressing brain diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, dementia, and also dealing with the question of wounded warriors. I had a chance to visit the brain research and repair center over at Bethesda. There's much more work to be done.

And also for those interested in education, the whole cognitive development, this is the first-of-its-kind initiative bringing together all of the important agencies of the Federal Government. I thank Chairman WOLF and our colleagues and counterparts in the Senate for their cooperation around this.

Also, we were able to increase our efforts in terms of manufacturing and advanced manufacturing, creating a new grant program to help companies bring technology onto the plant floor. Manufacturing has to be the basis for long-term prosperity and national security for our country.

The investments in science, the National Science Foundation, there is no more important agency anywhere in the world; and we were able to work to fund it at a level that's appropriate, $7 billion. The investment in NASA, even though $638 million off of last year's number, when you take out the shuttle costs, it really is a significant statement around a new set of priorities for NASA, and investing in particularly space technology at $575 million and the investment in the Commercial Crew Program, knowing with a certainty that American private enterprise can help us deal with the ongoing need in terms of lower orbit travel.

We have a lot to be thankful for in the bill. Most important to me, even though it's a very small number, are the efforts around youth mentoring. Our support for the 4,000 Boys and Girls Clubs and the Big Brothers and Big Sisters and other youth mentoring agencies that are funded in the Justice Department is a way to divert young people from ever getting engaged in our criminal justice system, and the funding for the Second Chance Program, which was renewed in this year's appropriations.

□ 1510

There's a lot more that I could say, but I think, needless to say, what is important now is that we move this process forward. And there are disappointments—legal services, there will be another day. As my ranking member said, we're disappointed in the final outcome, but we remain committed to trying to find ways as we go forward to make sure people have access to our court system on civil matters.

I want to thank the ranking member, Chairman ROGERS, and my colleague FRANK WOLF for his great work on this bill, and all of the staff, both on the majority and minority side.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa, chairman of the Transportation and HUD portion of this bill, a very vital part of the bill—the chairman has handled it very, very well—Chairman TOM LATHAM.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the chairman for yielding time. And I, first of all, want to thank him for the great work, but also Ranking Member DICKS on the full committee; and then a special thank-you to the ranking member on the subcommittee, Mr. OLVER, for all of his hard work. We've worked together as a team on this bill. And I thank the staff on the minority and certainly the majority staff for all their hard work that they put into this.

This is a great day for two different reasons: one, we're going to get this bill done today; and, number two, it's on the Speaker's birthday, so this will be his present anyway. But I do rise in support of the conference report that's before us today, and I urge my colleagues to support it also. I know it doesn't make everyone happy, but it represents a compromise, and that's what a conference report really is all about.

Overall, the THUD division of the agreement contains $55.6 billion in discretionary, a number that is $19.4 billion below the President's request—and

again, $19.4 billion below the President's request.

The agreement provides $39.9 billion for the annual spending for highways, the number that is contained in the latest extension of the Surface Transportation Act. This level will provide adequate resources for our State highway departments to address their needs.

The THUD division contains various commonsense agreements that are universally important to the Nation. For example, there are increased funds for FAA certification personnel, the individuals who inspect and certify new aircraft to ensure safety and airworthiness.

The HUD portion of the THUD agreement contains $37.3 billion—about $4.7 billion below the President's request. There is sufficient funding to renew vouchers for those individuals and families who were in the program last year. The agreement has sufficient funding to keep veterans' housing on a sound footing, and it also has directive language that requires HUD to review veterans' housing utilization rates in Iowa and other rural States and the housing challenges facing veterans in those areas.

Also, under the HUD title, there are funds set aside for homeownership programs that help add housing capacity in rural States. The subject of rural housing capacity has long been a concern in States like Iowa and a concern to an awful lot of Members here in this Congress.

Finally, under HUD Community Development, there is $400 million that can be used for eligible disaster recovery activities in those areas most impacted by the various disasters of this year. These are funds that can be used for repair and rebuilding activities.

To me, at this point, one of the most important elements of this agreement is the funding for highway and community development disaster repairs. These monies are vitally important for my State and others along the Missouri River, States that suffered enormous damage when the Missouri River flood came this past year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. LATHAM. The conference agreement contains almost $1.7 billion in emergency disaster money to repair roads and bridges. These funds will supplement existing Federal, State, and local monies and will be used for repairs and reconstruction.

There are areas where State roads are still under water; thus the emergency repair funding for highways in this agreement is vital to ensuring that Iowa roads and the roads in other States are restored to good working condition.

Important to the emergency highway repair category and contained in the agreement is an important waiver that waives the time line of 180 days from the disaster declaration date so that States can receive 100 percent reimbursement.

All in all, this agreement represents the best we could do under the present circumstances. In the end, we've had to come to make some compromises, but we also have a number of important victories in this agreement.

I would urge all Members to support this conference report.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Mr. OLVER.

Mr. OLVER. I thank the ranking member for yielding time.

I rise in support of this conference report. As ranking member on the Transportation and Housing Subcommittee, I first would like to thank Chairman TOM LATHAM for working openly with me throughout the process, and I congratulate him on bringing his first conference report to the floor. Also, I would like to thank staff—for the majority, the subcommittee clerk, Dena Baron, and her excellent staff; and for the minority, Kate Hallahan, Joe Carlile, and Blair Anderson—all for their diligence and hard work in making this a better bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains elements with which I disagree. In particular, I wish CDBG funding was closer to last year's level, and I am disappointed that the bill does not provide funding for the High-Speed and Intercity Passenger Rail Program. Both of these programs are in high demand and would contribute significant value to our communities if funded properly. However, this bill is a reasonable compromise that has improved significantly the Transportation-HUD portion that was marked up in subcommittee.

The agreement ensures that funding for our transportation infrastructure programs is kept stable, allowing the Federal Aviation Administration to continue modernization of our air traffic control system, providing the Federal Highway Administration with funds needed to maintain our highway network, and providing the Federal Transit Administration with sufficient funding to continue investments to expand our regional transit systems.

I am particularly pleased that the bill provides $1.4 billion for Amtrak and removes destructive language that would have halted service along 26 routes in 19 States. Annual ridership on those routes has increased, and a congressionally authorized process is already under way to reduce the operating costs of these services.

In addition, the bill provides $1.66 billion for the Highway Administration's Emergency Relief Program in order to eliminate the of repairs needed as a result of hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters, as well as $400 million for emergency CDBG funds. I believe we have a responsibility to provide assistance to States that have endured unanticipated natural disasters without conditioning that assistance on cuts to other programs.

Lastly, I am pleased that this bill reinstates HUD's Housing Counseling Program by providing $45 million. With foreclosure rates remaining high, the counseling services provided by this program continue to be vital for families who are struggling in the current economy.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a good product of a bipartisan process, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee, a very important part of this bill, Mr. KINGSTON.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank Chairman ROGERS for the time. I've enjoyed working with him and Ranking Member DICKS, and also the ranking member of our Subcommittee on Agriculture, FDA, and Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the gentleman from California, Mr. SAM FARR. We've held 11 hearings, and we've had probably about 25 hours worth of debate on the floor in which over 50 amendments were offered. This bill is a prime example of what can happen when we get back to regular order.

□ 1520

It was an open process, passed by the subcommittee, full committee, and then finally by the House floor. The bill is $350 million below FY11 in the discretionary portion, and $2.5 billion lower than the President's request for FY12. It is compliant with the Budget Control Act, and a step to show both regular order, compromise and moving us towards a balanced budget.

I also wanted to point out something, Mr. Speaker, that the mandatory portion of this bill is tremendous. Our discretionary total on agriculture is $19.77 billion, but the mandatory is $116.9 billion. School lunch and breakfast and the SNAP program are $98.5 billion alone. If we do not get control of the mandatory spending, we will never be able to balance the budget.

So I urge all Members of Congress to be cognizant of that and work in the important authorizing committees to do some of the reform.

This bill was successful in eliminating a Federal program that goes back to World War I, the mohair subsidy; and that actually was a program designed to get more wool for the World War I soldiers' uniforms. And Ronald Reagan famously said, if you don't believe in resurrection, try killing a government program. And yet, today, the mohair program does get eliminated.

We also reduced the BCAP program, which was something that our committee has been very concerned about the out-of-control spending on it. We've restrained the CFTC with some important bipartisan language regarding user exemptions and cost-benefit

analysis. And we have urged the FDA to stay on its core missions, and we hope that the authorizing committees will look at medical device and drug approval time and transparency so that the FDA can work closer with the providers and the manufacturers rather than in an antagonistic point of view.

