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House of Representatives

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION ACT OF 2003—Continued

□ 1515

Mr. WATERS. Unfortunately, the Republican bill does not do that. I would ask for an aye on the Democratic alternative.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GERLACH) for the sake of a colloquy.

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and I rise to engage in a colloquy. Would the gentleman so engage?

Mr. HERGER. If the gentleman would yield, yes.

Mr. GERLACH. In 1996, I was the lead sponsor of legislation that overhauled Pennsylvania's welfare system. When this legislation was implemented, I worked with the Chester County Chamber of Business and Industry in my district to initiate what later became the Jobs and Advancement Through Mentoring program. This program provides welfare recipients who are entering the workforce with volunteer mentors recruited from the local business community. The intent of the program is to make sure that welfare recipients do not just start working, but that they have a volunteer partner in the community helping them over the rough spots during that first year of employment in helping to ensure lifetime self-sufficiency and productivity.

While I realize that the bill we are debating today expresses the sense of Congress that States should encourage mentoring programs, I believe we should do more. That is why I have drafted an amendment to require States to identify approaches to establishing voluntary community-based mentoring programs like the one I just described.

Let me emphasize that States would only be required to formally consider mentoring programs. They would not be mandated to actually create them.

Mr. Chairman, I would be very appreciative if you would give every consideration to including this amendment in any conference agreement that may be forthcoming.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds to respond.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his interest and activity on the mentoring issue. The programs you have described are important to helping welfare recipients to succeed in the workforce.

The gentleman's proposal will be considered, and I look forward to working with him to support these types of mentoring programs so that we can help even more recipients achieve independence through work.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Cardin substitute.

At a time of great need with our economy stagnant and unemployment high, the underlying bill is so misguided. It eliminates education as an activity that counts towards necessary work requirements. It abandons the 15 million children eligible for child care assistance who will not be covered because of woefully inadequate funding.

In my home State of Connecticut alone, 4,000 families have been waiting in line for child care assistance since August 2002. It leaves our States in the midst of the worst fiscal crises since World War II with a massive unfunded mandate by shifting the burden of welfare to the States without providing them with the estimated $11 billion necessary to meet those needs.

The Cardin substitute has a strong work requirement. It give States the flexibility to increase access to education and training. It increases mandatory funding for child care by $11 billion over the next 5 years.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill does not encourage personal responsibility or promote families. If anything, it discourages hard-working families by offering them too little or no hope that their cycle of dependency can ever be broken.

I urge my colleagues to turn aside this misguided, inadequate bill and support the Cardin substitute.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), a key person on the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from California for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the substitute offered by my friend from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN). It may be well intentioned, but it fails to embrace a couple of realities and perhaps this is the fundamental difference among friends.

Mr. Chairman, success in welfare reform means reducing the number of people who seek welfare, people who actually go to work. There is news to celebrate according to our own Department of Labor, Mr. Chairman. The job market in the United States, despite the challenges we face now, which we all admit we have, from July of 1996 when we first passed this to last month, January of 2003, according to our own Department of Labor, the workforce has added 11 million jobs.

Unemployment is a real concern. We all understand that. But actually, unemployment was reduced from when we passed this measure in the last Congress, in April of 2002.

Now, understand the welfare rolls are reducing. We have held constant the

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dollars that are going to the States. It is a net increase. No one doubts that there are fiscal challenges facing the States. But, Mr. Chairman, the fact is, the States as laboratories of democracy must fashion their own solutions, not flexibilities in the form of pseudo-mandates from the Hill, but reasonable, rational solutions based on the work that is fundamental and inherent in this act, that rewards work, that provides funding for child care, that instead of cursing the darkness, lights a candle of opportunity for so many families.

That is what makes this reform historic. That is why we should reject the Cardin substitute and support H.R. 4.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SANDLIN), a valuable member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, the House needs to pass a reauthorization of the welfare reform bill. Welfare reform was designed to help people by getting them a job, not handing them a check.

CBO estimates that implementing the work requirements of the Republican bill will cost States $11 billion. It makes absolutely no sense to impose an unfunded mandate on our States. This mandate will cost my State of Texas $688 million at a time when we are facing a budget deficit of $10 billion in the State. That is irresponsible and that is simply a tax increase on our citizens.