We've balanced school safety, inspection, ag research with the many demands that are out there. We have worked with Secretary Vilsack, Dr. Hamburg at FDA, and Mr. Gensler at the CFTC; and we've had an open process throughout the year.

So I urge my colleagues to vote for this and pass this bill. But I also wanted to say thank you to the great staff on both sides. Martin Delgado, head clerk on the majority side; along with Tom O'Brien, Betsy Bina, Andrew Cooper and Allie Thigpen and Mike Donal; and then on the minority side, working for Mr. FARR, Martha Foley, Matt Smith, Troy Phillips and Rochelle Dornatt.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 4, 2011.

Hon. GARY GENSLER,
Chairman, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Washington, DC.

Hon. BEN S. BERNANKE,
Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC.

Hon. MARY L. SCHAPIRO,
Chairman, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC.

Hon. MARTIN J. GRUENBERG,
Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN GENSLER, SCHAPIRO, BERNANKE AND ACTING CHAIRMAN GRUENBERG: As authors of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (P.L. 111–203) (Wall Street Reform Act), we commend your work implementing Title VII of this important new law. We have an enormous opportunity to set a new global standard for the operation of an efficient, transparent and well-regulated derivatives market. It is in a spirit of support for your efforts that we write with suggestions for how to avoid some unintended consequences that could undermine this objective.

As you know, the existing $600 trillion derivatives market operates as an integrated global market, despite the jurisdictional determinations made in Title VII between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). It is our hope that the two agencies will work closely and collaboratively together and that the new swap regulations can be sequenced and implemented in a logical, coordinated manner that encourages compliance and market competition.

Given the global nature of this market, U.S. regulators should avoid creating opportunities for international regulatory arbitrage that could increase systemic risk and reduce the competitiveness of U.S. firms abroad. Congress generally limited the territorial scope of Title VII to activities within the United States. This general rule should not be swallowed by the law's exceptions, which call for extraterritorial application only when particular international activities of U.S. firms have a direct and significant connection with or effect on U.S. commerce, or are designed to evade U.S. rules. We are concerned that the proposed imposition of margin requirements, in addition to provisions related to clearing, trading, registration, and the treatment of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. institutions, all raise questions consistent with Congressional intent regarding Title VII.

Moreover, U.S. regulators should work with other international regulators to seek broad harmonization of appropriately tough and effective standards. This can be accomplished by an appropriate staging of the adoption or implementation of our rules abroad. Should current harmonization efforts ultimately fail or prove a race to the bottom that would undermine effective regulation, the U.S. would of course reserve the right to proceed to extend the application of its standards to overseas operations.

In addition, as you proceed through the rule-making process, we urge you to respect Congress' intent to protect the ability of end users and pension plans to use swaps in a cost-effective manner. In particular, Congress recognized the need to allow pension funds, states, municipalities and other ''special entities'' to continue to use swaps by expressly rejecting the imposition of a fiduciary duty for swap dealers that is legally incompatible with their legitimate role as market-makers. The withdrawal of the Department of Labor's rules on a fiduciary duty under ERISA gives the agencies an opportunity to work together to prevent such adverse results. We urge you to work to revise the proposed rules in a way that avoids unintended consequences.

As one of the first countries to propose new financial rules following the 2008 crisis, the world is closely watching what we do. As you revise and finalize the proposed rules, we look forward to working together to support your important work in a way that keeps our financial markets the envy of the world.

Sincerely,

SENATOR TIM JOHNSON,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

CONGRESSMAN BARNEY FRANK,
Ranking Member, U.S. House Committee on Financial Services.

DOVER/SHERBORN PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Dover, MA, April 13, 2011.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: As a School Food & Nutrition I support the thrust of the proposed rule. We do need to reduce sodium and fat levels and provide more fruits and vegetables to our students and provide minimum and maximum calorie levels in meals.

At the same time I have concerns regarding their ability to meet the requirements of the proposed rule, especially as the impacts of the regulations are theoretical at this point, having never been piloted or studied in ''real world'' School Food Authorities (SFAs). I am concerned that the timeframes within the rule are ambitious given the significant changes which will have to be made to school menus that will, at the same time, meet the rule's requirements, while also retaining student participation.

We all share the goal of having all students participate in school lunch programs, and that nothing is done to overtly identify those students who are receiving free or reduced price meals. I have concerns that, while well intended, the revised meal standards themselves run the risk of unintentionally identifying free and reduced price recipients if paid students are inclined to opt for a la carte choices if the revised paid meal is not acceptable. I am also concerned that there may be unintended consequences of these revisions, including children going off campus for less nutritious foods, or bringing brown bag lunches from home that research has shown are less nutritious than school meals.

My Districts been working to increase the use of lower sodium and lower fat foods, as well as working to increase whole grain products in school lunches. Our experience has taught us that making these changes takes time. Revising meal standards often means that new food products have to be developed, and this development takes time. When new food products are introduced at a gradual rate, the likelihood of student and parent acceptance is enhanced. This also provides time for operational adjustments and staff retraining. If new food products and food preparations are introduced at a too rapid rate, our ability to work with and educate students regarding the changes, and to make them part of the process is more difficult. Rapid change can cause participation rates to drop, complaints from students and parents regarding the changing nature of meals to increase, costs to rise more rapidly than can be prudently managed, and the integrity and acceptability of the school food program may be called into question. Recent record high food price increases exceed the cost projections in the proposed rule and is of great concern in a schools attempt to implement these proposed meal pattern revisions. These price increases are also likely to reduce the volume of USDA Foods received by schools, further complicating the management of school meal programs.

It is worth noting that a substantial lead time was provided when the Department updated the WIC Food Package. The WIC Food Package is far more limited than the school meal package, and all of the items contained in the WIC package were commercially available twenty months prior to the mandatory implication of the changed package. The Department received 46,502 comment letters regarding the WIC Food Package modification, and gave twenty months to implement the rule. We understand that substantially more comments are anticipated to be received regarding the proposed school meal pattern rule. Yet the Department currently plans less time before implementing the rule, with less time for school food program operators to prepare for what will be significant changes. The revision of school meal patterns is certainly a worthwhile and necessary undertaking, but it is far more complex, impacting more operators and recipients. Menus, recipes and products will have to be reformulated. New products will have to be developed and tested for student acceptability. Procurement specifications and related documents will have to be changed. Staff will need to be retrained. Logistical changes will have to be made within front of the house and back of the house operations. This level of change was not the case with the revisions in the WIC package.

For these reasons, I believe it would be prudent to consider delaying the mandatory implementation of the rule until school year 2013–14. The Department could encourage that the revised meal patterns be implemented voluntarily prior to that date, and incentivize the early implementation with the additional reimbursement provided by the Act, just as the Department urged earlier voluntary compliance with the revised WIC food package. SNA also recommends that offer vs. serve be mandated, not discretionary, as part of the final rule when implemented. Mandating the taking of food items will result in plate waste, unnecessary costs creating a perception of wasteful spending in the program, and compromise program integrity.

I think it would prove valuable to our programs that, as was the case with the WIC Meal Package Revision, the rule should be issued as an interim final rule with a comment period following its implementation.

An interim final rule would allow the monitoring of the practical consequences and benefits of the revised meal pattern and afford an opportunity to make appropriate modifications should any be warranted.

I do not support states imposing more restrictive meal components and nutritional requirements, and strongly urge the Department to assist us in ensuring consistent national meal standards. State standards that exceed federal standards are often not based on science, increase school meal costs without compensation, complicate administration of this national program, and make it more difficult for industry to provide acceptable products at reasonable prices.

We will expand upon these points throughout the specific comments that follow.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I consistently supported the increased consumption of a variety of fruits and vegetables by children in the school lunch and school breakfast programs. I also support those requirements outlined in the proposed regulation recognizing the availability and utilization of fruits and vegetables in all forms (i.e. fresh, frozen without sugar, dried or canned in fruit juice, water or light syrups). I am skeptical that children will have sufficient time to consume the higher volumes of fruit and vegetables required by the proposed rule. SFAs are concerned that the consequence will be higher food costs for food items that may not be consumed. Requiring children to take a fruit or vegetable serving rather than providing a true offer vs. serve option has the potential to increase plate waste, and convey the wrong impression regarding the acceptability and quality of school meals.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT LUNCH

I support the requirement for vegetables to come from a variety of sources such as dark green, orange and legumes and support all fruits and vegetables as recognized components of the reimbursable meal. However, I believe that consumption of an array of fruits and vegetables should be encouraged, not prescribed. Instead, the proposed rule should be amended to encourage SFAs to vary vegetable selections for healthier school meals, as is currently done in the HealthierUS School Challenge. In addition I support the following requirements as set forth in the proposed regulation:

Disallowing snack-type fruit or vegetables, such as fruit leathers, fruit strips and fruit drops;

Dried fruit counting as two times the volume;

''Fresh'' leafy greens counted at ½ volume (1 cup = ½ cup).

Specific Recommendations and Concerns:

Crediting of Fruit and Grain Components—SFAs support the recognition of fruit and grain components in items such as crisps and cobblers using volume as the measure.

Crediting Salad Bars and Self-Serve Foods— The final rule needs to provide direction for the Crediting of food served at Salad Bars and Self-Serve areas. While FNS has issued policy memos regarding Salad Bars in the National School Lunch Program (including SP 02–2010—Revised, January 21, 2011), the crediting of foods served at Salad Bars and Self-Serve areas is not expressly addressed within the proposed rule.

Crediting of Tomato Paste—SFAs support continuing current tomato paste crediting as outlined in the Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs at pages 2–3: ''Vegetable and fruit concentrates are allowed to be credited on an ''as if single-strength reconstituted basis'' rather than on the actual volume as served:'' SNA does not support basing the crediting of tomato paste based on volume served.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California, the ranking member of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. FARR.

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to thank my co-chair, the chair of the committee who we just heard from, Mr. KINGSTON. We get along very well, and it's wonderful to work with him.

But I'd also like to thank the chair of the committee, Mr. ROGERS, and the ranking member, Mr. DICKS, for letting us do our work in a professional manner, a professional and intellectual manner, which I think is the way we want to have political compromise. You allowed us to do that work, and I think that this report is a good report, and that's why I'm asking my colleagues to support it.

I didn't vote for the original bill; but this conference report is much better, and that's why I urge its support. There are many good things about this bill, especially in comparison to the version that originally passed the House last summer.

I was very pleased that we were able to go to the Senate level for the Food and Drug Administration, which is an increase of about $334 million over the House bill because to increase the funding of FDA's important work on medical countermeasures, that is very important. Medical countermeasures is critical to America's ability to face down biological, radiological, and other similar widespread public health threats. Without it, we'd be vulnerable to germ warfare. That's why I advocate its robust funding.

I might add, this isn't just science fiction that we see in movies. This is real, and this program is really vital to our future security.

In the USDA, the Department of Agriculture, particularly in the domestic food programs, remember, this is the biggest program in America that deals with the War on Poverty. And it's very good what we've done in here. This prevents hunger, improves nutrition, and grows healthier people in this country.

This conference report actually provides $36 million more than the Senate level for the WIC, the Women, Infants and Children program. It increases $570 million over the House bill for low-weight babies and for those kinds of programs that will grow healthier babies, healthier people in this country.

Then there's the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, which we used to call food stamps. Many people may not realize it, but the SNAP program serves 15 percent of our fellow Americans during these difficult times. Fifteen percent of Americans. Over 40 million Americans are now depending on food stamps. That number is up by 7 million people over the last year. Why? Because the economy's downturn has created a lot of hardship for families. That's why the funding level of the SNAP program is so very, very important and why I'm happy that the funding level is a lot more than it was in the original House bill. This is also good news for the working class and distressed families of the United States.

Then we have a program in the Commodities Supplemental Food Program, which is also the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program. We've also funded that at a higher level. This is good news because it helps particularly the elderly who have suffered a debilitating life event like a tornado or flood or disaster and they need access to food and nutrition outside of the regular system. I'm so glad we're able to beef up these domestic programs for food assistance.

Then we have the international programs that help our international allies who need food assistance in the Food for Peace program. There's the well-known McGovern-Dole program, which provides donations of agricultural commodities and financial technical assistance for feeding and nutrition projects in low-income countries, countries that suffer from the culture of poverty, which could lead to all kinds of distressed, and certainly even to where we have to send in troops to bail out these countries. So this is a good prevention.

The conference report gave a lot more than what was in the original House level. There's a lot of good in this conference report. But, frankly, I have to say that there's one part that I'm really disappointed with. Under the Dodd-Frank program, we tasked to construct regulations to protect consumers. The President asked for enough money to get the new review process up and running.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much for yielding.

And we didn't give it enough money to do that. And then in the last thing, we dropped some crazy part into this program, which I think has gotten a lot of negative attention this week and deserves it, and that is that we, without any discussion or going to the rule, it pre-determines that the new regulations on tomato paste and tomato puree and sodium can be part of the school nutrition program. They didn't consult with us. That's wrong, and that shouldn't be done.

But it's a good compromise bill. It's good. It means food for Americans; it means certainty for our farmers. It means help for the hungry around the world. I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a very distinguished member of our committee, Oklahoma's Mr. COLE.

Mr. COLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There are certainly Members on this floor that are a lot more knowledgeable about this particular piece of legislation than I am. I don't serve on any

of the relevant subcommittees on appropriations. And so they're going to talk about it in more depth and detail than I ever could.

But I tell you what—and certainly I would be the first to say that we do not have a perfect process. I would have preferred individual bills. I think most of us on the Appropriations Committee would. And we didn't cut as much money as I would have liked to have cut.

Having said those things, I want to really congratulate our chairman and our ranking member for beginning the process of restoring us to regular order. And I want to commend them for bringing in a bill that spent less money than we spent last year, that has important elements in it that protect gun rights and gun ownership; and that, frankly, is a very serious effort to deal in a very responsible way with a large portion of our government and, at the same time, attack our larger physical problems.

Now, we're going to hear a lot of Members over the course of the debate that think that the bill spent too much money, and others that think that it spent too little money, and others that tell us that it's not perfect in every detail. I would just remind those individuals on both sides of the aisle, we are the House of Representatives. We're not the House of Commons.

□ 1530

Some of our Members sometimes seem to think that all legislative and all executive authority resides here. It doesn't. Our Framers set up a very different system, and we deal with a United States Senate that's controlled by a different political party. And we obviously have a President, our President, but a President of a different political persuasion than the majority of this House, and that necessitates compromise. That necessitates some give-and-take.

I think the process that has been worked, if you will, by the chairman and by the ranking member and by the various subcommittee chairmen and their ranking member counterparts has been a good and productive effort at compromise. And it's achieved real results, and it deserves real, and will have, real and genuine bipartisan support.

So I urge the passage of this important piece of legislation. I thank the chairman. I thank the committees for their hard work. And let's get back to the business of governing the greatest country on the planet. We made a good step here today.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee, Mr. FRANK.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman from Washington.

I urge Members to vote for this bill, although my enthusiasm is tempered. As I contemplate this bill, I think of the words of a former great Member of this body, a former Speaker of the House from my home State, the late John McCormack, who, not wanting to offend House rules, referred to one of his colleagues as someone whom he held in ''minimum high regard.'' That's essentially what I think about this bill.

I thank my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER) for the good work he did on an important provision that means a lot to public housing in Massachusetts involving federalization. I appreciate the increase in the FHA being maintained so the people who live in the areas I represent and in California and elsewhere are not discriminated against. So, for that, I am grateful.

But there is a serious flaw in the bill in two areas, or there are two serious flaws in one area each.

The HUD budget is good in that federalization but severely lacking. I regret the fact that we will be spending more on community development and building important institutions in Afghanistan than we are in America.

And even more important is the issue that the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) mentioned. It is incredible to me that my Republican colleagues brought out of their subcommittee a bill that would give the Commodity Futures Trading Commission less money this year in the coming year than it got this year. Now, the Senate was able to bring it back up to level funding.

Understand, we are talking about derivative regulation. We're talking about AIG. We are talking about a dangerously unregulated operation. We are talking about the thing that has us concerned now about the extent to which there may be a contagion from Europe to America because of derivatives, credit default drops issued by American banks. I think we have a handle on this, but we would do better if we had the bill fully implemented. You can read today in The New York Times about the role of the CFTC trying to straighten out the MF problem.