On a more personal level, American families want jobs and the quality education and training to get good jobs. The Republican bill eliminates vocational educational training as a work-related activity and increases work participation hours for mothers with children under 6 years from 20 hours to 40 hours. It is irresponsible.

Let us do the right thing. Let us forge a working partnership with America's families as envisioned by the Cardin amendment. We need to be an asset, not a stumbling block to helping our citizens obtain the jobs and the dignity they deserve.

Let us support State governments. Reject the Republican bill and support Cardin-Kind-Woolsey.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind my good friend from Texas that in H.R. 4, his State of Texas will receive an additional $370 million for child care over the next 5 years.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today reminded of the tribute that we have paid to a former President named Ronald Reagan just a few days ago on what was his 92nd birthday. I think of what Ronald Reagan spoke about as a vision for welfare in America. He said, ''It is not simply to provide for the needy, but more than that, to salvage these, our fellow citizens, to make them self-sustaining and, as quickly as possible, independent of welfare.''

President Reagan would say on many occasions that we measure the success of welfare not by how many people arrive on it, but how many people leave it. And as we look at welfare reform this day, it is undeniable that the welfare reform of 1996, that we continue and expand through this legislation, is an unqualified success.

As this diagram demonstrates, Mr. Chairman, welfare caseloads in the millions: 1994, 14 million Americans on welfare; 2001, 5 million Americans. But that does not tell the story. We can look at the cold and hard statistics: 3.6 million fewer Americans living in poverty today than 1996, 2.7 million fewer children, a million fewer African American children in poverty today since welfare reform.

But as the father of three small children, Mr. Chairman, this is the most compelling statistic to me: Tanya was a single mother, went on public assistance when her twin girls were just a year old. But since completing her program with CalWORKS last year, Tanya has not only escaped welfare, but she has been able to earn enough money to buy her own home for those little girls. Welfare reform has worked, Mr. Chairman, and I oppose the substitute and will stand with the underlying bill in keeping that Reagan vision alive.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER) has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to go over some of the facts because there is so much rhetoric we are hearing from those who oppose this bill. But these are what the facts say: Since 1996, work among welfare recipients has tripled; employment of single mothers is now more than 70 percent, an all-time high; since 1994, welfare caseloads have fallen by 60 percent, leaving less than 2 percent of the U.S. population on welfare.

That is a positive story. The cycle of poverty is broken. There are 3.6 million fewer Americans living in poverty today than did in 1996.

Had we listened to those who were so against welfare reform, 2.7 million fewer children live in poverty today than in 1996, including 1 million African American children. This is from the U.S. Census Bureau. This is not from the Republican Party. This is fact.

Child care, we hear how it is bad for children. The child care has gone from 3 billion to 9.7 billion in child care assistance. Again, very positive things, a significant change since the bill.

These are great reasons to vote for this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do so.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California has the right to close.

Does the gentleman from Maryland wish to proceed?

Mr. CARDIN. Am I correct that the gentleman from California has no further requests for time other than closing?

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, that is correct.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, 41 of our 46 States responded to a survey saying that if the Republican bill is enacted, they will have to fundamentally change their programs. The programs we have all been bragging will about will be no longer. They will need to change them radically and create what is known as makeshift work-fare-type jobs that lead nowhere.

We just got a letter today from many of our governors saying, please do not take a significant step backwards in reforming welfare. This is not the time to replace State flexibilities with unfunded mandates.

If you are going to give the dollar amounts of the extra monies the States receive under your bill, why do you not tell the whole story, the extra cost? Every State will end up in the negative under the Republican bill.

If you believe the 1996 bill was a success, why are you going back and destroying what we did in 1996 on flexibility to the States? If you believe that child care is important and we need to help our States, why are you not supporting the substitute that provides $11 billion of extra money for child support?

If you believe the arguments that have been made on both sides of the aisle, you will support the substitute.

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

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for my colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN). I appreciate his hard work on this issue. I do, however, have a difference of opinion with him regarding the amendment we are considering, and I oppose it for several reasons.