It is extraordinary that we give the Commodity Futures Trading Commission a new responsibility. Because of prior foolish moves by this Congress and a President, we had not regulated swaps, a very important new form of derivative. They are a dangerous instrument, and they need to be regulated. And this is a wholly new responsibility for the CFTC. And the members of the Appropriations Committee on the Republican side would have given it, if they had their way, less by a significant amount for the next year than this year. We got it up to even.

But let's be very clear: People who do not want to give the CFTC any additional money are basically telling the American people that they think it was just fine what AIG did. It was just fine that we have these unregulated derivatives, that people were able to accumulate debts far beyond what they could pay.

The CFTC was also given, under our legislation, a specific mandate to deal with speculation. I know there were some on the Republican side who think speculation has nothing to do with oil prices and it has nothing to do with food prices, and I think the evidence is clearly to the contrary. People who can tell me that these ups and downs in the oil market are purely because of supply and demand, I await for them to describe to me when Santa Claus arrives.

The fact is that regulating derivatives is an essential part of preventing the problems that we ran into a few years ago and we are now trying to prevent. And level funding the CFTC—and level funding only because our Senate colleagues insisted on overcoming a Republican effort here to give it less money in the current coming year than in the current year—is a terrible act of irresponsibility.

I hope that we will be able soon to remedy this. But I fear that what you do with this, Mr. Speaker, in this legislation is to open us up to the kind of irresponsible, unregulated financial behavior that led to the greatest crisis we have had in so many years.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, a member of the conference committee, Mr. CARTER.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a proud member of this conference committee and of this committee.

The Constitution of the United States gives us instructions that we are to watch our treasury and protect it and make sure that the money that we spend out of that treasury is appropriate for the operation of this country. Chairman ROGERS and the three ranking members who have operated in this particular mini-bus have been very noble in that effort.

A commitment was made under the Budget Control Act that we would stay within $1.043 trillion, and this first start of finishing this appropriations process will see to it that we meet that commitment. Chairman ROGERS has been very, very distinct and positive that he will meet that commitment, and this is the first step to meeting that commitment.

It is important that although this is a noble effort, we have funded what is needed, and we have given an open process both in subcommittee, committee, and on this floor. And by that, we have shown the American people that we are making our promises known, that we are on the route to turning this country around and setting it back on a fiscal track that we can sustain.

I want to commend all who have been involved in this process, both the ranking members and the chairmen, for they have done noble work to come up with this product. And this product is deserving of being supported by every member of this conference and of this entire Congress, and I urge them to support this noble product that has been a tough fight, but we have accomplished it.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maine

(Mr. MICHAUD), whom I've enjoyed working with on these important issues before our committee.

Mr. MICHAUD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of a provision in the underlying bill that will move the heaviest trucks traveling in Maine off secondary roads and onto the interstate.

People in the State of Maine already know the benefits of this commonsense provision. That's why it has the support of organizations throughout the State of Maine, such as the Maine Department of Transportation, the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Maine State Police, because they know it's safer to have these trucks on the interstate.

Additionally, letting heavier trucks use the interstate reduces fuel consumption, cuts emissions, reduces travel time, and reduces the competitive disadvantage between Maine and the surrounding States that already have a higher truck weight limit on their interstate.

So I would like to thank my colleagues that supported my efforts to ensure that this provision was included in the final bill, and I would encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their efforts as well.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, could I ask the remaining time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRIMM). The gentleman from Kentucky has 11 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington has 5½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the conference committee, Mr. LATOURETTE.

□ 1540

Mr. LATOURETTE. I thank both chairmen for yielding and also for the recognition.

Mr. Speaker, it's like a breath of fresh air has blown through this Chamber. I will tell you what a relief it is.

Congratulations goes to Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member DICKS and to the subcommittee chairs and the ranking members for getting us to a point that was normal practice for the first 12 years that I was here, which is to do things like have a subcommittee markup. It's where people get to offer amendments—good amendments, bad amendments, in-between amendments—but they were thoughts that they had. We'd debate them; we'd discuss them; and we'd vote on them. The same thing happened in the full committee; the same thing happened on the floor; and we actually had a conference between the House and the Senate. Some people had never been to a conference before because they hadn't been here that long. I had Members come up to me who were new—we have 87, 88 new Republican freshmen, and we even have some sophomores and juniors—who didn't even know what the 5-minute rule was for the discussion of an amendment on the floor.

So everybody in this Chamber understands that sometimes you win and sometimes you lose, but at the end of the day, if you've had a chance to express yourself and to articulate why your position is correct and then it's either accepted or rejected by your colleagues, you can go home and put your head on the pillow and feel pretty good about it.

This product is a result of that.

I'm particularly proud of the piece from the subcommittee that I'm involved in with Mr. LATHAM as the chair and Mr. OLVER as the ranking member. What is remarkable to me is that this wasn't a ''my way or the highway'' negotiation. There were numbers that were important to some of us and not important to others but that were improved between the House version and the conference report. I would cite, for instance, the highway level.

Now, because no one is willing to make the adult decision about what to do with the income stream at the highway trust fund, it was proposed to be a paltry $27 billion. However, through negotiation between the House and the Senate, it's now restored to the authorized level in the extension at $39 billion.

The Community Development Block Grant program as well is recognized in this conference report as being a valuable source of seed money for local communities to add other money and to do good works. Something that is popular and unpopular in certain segments on both sides of the aisle is Amtrak, which is now receiving the money necessary to do its mission.

They've done a good job, and I urge its passage.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the conference committee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BONNER).

Mr. BONNER. I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Back home, the American people listen to Members of Congress talk about things that are historic, about things that are important. Today, we're talking about something that's very important. Tomorrow, we'll actually be talking about voting on something that truly is historic. But for the moment, let's focus on, as my friend from Ohio just mentioned, something that this Congress has not seen since 2009, which is a conference report.

That's the American legislative system working. It's where Democrats and Republicans, Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, have come together—to produce a perfect document? Of course not. Conservatives would like to cut more. Liberals would like to spend more.

The fact is that, in this conference report, we cut and terminate 20 programs, saving $456 million. It responsibly addresses disaster spending, and many States and even more counties and cities had been affected by disasters earlier this year. It also contains a CR that will run until December 16 at fiscal year 2011 levels to allow our committee to complete its work.

It also represents an effort, I would argue, Mr. Speaker, that both House and Senate appropriators, Democrats and Republicans alike, are doing something that is responsible in order to avoid the plague of a government shutdown by reaching agreement that will put our Nation on a more fiscally sustainable path.

Tomorrow, it will be more historic in nature. Yesterday, the debt clock ticked over $15 trillion. We cannot ignore that threat. Tomorrow, we will bring to the House floor an opportunity for something that Presidents Jefferson and Reagan both envisioned: a balanced budget amendment.

Today's CR, today's minibus appropriations bill, is an important step for the future of this fiscal year and this country that we love and serve. Tomorrow will be an opportunity, for the legacy of future generations not yet born, to do something even more bold.

I thank the chairman for giving me a chance to serve on the committee, and I urge my colleagues to support the report.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida, a member of our committee, Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I thank the chairman for this opportunity, and I really congratulate him. This is the first time in many years, since 2009, that we've actually come to the floor with a conference report.

Think about that.

Before, things just kind of came out of the blue, and we were forced to deal with them without having an opportunity to see them and without going through regular order. But this would have not happened without the leadership of our chairman, Chairman ROGERS.

I cannot thank you enough, sir, for, once again, making the people's House do its work and do it in a responsible way.

I also want to commend the ranking member for working hand-in-hand with the chairman.

Look, there is no denying that we are on an unsustainable path of borrowing too much and spending too much. In past appropriations bills, they were judged to be successful by how much more taxpayer money we were spending. I guess Congress felt good because we were spending more money. Well, that has changed dramatically. This bill actually cuts funding. It actually spends less than the previous year's level.

So, again, it is a huge step in the right direction, but it also funds the essential services that the American people depend on.

I want to recognize the work of Chairmen KINGSTON and WOLF, who

have balanced the funding for necessary food safety and for, as an example, law enforcement. They also made some very difficult choices—but necessary choices—to reduce spending.

I had the privilege of serving on the Transportation and Housing Subcommittee, and I want to commend Chairman LATHAM for the work that he has devoted to this bill.

On the transportation side, this bill prioritizes rail and transit projects that improve and expand existing systems. It funds NextGen to help reduce traffic delays, and it funds the Federal highway program. It provides sufficient funding to renew every individual and family voucher, for example, and it includes new oversight reforms at HUD to root out waste, fraud, and abuse, which is such a huge issue.

This conference report prioritizes government spending for vital programs, but it also reduces waste and, again, puts us on a path where we will not bankrupt the United States of America.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this fine piece of legislation. Is it perfect? No. But it's the best piece of legislation and the only one in many, many years that has actually come to the floor through regular process after an amendatory process.

I commend the chairman, and I support the legislation wholeheartedly.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi, a member of our committee and a very valued member, Mr. NUNNELEE.

Mr. NUNNELEE. I thank the chairman for yielding.

As a member of this historic freshman class, we came here committed to cutting government spending because we know that cutting government spending is tied directly to increasing job opportunities in this Nation.

This bill does something that has not happened since World War II. For the second year in a row, we are now on the path to cutting government spending, not by the definition traditionally used by Washington, which is cutting the rate of growth, but by the definition of the people of America: actually cutting spending.

We also came here to change the way Washington does business. President Reagan observed that government programs, once launched, never disappear. Actually, a government bureau is the nearest thing to eternal life we'll ever see on Earth.

This conference report terminates a total of 20 programs from the Federal budget. Now, I wish it would have cut more spending, but when I look at the opportunity to cut 20 programs from our Federal budget—something that rarely happens in this town—I gladly support this conference report.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your work.

Thank you to the ranking member and the minority for working with us to eliminate those 20 programs.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS).

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report, which includes the CJS approps bill for fiscal year 2012, and I want to pay a special thanks to Chairman WOLF for his help in working out a very difficult problem.

In 2010, a Federal prison was built in Berlin, New Hampshire, which is in my district. However, due to the lack of funding, the facility has been sitting idle now for a year and a half at a significant cost to taxpayers. So I applaud the inclusion of report language that urges the Bureau of Prisons to begin the activation phase of this prison in Berlin, New Hampshire, and others where construction has been completed but where the facilities currently sit idle.

□ 1550

Additionally, I would like to thank Mayor Grenier in Berlin for his dogged determination and my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their special attention to this very serious problem.

Once opened, this prison will house over 1,000 minimum-security and medium-security adult male offenders. It will produce over 300 jobs for the region and bring $40 million to the local economy. It is a very worthwhile program. I thank you for being attentive to this issue with me. I urge final passage of the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. May I inquire of the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 2½ minutes, and the gentleman from Washington has 5½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I am the last remaining speaker on my side, so I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DICKS. I yield myself as much time as I may use.

I just want to say that I think that this is a bill that we've worked hard on, we've worked with the other body; and I hope that the Members will support this bill. And I want to remind everybody, this has got the CR in it. We've got to keep the government open. It's clean, as clean as any one that I have seen. So I hope that we can pass this bill with a very strong bipartisan vote. I'm urging my colleagues on the Democratic side to support this bill.

I want to, again, congratulate the chairman and all of our staff for the work that they've done on this bill. It's a good bill. It's not perfect, but it's a lot better than the alternative. And we need to keep moving on these appropriations bills. I hope we can pass the other nine in December, and we have to do that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to say a special thanks to my friend from Washington, NORM DICKS, for being a hardworking, cooperative ranking member. We worked together on this bill, and we will continue to do that. And I also want to thank the staff. You know, they don't get enough thanks. These are the people that do practically all the work, day and night, weekends included, holidays included. So thank you to all of the staff, majority and minority, for producing this work.

Let me close, Mr. Speaker, by emphasizing that this conference report is only the first step toward finishing fiscal '12, and I urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

Let me also remind our colleagues that there are no earmarks in this bill. A lot of people said, you cannot pass a bill without earmarks. Well, this bill has no earmarks, not one, not a single one. It also reduces dramatically Federal spending. And when we finish—and I want my colleagues to hear this plainly and clearly—when we finish all 12 bills, we will be at $1.043 trillion, not a penny more. We will be at $1.043 trillion, as provided by the cap under the Budget Control Act. I guarantee that number. I guarantee that number, hear me. So I urge an ''aye'' vote on this first step towards fiscal sanity.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support a number of provisions in H.R. 2112, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food & Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, such as the vital funding for low-income food assistance programs. I must voice my outrage at language included in this legislation which blatantly ignores and imperils the health of this country's school children.

Just days ago, language was inserted into H.R. 2112 which prevents the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) from implementing important new school lunch standards that are scheduled to go into effect next year. The language also allows pizza, if it has at least two tablespoons of tomato paste, to be defined as a vegetable.

Childhood obesity is a disease effecting 17% children throughout the country. According the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, childhood obesity has more than tripled in the past 30 years and in 2008, more than one third of children and adolescents were overweight or obese. Nationally subsidized meals at schools have a responsibility to feed our children healthy and nutritious food. The USDA has developed new school nutrition standards and is ready to implement them. Instead, we are allowing these industries to make and keep our children sick, to put them at risk for serious cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, stroke, osteoarthritis and several types of cancer.

The needs of special interest groups are being put ahead of the health needs of children across the country. By including these provisions, we are allowing the salt, potato growers and frozen food industries to continue feeding the childhood obesity epidemic. According to the Institute of Medicine, a typical high school lunch contains around 1,600 milligrams of sodium; this is more than half of the daily recommended amount.

One of the largest barriers school nutrition programs face is cost. This is why I have authored a bill that would eliminate the tax deductibility of advertising and marketing of fast food and junk food that targets children. Despite the fact that research shows that marketing and advertising is a primary factor in increasing obesity rates in children, the tax code allows companies to deduct their advertising and marketing costs from tax returns. The government essentially subsidizes childhood obesity. My legislation has the potential to raise billions of dollars to pay for student nutrition programs.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, though the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, may not be a household name, Americans rely on this agency every day to provide critical weather information and to support ecologically sustainable and economically vibrant coastal communities. 2011 has been a record year for extreme weather disasters, including floods in the Midwest, extensive drought in Texas, a hurricane in Vermont and a debilitating October snowstorm in New England. The latest insurance analysis finds that the United States has experienced 15 billion-dollar weather disasters thus far in 2011. Despite these substantial costs, the ability to accurately predict and therefore prepare for such events not only prevented additional economic losses, but also saved lives. The funding levels in this bill will support the Joint Polar Satellite System, which provides NOAA with the technology to continue to make timely and accurate weather predictions.

Unfortunately, this bill prevents NOAA from undertaking a budget neutral reorganization to create a Climate Service, which was first proposed by President Bush's administration. Increasingly businesses, communities, and individuals are asking NOAA for climate information so they can make informed long-term decisions that impact the economy, public health, and safety. By continuing to oppose all things 'climate', Republicans have denied NOAA the ability to provide these critical products and services.

This bill also unfortunately reduces funding levels for NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service to 2005 levels. NOAA is responsible for the conservation and management of fisheries in the United States and adequate funding is needed to protect our iconic American fishing industry. Our fishing industry is a critical component of our national economy. In 2010, the United States landed 8.2 billion pounds of fish valued at $4.5 billion dollars. We know improved data collection and stock assessments allow NOAA to make better and more timely fishery management decisions. We must continue to push for adequate fisheries science funding, which is critical to supporting our fishermen and coastal communities.

I remain concerned that NOAA's role in climate and fisheries science will be hindered by these funding levels, but will support this bill.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the national debt surpassed the $15 trillion mark. We cannot borrow and spend our way to prosperity. We must get control of spending. While the Appropriations Committee deserves credit for getting an agreement on the three appropriations bills in this measure, I'm concerned where we are headed on spending based on the use of ''disaster'' funding and the potential use of temporary mandatory savings to permanently increase the base of discretionary spending. The bill also includes damaging housing policies that contributed, along with many government policies, to recent financial crises and increases the financial exposure of the federal government.

Instead of advancing solutions in the face of this crisis, the President has not put forward a credible budget and the Senate under Democratic leadership has failed to pass a budget in over 930 days. Despite their failure to produce a budget, they are working hard to increase deficit spending.