The gentleman's amendment weakens work requirements and would lead to less work, more welfare and more poverty. Like the failed AFDC program that preceded TANF, the substitute promotes more welfare dependence. It places new mandates on States by requiring them to assess every recipient

for child care needs, barriers to work and history of domestic violence, and by prohibiting States from applying sanctions to those who refuse to work.

□ 1530

The substitute, which we estimate to cost at least $20 billion over the next 5 years, is just too expensive and would greatly increase deficits.

However, I would like to commend the gentleman for including certain provisions that mirror those in our H.R. 4. Those provisions include maintaining the basic TANF funding and block grant structure, requiring parents to engage in real work for 24 hours per week, raising total work requirements to 40 hours per week at State option, increasing State work rate requirements and adding reducing poverty as a TANF purpose.

I urge the Members to oppose this amendment and vote in support of H.R. 4.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the Democratic alternative to the welfare reform bill.

Our alternative gives families the tools they need to lift themselves out of poverty—I'm talking about education and quality child care.

Individuals working to leave welfare must have access to higher education, GED courses, and English as a Second Language programs in order to make a successful transition to the world of work.

The facts are clear—women who obtain GED certification, participate in on-the-job training, or attend college have higher average annual earnings and a greater probability of employment.

Individuals with limited English speaking skills earn 24 percent less than their employed counterparts who are fluent in English. Language barriers limit non-English speaking workers to jobs that tend to be low-wage and seasonal, making it difficult to attain self-sufficiency.

It's time for us to enact a welfare law that recognizes that families want to work—they simply need the proper tools to succeed. I urge my colleagues to support the Democratic alternative.

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the people of Puerto Rican and Hispanic families, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Democratic substitute proposed today by my colleague Mr. CARDIN. Since the 1996 changes, Puerto Rico according to the HHS report, has met the mandates of TANF, it has reduced its welfare rolls by 56 percent—Puerto Rico has followed the rules.

However, the Commonwealth's TANF families have not had access to all of the tools Congress established to support moving them from welfare to work. The Commonwealth is committed to our families' self-sufficiency. According to the recently release HHS report, of the TANF cases closed 23 percent of the recipients are working—this is more than 11 States and it is in an economy of 11 percent unemployment as opposed to 5 or 6 percent.

We want our families to move from welfare to work; but we need the tools to make that transition possible.

Our commitment to families is further demonstrated by the fact that in 2001 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico collected twice the amount in child support payments than it received from the Federal Government in TANF. Puerto Rico according to HHS collected more in child support than 24 States.

The Democratic substitute allows Puerto Rico and the territories to access all of the tools Congress established to help families move from welfare to work. Again, I urge my colleagues to vote for the democratic substitute to insure that no American family is left without the necessary tools to end the cycle of poverty.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). All time for debate has expired. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 197, noes 225, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 28]

AYES—197

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Ballance
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Case
Clay
Clyburn
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doyle
Edwards
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kleczka
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanders
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—225

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

NOT VOTING—12

Allen
Burr
Combest
Conyers
Cox
Cubin
Ferguson
Gephardt
Payne
Sanchez, Loretta
Tiberi
Turner (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) (during the vote). Two minutes to vote. Two minutes.

□ 1550

Mrs. KELLY and Mr. GOODE changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. LIPINSKI changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

Stated for:

Mr. TURNER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 28 (the Cardin substitute) I was unable to cast my vote because I was attending a briefing by Secretary Ridge and Secretary Thompson in the Roosevelt room at the White House on Project Bioshield and unable to return before the vote was closed. If I had been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 28.