The House of Representatives actually passed a budget, ''The Path to Prosperity,'' which would put us on a path to balancing the budget and saving and strengthening critical programs such as Medicare—without resorting to trillion dollar tax hikes that will damage our economy and hinder job growth. We passed the Budget Control Act, BCA, to cut nearly one trillion of dollars in spending and impose statutory caps on future appropriations. Under Chairman ROGER's leadership, we also cut fiscal year 2011 spending to begin to bring spending under control. Today, we consider H.R. 2112, the conference report on three appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, and Science; and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

Republicans control the House, but with the Senate and the White House controlled by leaders who want to increase spending, and not reduce it, our ability to address this problem is limited. I know our Appropriations Committee has worked hard to try to hold the line on spending. Despite the challenges our Appropriations Committee faced, I have serious concerns regarding the precedent it sets for future spending. H.R. 2112 provides a total of $130.4 billion in new spending, including $2.3 billion of ''disaster relief'' funding. Excluding the disaster funding the bills are $757 million below the levels funded in 2011. Including the disaster relief funding the bills are $1.6 billion above the 2011 levels. In addition, this bill uses changes in mandatory spending, CHIMPS, which are temporary savings, to offset what I fear will be a permanent increase in the base of non-defense spending.

In the House-passed budget, we set a total limit on appropriations of $1.019 trillion for FY 2012. In the Budget Control Act, we increased that limit to $1.043 trillion and got statutory limits on spending for 10 years producing nearly $1 trillion in spending reductions over 10 years. This bill puts us potentially on a very troubling path. The BCA established a new exception to allow funds Congress designates as being for disaster relief to be added on top of the discretionary caps. There is no mandate to increase spending above $1.043 trillion. It is entirely in our control. And, there are conceivably circumstances in which a disaster could be of such severity or immediacy that Congress could choose to provide relief funding above and beyond the discretionary caps. But given the seriousness of the Nation's fiscal problems, such funding should be limited to only the most exigent circumstances. Instead, the Administration and Senate Democrats have insisted on using this disaster relief loophole in a way that, if not closely monitored, will undo the hard-won savings contained in the BCA.

The Budget Control Act language allows for the discretionary cap to be raised by as much as the historical average of past disaster spending, which for fiscal year 2012 would amount to a maximum adjustment of $11.3 billion. But rather than reserving this breathing space for truly dire emergencies, the Senate took this as an opportunity to stretch this exception to cover a number of programs that are not considered our primary disaster relief programs. The primary means for providing immediate disaster relief is through FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund, DRF, which will be included in a future appropriations bill and for which the Administration requests another $7 billion. But Senate Democrats have expanded disaster relief to programs such as funding for the Economic Development Administration, Community Development Block Grants, and agricultural grants. This is funding in this one bill alone. My concern is that the Senate and Administration will push the disaster relief exception to add even more funding in future bills, as a means of spending above the caps we agreed to as part of the debt limit.

The bill also includes $9.1 billion in Changes in Mandatory Program Spending, CHIMPS, that score as savings in the budget year, but that may not actually reduce costs for taxpayers. One provision in this bill related to the Crime Victims Fund creates nominal savings of $6.6 billion this year, essentially offsetting $6.6 billion of other spending in the bill. But all of these savings are reversed in 2013. To the Appropriations Committee's credit, this bill makes some progress in reducing the use of these savings gimmicks—reducing the use of these CHIMPS by about $1 billion compared to last year's bills. But, further vigilance is warranted in the use of such budgetary maneuvers.

Lastly, this bill includes a housing rider increasing conforming loan limits for the Federal Housing Administration. Increasing the federal role in housing markets, in this case by increasing housing subsidies, is bad policy. It increases risk and exposure to the taxpayer, who will have to pay for non-performing loans. Bailouts of Fannie and Freddie have cost taxpayers to date about $170 billion due to risky loans in their portfolios.

We have to offer real leadership in budgeting if we are to successfully resolve our fiscal challenges. This bill reflects the compromises inherent in divided government and we should recognize it both for the progress it makes and for how much further we have to go.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference report containing fiscal year 2012 appropriations for Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Science, Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development. My support is somewhat tempered, as I find several items to cheer in this agreement and several that are of great concern to me. But recognizing the constraints within which the appropriators were working, I thank and applaud them for their hard work to achieve agreement and bring this bill before us today. In particular, I want to thank Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member FATTAH for their long-time support for research and development and STEM education.

As Ranking Member of the Committee on Space, Science, and Technology, today I limit my remarks to those agencies in this conference report that are within my committee's jurisdiction: NIST, EDA, NOAA, OSTP, NASA, NSF, and certain of FAA's activities.

Let me begin with what I think is one of the bright spots in this conference agreement, and

that is the budget for the National Science Foundation. NSF is the only federal agency that supports basic research across the entire range of science and engineering disciplines, continuingly refreshing both our intellectual capital and the new ideas and technologies that combined serve as the backbone for the creation of new industries and jobs in our nation. The Foundation also plays a critical leadership role in the nation in improving the quality of STEM education at all levels and for all students. Therefore I am quite pleased with the 2.5 percent increase proposed for the Foundation. This is exactly what setting priorities during tough budget times should look like.

Likewise, I am pleased that the Scientific and Technical Research Budget at the National Institute of Standards and Technology is increased by 11 percent. I am also pleased that the agreement maintains funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, MEP, program, but I am very disappointed that the agreement eliminates all funding for the Technology Innovation Program and the Baldrige National Quality Award, and fails to provide any funding for the promising AMTech program.

While I am pleased that the agreement proposes $17.8 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, a strong sign of support within these challenging fiscal times, we must be mindful that the overall program that NASA is being asked to accomplish with these funds has not changed significantly despite yearly reductions in the agency's appropriations. That said, I am pleased that the bill provides funding to maintain the James Webb Space Telescope program on a schedule for launch in 2018 and that the bill provides funding and direction for NASA to pursue a flagship planetary science mission, if it can be scoped so that NASA's costs can be accommodated within appropriated funding levels. While funding for the Space Launch System, SLS, and Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle, MPCV, proposed in this bill is more than requested by the Administration, it is significantly below authorized levels. This downward trend cannot continue. It is vital that the SLS and MPCV stay on track so that we reinstate a U.S. government capability to launch American crews into orbit, provide a back-up crew and cargo transfer capability for the International Space Station, and return the United States to the forefront of the human exploration of outer space beyond low-Earth orbit.

I am pleased that the conference report provides the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, with a $306 million increase above this fiscal year's level. However this increase is insufficient for the many missions that this important agency is being asked to undertake at this time. America has already experienced in this year alone ten extreme weather events with economic costs to date approaching $50 billion. The National Weather Service provides weather and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States and maintains the national infrastructure of observing systems that gather and process data worldwide from the land, sea, and air. The Joint Polar Satellite System weather satellite program, a vital component of this mission, must have consistent and sufficient levels of funding in order to provide these much needed products and services. Further, I am disappointed but not surprised that this bill does not support the Administration's efforts to better align the agency to provide reliable weather and climate products and services now and into the future. If left uncorrected, current political efforts to undermine these services will have significant negative economic consequences down the road.

With respect to the Economic Development Administration, EDA, I am pleased that the agreement provides $5 million in funds for loan guarantees for small- and medium-sized manufacturers, as authorized last year in the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act. And while I am disappointed that the bill does not include a separate line item of funding for the Regional Innovation Strategies program, as also authorized in the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act, I am pleased that the agreement recognizes the importance of EDA's work in regional innovation and encourages it to continue.

However, I am concerned about the budget for the Office of Science and Technology Policy. I fear that the 32 percent cut to OSTP will do significant collateral damage to the formal infrastructure that helps ensure that billions of dollars in federal R&D initiatives are coordinated across the agencies efficiently and effectively. I wish the appropriators would have found another path forward to deal with the disagreements that motivated this cut, and I certainly hope that in the next fiscal year we can see this matter resolved and OSTP made whole again.

Finally, with respect to the FAA, I am encouraged by the conferees' recognition that arbitrary funding reductions imposed earlier by the House Majority were unwise as such cuts negatively affect aviation safety and halt job creation. Furthermore, I appreciate the conferees' support of NextGen air traffic modernization activities because of the importance of NextGen in preventing future gridlock in our skies, while allowing FAA to manage air traffic in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. I agree with the funding level provided to FAA's commercial space regulatory activities, since hearings conducted by the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and its Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee during this session confirmed that commercializing space transportation has not progressed as quickly as expected and thus the need for the additional funding sought in the original FAA budget request was not supportable.

In closing, I once again would like to thank Chairman WOLF, Ranking Member FATTAH, and their colleagues in the House and Senate for all of their work on this agreement, and for their implicit recognition of the critical role that federal investments in R&D and STEM education play in ensuring our nation's long-term health and prosperity.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to debate the conference report on H.R. 2112, containing FY 2012 appropriations. This bill will fund the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, as well as NASA Additionally, the bill funds the government through December 16, 2011.