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4) to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, improve access to quality child care, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 69, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. CARDIN

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CARDIN. I am in the present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CARDIN moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 4, to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Page 87, after line 14, insert the following:

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that additional funding for child care is necessary given the additional financial burdens on the States resulting from the implementation of this Act, due to the worsening of economic conditions since the last consideration of welfare reform legislation by the House of Representatives, including—

(1) the severe deficits of more than $80,000,000,000 affecting the States, the largest budget gaps in half a century, that will necessitate reductions in vital services, including the loss of Medicaid for nearly 1,000,000 Americans;

(2) the loss of 2,300,000 jobs since March 2001, including 42 percent more job cuts in January 2003 than in December, and an unemployment rate of nearly 6 percent representing 9,000,000 Americans;

(3) the loss of unemployment benefits by 1,000,000 men and women whose benefits have expired and whom Congress has failed to assist;

(4) an increase in child poverty in 2001 for the first time in 8 years;

(5) the increase of homelessness by nearly 20 percent in the last year; and

(6) substantial waiting lists for child care in at least 18 States, many in the tens of thousands, and actions by other States to make fewer families eligible for child care services.

Page 87, line 15, strike ''**202**'' and insert ''**203**''.

Page 88, line 14, strike ''**203**'' and insert ''**204**''.

Page 89, line 1, strike ''**204**'' and insert ''**205**''.

Page 93, line 3, strike ''**205**'' and insert ''**206**''.

Page 94, line 8, strike ''**206**'' and insert ''**207**''.

Page 95, line 11, strike ''**207**'' and insert ''**208**''.

Page 95, strike line 17 and all that follows through line 2 on page 96 and insert the following:

SEC. 209. INCREASE IN ENTITLEMENT FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 418(a) (42 U.S.C. 618(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and paragraph (6)'' after ''paragraph (3)'';

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (E);

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''fiscal year 2002.'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) $3,217,000,000 for fiscal year 2007; and

''(H) $3,717,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.'';

(3) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) AMOUNTS RESERVED FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reserve 2 percent of the aggregate amount appropriated under paragraphs (3) and (5) for each fiscal year for payments to Indian tribes and tribal organizations for each such fiscal year for the purpose of providing child care assistance.

''(B) USE OF FUNDS; APPLICATION OF CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT ACT OF 1990.—Subsections (b) and (c) shall apply to amounts received under this paragraph in the same manner as such subsections apply to amounts received by a State under this section.'';

(4) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (7); and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) ADDITIONAL GENERAL ENTITLEMENT GRANTS.—

''(A) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts appropriated under paragraph (3) for any fiscal year, there are appropriated for additional grants under paragraph (1)—

''(i) $1,250,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

''(ii) $1,750,000,000 for fiscal year 2005; and

''(iii) $2,250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2008.

''(B) ADDITIONAL GRANT.—In addition to the grant paid to a State under paragraph (1) for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007, of the amount available for additional grants under subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall pay the State an amount equal to the same proportion of such available amount as the proportion of the State's grant under paragraph (1) bears to the amount appropriated under paragraph (3) for the fiscal year.

''(6) REQUIREMENT FOR GRANT INCREASE.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2), and (5), the aggregate of the amounts paid to a State under this section for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2008 may not exceed the aggregate of the amounts paid to the State under this section for fiscal year 2002, unless the State ensures that the level of State expenditures for child care for the fiscal year is not less than the level of State expenditures for child care that were matched under a grant made to the State under paragraph (2); and that the State expended to meet its maintenance of effort obligation under paragraph (2) for fiscal year 2002.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1108(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1308(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''or 413(f)'' and inserting ''413(f), or 418(a)(4)(B)''.

In the table of contents, strike the item relating to section 208 and insert the following:

Sec. 209. Increase in entitlement funding.

In the table of contents, redesignate the items relating to sections 202 through 207 as items relating to sections 203 through 208, respectively.

In the table of contents, insert after the item relating to section 201 the following:

Sec. 202. Findings.

Mr. CARDIN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to recommit be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the motion is very straightforward. It increases child care by $11 billion, which is the cost, the extra cost, to the States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL), a new member of the House.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, we have all heard from the Republican side of the aisle the phrase ''compassionate conservative,'' and while our Republican colleagues may have the conservative part down, there is absolutely nothing compassionate about gutting one of the most successful government reform programs in recent history.

Let us look at the facts. The bipartisan welfare reforms of 1996 have cut the welfare rolls by more than 50 percent. We have succeeded in breaking the welfare web, the so-called welfare web. But that apparently is not enough for our Republican colleagues.

If we look at H.R. 4, there is absolutely nothing that is fiscally responsible about H.R. 4. It would place a huge unfunded mandate upon States all across this country when they can least afford it, including my State of Texas, which is staring at a $10 billion shortfall and has no way of getting out of it at the present time. And that is happening all across this country, yet now we are going to put this unfunded mandate on them.

This bill increases the number of work hours for mothers with young children from 20 to 40 hours, while at

the same time it decreases the amount of child care money which will be provided for these mothers.

Now, let us think about that. If the idea is to move people off of the welfare rolls, why would we set them up to fail from the very beginning? It makes no sense, and in no way, shape or form is it compassionate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the motion to recommit.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the majority will say that they have a letter from the Congressional Budget Office saying that this is not an unfunded mandate, but what the majority will not mention is that they have a letter from the Congressional Budget Office that says that this bill will significantly change the way the States have to spend their money on TANF; that it will cost them an additional $11 billion in order to comply with the mandates that are included in this bill.

Now, my definition of an unfunded mandate is telling the States they have to do something and not giving them the extra money to do it with. That is exactly what the bill does. It mandates the States to develop workfare programs, it requires the States to spend more money on child care in order to deal with the new work requirements, and the States do not have the money and resources to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard my colleagues on both sides of the aisle say they are for child care, that children should not be penalized, that we have to have safe and affordable child care. Our States are telling us they need the money. This motion does one thing and one thing only: It increases the amount of child care by $11 billion to equal what our Congressional Budget Office is telling us is the increased burden on the States. That is all it does.

I would urge my colleagues to listen to our governors. Listen to what we have said in the past about unfunded mandates. Listen to what we have said about protecting our children and support the motion to recommit.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote down this motion to recommit and pass the bill.

We are adding $2 billion in money for child care for the States. But beyond that, remember that we are giving the States exactly the amount of money we gave them 5 years ago, but the welfare rolls are half that amount. So the States have all that additional money that they can devote to child care or meeting the other needs of people working to get off welfare and into the job market.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, there is money there both in welfare, lots of money, more than there has ever been in the history of our country. Furthermore, we have added $2 billion in the child care block grant. We have made sure it has grown every year.

There is $170 billion available over the next 5 years from the State and Federal governments for TANF. We have a balanced, sound, strong bill that will support women and their families as they make the transition from welfare to work, and I urge rejection of the motion to recommit and passage of this landmark legislation.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to recommit. I am especially supportive of provisions that would encourage funding of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program. This program has helped communities across the United States rebuild and repair blighted areas in an attempt to create open and green space opportunities for working families.

In my community, children are often forced to play in abandoned lots or next to superhighways. They literally share their playgrounds with drug dealers on grounds that are unsafe.

One project funded by UPARR near my district renovated a hazardous park electrical system, repairing damaged and dangerous wiring, and improving and installing walkway safety lighting.

Thanks to the UPARR program, children like those in my community have been able to experience more opportunities in a safer, cleaner environment. Despite UPARR's success and far-reaching impacts in our communities, this omnibus bill will essentially shut down the entire program by eliminating almost $30 million dollars in funding for the program.

I support the motion to recommit and am hopeful that this body will remember the importance of our urban parks—not only for their recreational value but for the health and well being of our children.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device, if ordered, will be taken on the question of the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 197, nays 221, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 29]

YEAS—197

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Ballance
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Case
Clay
Clyburn
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doyle
Edwards
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kleczka
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanders
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—221

Aderholt
Akin
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Feeney
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter

Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Janklow
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCotter
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Upton
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—16

Allen
Capuano
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cubin
Everett
Ferguson
Gephardt
Holt
Pascrell
Payne
Sanchez, Loretta
Tiberi
Weldon (PA)
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1616

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

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 192, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 30]

YEAS—230

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

NAYS—192

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Ballance
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Case
Clay
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doyle
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kleczka
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Paul
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanders
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn

NOT VOTING—13

Allen
Capuano
Collins
Combest
Cubin
Everett
Ferguson
Pascrell
Payne
Sanchez, Loretta
Tiberi
Weldon (PA)
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1623

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLEN. Mr Speaker, on February 13, 2003, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall votes, due to the death of a family member.

Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 27 (Kucinich Substitute to H.R. 4), 28 (Cardin Substitute to H.R. 4), and 29 (motion to recommit H.R. 4).

I would have voted ''nay'' on rollcall vote 30 (passage of H.R. 4, welfare bill).

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 79) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 79

Resolved, That the following named Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Mr. Case (to rank immediately after Mr. Acevedo-Vilá), Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Udall of Colorado, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

(2) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE: Mr. Davis of Illinois (to rank immediately after Ms. McCollum), Mr. Van

Hollen (to rank immediately after Ms. Majette).

(3) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bell.

(4) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE: Mr. Sherman, Mr. Baird, Mr. Moore, Mr. Weiner, Mr. Matheson.

(5) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Acevedo-Vilá, Mr. Case, Ms. Bordallo, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Michaud.

(6) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Ms. Hooley of Oregon, Mr. Reyes, Mr. Strickland, Ms. Berkley, Mr. Udall of New Mexico, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Ryan of Ohio.

Mr. MENENDEZ (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR INTERIM EXPENSES OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY IN FIRST SESSION OF 108TH CONGRESS

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 77) providing amounts for interim expenses of the Select Committee on Homeland Security in the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would just like to ask the gentleman what the House is being asked to consider.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FROST. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman asks a very appropriate question. House Resolution 77 is necessary to provide the Select Committee on Homeland Security with the necessary funding to organize the committee.

□ 1630

House Resolution 77 authorizes $700,000 for use by the Select Committee on Homeland Security. Also know that we have communicated with the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut. It is interim funding.

Consistent with my discussions with the Ranking Minority Member, it is my understanding that the funds provided by H. Res. 77 will be distributed in a manner consistent with the "Two-thirds, One-third" goal for division of resources. I expect the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Select Committee to reach agreement on a division of the resources provided by this resolution that will reflect this goal and be to their mutual satisfaction.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment Chairman NEY for bringing this important resolution to the Floor so expeditiously. I am also pleased that the Majority has agreed that the right of the minority members to control one-third of the select committee's staff and resources will be protected throughout the funding process.

I am pleased that we can act today to provide interim funding for this new select committee, which was created as a separate order of the House attached to the rules resolution, H. Res. 5, adopted on January 7.

The Select Committee on Homeland Security is charged with developing recommendations and reporting to the House by bill or otherwise on matters relating to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–296). In other words, it is a legislative committee of the House for matters which fall within its sphere, with referral of legislation to be decided by the Speaker.

The resolution before us today would provide interim funding through March 31, 2003, to get it off the ground and running for a short time, by which time the House Administration Committee will have reported and the House adopted the biennial primary expense resolution providing funding for all committees and select committees of the House for the 108th Congress.

Both sides of the aisle have now named their members of the new select committee, to join the chairman, Rep. COX, and the ranking member, Rep. TURNER of Texas, so it is now ready to conduct business.

I also look forward to seeing the new chairman and ranking member appear in a few weeks to testify before the House Administration Committee about the committee's agenda for the next two years, as we prepare the biennial resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased that the Democratic Leader as appointed my good fried the gentleman from Texas, Mr. TURNER, as the ranking member of this new committee. I serve with Rep. TURNER on the Armed Services Committee, and am delighted that he will have the opportunity to lead our party in rising to the challenges of providing effective homeland security against the international threats facing us today and to expand on his past legislative accomplishments in the field of national defense. He is clearly the right person for a job like this.

Ths is a tremendous challenge. We must protect America from terrorism while defending the freedoms and liberties which are the foundation of our democracy. We must help organize and supervise a major new government department of historic size and responsibility. The House has made a good start with this select committee and its distinguished leadership on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, creation of the select committee will expand the House's ability to deal with these critical issues, but, as with any new entity in a legislative body, it may take some time to fully define its role and what its inter-relationships with the regular standing committees of the House will be. I and the other members of the House Administration Committee look forward to working on a bipartisan basis with the members of the select committee to help make that effort a success.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 77

Resolved,

SECTION 1. INTERIM EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

For interim expenses of the Select Committee on Homeland Security, there shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives not more than $700,000.