I am pleased to see the conferees were able to restore essential funding for jobs, innovation, food safety, and vital investments in infrastructure. Moreover, the bill has come back from conference free of controversial policy riders that put special interest above the interests of the American people.

The conference report contains key investments in infrastructure that will put Americans back to work. Funding for high ay and transit programs has been set at $39.8 billion for the federal aid highway program, and $10.5 billion for transit programs, allowing for 400,000 more jobs than the House version of the bill.

I am extremely pleased that the conference agreement includes funding for METRO rail in the Houston, Texas North Corridor ($94,616,000) and Southeast Corridor ($94,616,000) for a total of $189,232. This funding is critical for the regional mobility of the citizens in and around the 18th Congressional District. At a time when cities around the country are struggling with a backlog of transportation projects amidst high unemployment, this funding is critical to improving transportation infrastructure while creating jobs.

Houston, in particular, needs this infrastructure to relieve congestion and provide adequate public transportation. Furthermore, this investment in the city's New Start Transit Project will create jobs for Houstonians who want to work to support their families and improve their communities.

As the Ranking Member of the House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Transportation Security, I understand the vital importance of ensuring the nation has a developed transit system. Houston has been working for over 20 years to bring these New Start Projects to fruition. I have worked tirelessly to secure the necessary funding to complete the METRO RAIL New Start Projects, and I am very pleased this project was included in the conference report.

This legislation also contains $2.3 billion dollars in funding for disaster relief. Adequate funding for disaster relief is imperative to our nation's emergency preparedness. As a Representative from Texas, I have seen firsthand the necessity for disaster relief funding. During Hurricane Katrina, there were insufficient quantities of generators forced hospitals to evacuate patients. Local governments waited days for commodities like ice, water, MREs, and blue tarps. Evacuees from Texas arrived in Shreveport and Bastrop shelters that were grossly unfit for occupancy, and 2,500 people were forced to use the same shower facility.

Emergency preparedness is only one part of keeping our communities safe. We also need to ensure that our law enforcement agencies have the resources they need to uphold law and order at all times. The Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS, Program for state and local law enforcement will receive $198.5 million dollars in this legislation, including $166 million dollars for COPS hiring to put more police officers on the streets, keeping our citizens safe. As a senior Member of the Homeland Security, I know that strong state and local law enforcement agencies are vital to our national security.

I am also pleased to see funding for the Office of Violence Against Women. The conference agreement includes $412.5 million dollars for programs to prevent violence against women, and assist victims of violent crime. Across the country there are non profits, community based organizations, and religious groups that are diligently working to address all the issues that arise from domestic violence. One such organization is in my hometown of Houston, TX, the Houston Area Women's Center. Programs such as the Houston

Area Women's Center will benefit from the grants made available through this funding.

Throughout the budget and appropriations process, I have been concerned about the adverse effects of spending cuts on minority and underserved populations. I am extremely pleased to see that the Minority Business Resource Center program received $922,000 dollars in funding to provide loans and capital to invest in minority owned businesses. The conference report also allocates $3.06 million dollars for minority business outreach. These efforts show a commitment to revitalizing small business and giving everyone the opportunity to make it in America.

This bill represents an investment in America's future by allocating $4.5 million dollars for the Office of Science and Technology Policy. In the report, the conferees state their support for improvements to the federal Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, STEM, education. STEM education is absolutely imperative for Americans to compete in the increasingly globalized economy. A commitment to improving STEM education is a commitment to our children and our students.

H.R. 2112 also takes steps to further our economic recovery after the 2008 financial crisis. In the wake of the housing crisis, many responsible, hard working Americans lost their homes, not because they neglected to pay their mortgage, but because their rates went up unexpectedly, or because they lost their jobs. In an effort to prevent more families from losing their homes, this bill provides $45 million dollars for non-profits to advise families on foreclosure prevention.

While I support this measure, I also have some reservations. While I am glad to see the Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, nutrition program funded at $6.6 billion, $570 million above the House level, and $36 million above the Senate level, I am concerned that the Supplemental Nutrition Access Program, SNAP, and child nutrition have been funded at $98.6 billion, $2 billion below President Obama's request. Moreover, the decision to render tomato paste and tomato sauce as adequate servings of vegetables undermines efforts to teach children healthy eating habits at a young age.

While the funding levels for SNAP allow all individuals and families that meet the program's criteria for aid to receive benefits, there is nothing in the conference report that addresses the very serious problem of urban food deserts, communities in which residents do not have access to affordable and healthy food options. Food deserts disproportionally affect African American and Hispanic communities. Fast food restaurants and convenience stores line the blocks of low income neighborhoods, offering few, if any healthy options.

Food deserts have greatly impacted my constituents in the 18th Congressional District, and citizens throughout the state of Texas. Texas has fewer grocery stores per capita than any other state. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, USDA, identified 92 food desert census tracts in Harris County alone. These areas are subdivisions of the county with between 1,000 to 8,000 low income residents, with 33 percent of people living more than a mile from a grocery store.

I am also concerned about the decrease in funding for NASA found in this report. While I am very pleased that NASA's budget does include $138 million dollars for education, including the Minority University Research and Education Program, I wholeheartedly believe we need to further the space program. The Johnson Space Center in Houston attracts the best and brightest minds in the nation, and we must give them the resources they need. There is no blueprint for great achievement, but allowing for continued exploration of the universe can lead to great discovery.

Despite these reservations, I am pleased to support this measure, and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2112, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, but want to express serious concern over a provision that would only extend some loan limits, and not others, that are guaranteed, in one form or another, by the United States government.

For several months, I have been advocating for a temporary extension, and now a restoration and temporary extension, of the Government Sponsored Enterprise, GSE, conforming and Federal Housing Administration, FHA, loan limits. GSE conforming and FHA loan limits were increased in 2008 to stabilize the housing market during the economic crisis, and fill a gaping void left by retreating private financial institutions. Unfortunately, the housing market remains troubled and the painful cycle of defaults, distressed sales, foreclosures, and price declines has caused a severe delay in our economic recovery. Even now, private lenders remain incredibly risk-averse, hesitating to provide long-term, fixed-rate mortgages to the vast majority of the market. Until Congress decides how to move forward with broad reform to fix our broken housing finance system, we should not dismantle the few remaining support systems that are preventing the housing industry from collapsing further.

For these very reasons, I introduced H.R. 2508, a bill that would have extended both sets of loan limits for two fiscal years after their expiration on October 1, 2011. Doing so would have given certainty to housing and financial market participants and allowed enough time for Congress to thoughtfully consider broad reform legislation. Unfortunately, Congress chose not to act on my legislation, nor implement any other legislation that would have extended the loan limits out.

Since then, I and many of my colleagues in Congress have received countless calls from frustrated constituents in our districts who are now unable to transact in the housing markets due to the inability to find a private lender willing to finance them. Just yesterday, new data was released on housing market activity in October showing that home sales are down an average of 20 percent in some markets from a year earlier in the segment of the market that was relying on these higher loan limits. In my home district, sales of homes in this market segment fell by 71 percent since September.

As amended by the Senate, H.R. 2112 would have extended both sets of loan limits and mitigated costs to the taxpayer by increasing the guarantee fees assessed on larger loans. However, the compromise made by the Conference Committee to only restore the loan limits for mortgages guaranteed by FHA is a half-measure and one that ignores the tremendous need for restoration of the conforming loan limits. While this is better than no extension of either loan limit, it is not the compromise we should have made. The nature of FHA's guarantee is inherently different than that of the GSEs, the former being more expensive to the taxpayer. Historically, FHA-guaranteed loans have been a narrowly targeted subsidy, a state to which I would like to see FHA eventually return. However, by extending only the FHA loan limits now, we are essentially granting FHA a complete monopoly in this market segment at a time when the FHA is under considerable stress. Independent actuaries have estimated a 50 percent chance that the agency will need a federal bailout of its own in the coming year as it continues to draw down its reserves in a deflating housing market.

It's with this in mind that I will cast my vote in favor of H.R. 2112, but do so with significant reservations.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reluctantly support the Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriations Minibus.

Given current budgetary constraints primarily caused by unnecessary tax cuts for the rich, this bill generally reduces spending but provides additional resources for certain programs that will help create jobs.

For example, the Federal Highway Administration estimates that a $1 Billion expenditure on highway construction supports 30,000 jobs. The underlying bill provides nearly $40 Billion for highway construction.

However, the legislation also includes unnecessary riders that will allow corporate packers and processors to continue to manipulate the livestock market to the detriment of our farmers and ranchers.

Funding is withheld from USDA in this bill from implementing a set of Rules that would restore balance and fairness to the livestock marketplace.

Is it fair that the average chicken grower makes 34 cents per bird while the processing corporation makes $3.23 per bird and this Congress prevents the agency tasked with protecting farmers from doing its job?

It is my sincere hope that USDA implements what remains of the fairness Rule as soon as possible and enforces existing laws to protect farmers and ranchers from corporate abuses.

I urge my colleagues to support the Appropriations Minibus.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us would increase taxpayer exposure to the housing market by raising conforming loan limits at the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

Hardworking taxpayers, struggling to make their own mortgage payments, should not be forced to subsidize the purchase of $729,750 homes. Taxpayers have already spent almost $200 billion dollars bailing out the Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac—why should they also be forced to subsidize the purchase of costly homes for affluent borrowers through FHA?

If the GSEs with their implicit guarantee were a problem, then expanding FHA with its explicit 100 percent taxpayer-backed guarantee is a larger problem. I fear that raising conforming loan limits at FHA while allowing the GSE limits to remain at current levels will push all new mortgage originations between $625,500 and $729,750 into full taxpayer backing through FHA.

To make matters worse, FHA's present financial state is precarious. For the past two years, its single family Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund (MMIF) has been undercapitalized.

This fund, which is supposed to hold sufficient reserves against unexpected future losses on its existing insurance, is statutorily required to maintain a 2% capital cushion. As of FHA's most recent actuarial report, the Agency is currently 88% below their statutorily required minimum capital ratio. To put that number in perspective, FHA is currently more than ten times more leveraged than Lehman Brothers was when it filed for bankruptcy.

Last week, Dr. Joseph Gyourko, an American Enterprise Insitute (AEI) scholar and real estate and finance professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, released a report suggesting that FHA is underestimating future losses by many tens of billions of dollars. Dr. Gyourko estimated that the recapitalization required will be at least $50 billion, and likely much more, even if housing markets do not deteriorate unexpectedly.

Dr. Gyourko is not the only one who thinks FHA will need a bailout. In FHA's November 15, 2011, annual report to Congress on the financial status of the MMIF, their independent actuary acknowledged there is a nearly 50% chance they will need a bailout: "With economic net worth being very close to zero under the base-case forecast, the chance that future net losses on the current, outstanding portfolio could exceed current capital resources is close to 50 percent."

Even the Obama Administration has acknowledged a need to scale back taxpayer support for the housing finance system. In its February 2011 report to Congress on options for the future of housing finance, the Administration encouraged Congress to let the elevated loan limits expire. I do not often find myself in agreement with the Obama Administration, but in this instance, we agree that the private sector simply cannot compete with government guarantees. The best way to get private capital in the game is to get the government out.

It is imperative that we work toward comprehensive housing finance reform that will end bailouts and get taxpayers off the hook for bad housing bets. Unfortunately, the underlying legislation works against this goal and for that reason, I must oppose the bill.

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall vote number 857. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote number 857, adoption of the Conference Report on H.R. 2112—the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food & Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report is not perfect. I am pleased that it would avert a government shut-down and that the Federal Government can continue to provide services to the American people. Additionally, I am pleased that the conference report provides over $2 billion for emergency disaster relief. That being said, there are many items contained in the legislation that are troubling. At a time of severe economic challenge in many parts of the country, this bill reduces investments in infrastructure, community policing and federal housing programs. I am hopeful that my colleagues can craft the next slate of appropriations bills with a fundamental understanding that we are experiencing an economic emergency in many parts of the country. I look forward to working with them on the remaining appropriations bills for the current fiscal year and to continuing to work to put our economy back on the right track.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 467, 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 298, nays 121, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 857]

YEAS—298

Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Buchanan
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neal
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Richardson
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—121

Adams
Akin
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Canseco
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clarke (NY)
Coffman (CO)
Conyers
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Fudge
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Guinta
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Landry
Lankford
Lee (CA)
Lummis
Mack
Marchant
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
Meeks
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Ross (FL)
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Southerland
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Tipton
Towns
Velázquez
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Waters
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Woolsey
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Bachmann
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Brown (FL)
Courtney
Filner
Gardner
Giffords
Manzullo
Napolitano
Paul
Richmond
Roskam
Shimkus

□ 1619

Messrs. TERRY, POE of Texas, SULLIVAN, YOUNG of Indiana, FLEISCHMANN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BUERKLE, and Mr. MILLER of Florida changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SESSIONS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 857, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 857 in order to attend an important event in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on

Adoption of the Conference Report on H.R. 2112—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food & Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

Stated against:

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall No. 857. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

PROPOSING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 466, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law. Any such waiver must identify and be limited to the specific excess or increase for that fiscal year made necessary by the identified military conflict.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal.

"SECTION 8. This article shall take effect beginning with the fifth fiscal year beginning after its ratification.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to House Resolution 466, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 2 hours and 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on House Joint Resolution 2, as amended, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Americans want the Federal Government to stop excessive government spending and reduce the Federal deficit. The last time the budget was balanced was during the Clinton administration, when Republicans in Congress passed the first balanced budget in over 25 years. Meanwhile, the Federal debt has climbed from less than $400 billion in 1970 to over $15 trillion today.

Mr. Speaker, President Obama has set the wrong kind of new record. The national debt has increased faster under his administration than under any other President in history. America cannot continue to run huge Federal budget deficits. Financing Federal overspending through continued borrowing threatens to drown Americans in high taxes and heavy debt, and it puts a drag on the economy.

The Federal Government now borrows 42 cents for every dollar it spends. No family, no community, no business, no country can sustain that kind of excessive spending. That is the road to insolvency. Unfortunately, this kind of bad behavior has gone unchecked for so long that it has become the norm. The Federal Government has been on a decades-long shopping spree, racking up the bills and leaving them for future generations.

We need a Constitutional mandate to force both the President and Congress to adopt annual budgets that spend no more than the government takes in. Only a balanced budget constitutional amendment will save us from unending Federal deficits.

Just as both parties have joint responsibility for the deficit, we must jointly take responsibility for controlling the deficit by passing the balanced budget amendment. We came very close to passing this balanced budget amendment in 1995, falling just one vote short in the Senate of the required two-thirds majority. In that Congress, the amendment was supported by Congressman HOYER, now minority whip, Congressman CLYBURN, now Assistant Democratic leader, and Senator JOSEPH BIDEN, now Vice President.

As then-Senator BIDEN stated in support of the balanced budget amendment, "In recent decades we have faced a problem that we do not seem to be able to solve. We cannot balance our budget—or more correctly, we will not. The decision to encumber future generations with financial obligations is one that can rightly be considered among the fundamental choices addressed in the Constitution."

Congress is way overdue to pass a balanced budget amendment, and the American people want it. Polls show that 74 percent are in favor of a balanced budget amendment. It took less than a generation for us to get into this mess, we need a fiscal fix that will now last for generations.

If we want to make lasting cuts to Federal spending, a constitutional amendment is the only solution. It is our last line of defense against Congress' unending desire to overspend and overtax.

Thomas Jefferson believed that "the public debt is the greatest of dangers to be feared." Jefferson wished "it were possible to obtain a single amendment to our Constitution taking from the Federal Government the power of borrowing." It is time that we listened to Thomas Jefferson and passed a constitutional amendment to end the Federal Government's continuous deficit spending. We must solve our debt crisis to save the future.

I want to thank Mr. GOODLATTE, the gentleman from Virginia, for introducing the version of the balanced budget amendment we are considering today and for his tireless work in support of the amendment.

Since the 1930s, dozens of proposals offered by both Democrats and Republicans have called for constitutional amendments to address Federal budget deficits. We have the opportunity today to take the first step toward making a balanced budget a reality by passing this legislation.

□ 1630

The American people have not given Congress a blank check. Let's demonstrate to the American people that Congress can be fiscally responsible and get our economic house in order. Borrowing 42 cents for every dollar the government spends and setting a new deficit record is not the road to prosperity. Let's put our country first and pass this amendment.

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

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

Ladies and gentlemen, this balanced budget constitutional amendment is one that surprises me, and very little surprises me anymore. But for us to be seriously, on this day and this time, considering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would destroy jobs, that would drastically cut Medicare and Social Security and give members of the Federal judiciary the right to raise taxes and