SEC. 2. LIMITATION.

Amounts shall be available under this resolution for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2003, and ending at midnight on March 31, 2003.

SEC. 3. VOUCHERS.

Payments under this resolution shall be made on vouchers authorized by the Select Committee on Homeland Security, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 4. REGULATIONS.

Amounts made available under this resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 5. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.

The Committee on House Administration shall have authority to make adjustments in amounts under section 1, if necessary to comply with an order of the President issued under section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or to conform to any reduction in appropriations for the purposes of such section 1.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 2, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2003, AND PROVIDING FOR CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 71 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 71

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read. Upon the adoption of the conference report the House shall be considered to have adopted the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 35) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a technical correction in the enrollment of H.J. Res. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 71 waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. The resolution also provides that the conference report shall be considered as read and provides that upon adoption of the conference report the House shall be considered to have adopted H. Con. Res. 35.

Mr. Speaker, this day has been a long time coming. The omnibus appropriations measure that we will take up in a few minutes has followed a long and torturous path to enactment. But rather than point fingers and try to assign blame for months of delay, I hope my colleagues will instead focus on moving this important legislation forward as expeditiously as possible.

In this difficult budget climate, cuts have been made in a number of popular programs. However, at the same time the Committee on Appropriations has recommended increases in quite a few other important areas. In other words, Mr. Speaker, they have prioritized the spending in these difficult times. It is simply not possible in a bill this large to list all of the major provisions, but I would like to highlight several that may be of general interest to the Members.

The bill includes an increase of $79 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration and more than $6 billion for immigration enforcement activities to strengthen our borders against terrorists and facilitate border crossings for legitimate travelers and workers. NASA funding has been increased by $513 million over last year and an additional $50 million is provided to investigate the recent Space Shuttle Columbia tragedy.

The National Science Foundation will receive $536 million over last year's level, and the largest programmatic increase in the entire budget will go to the National Institutes of Health, which will receive a $3.8 billion increase.

I am pleased to report that the Department of Energy has received increases in several important areas. This bill boosts DOE science programs by $72 million and the Department's environmental cleanup programs, including the one in the Hanford reservation in my district, will increase by $310 million above the current level. At the Interior Department I am pleased that the National Park Service budget will be increased by $78 million, much of it for badly needed maintenance of existing facilities. Funding for wildlife refuges and related programs will be increased by $53 million, and the National Forest System will receive a $31 million increase. Furthermore, I am pleased that funding for Veterans Administration medical care has been increased by $2.5 billion.

Finally, in these difficult economic times, it is important to provide for the truly needy. In that regard this bill increases homeless assistance by $102 million and provides for an increase of $348 million in the special supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants and Children or the WIC program.

Mr. Speaker, no Member ever gets everything that they want in a massive appropriations bill, which inevitably includes certain items opposed by various Members. It is the nature of the appropriation process. And that is as true in this omnibus bill as in any other. It is not a perfect bill, as I am sure we will hear as we debate this bill, but I commend the chairman and the ranking minority member and their fellow conferees for making the best of an extraordinarily difficult situation. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill.

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

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

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, normally, when I speak on legislation, I use a podium. This time we have a piece of legislation that is higher than my podium; so I am using the legislation. The podium is over here to the side.

Mr. Speaker, when a bill comes before the House, the normal process is for members of the committee of jurisdiction to come to the floor and explain the details of what is in their legislation. Unfortunately, that is simply not possible today.

Certainly the newspapers have reported on a few of the most egregious proposals in this conference report. For instance, Republicans inserted several sweeping anti-environmental provisions and severely shortchanged conservation resources. Democrats will try to fix these problems in the motion to recommit, which I urge Members to support. But an attack on the environment is just the tip of the iceberg with this bill, Mr. Speaker. Republican leaders did not file this conference report until six o'clock this morning, and they provided at that time only one copy for the more than 200 Democrats in the House. Even the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who has worked very hard under the very difficult constraints imposed upon him by his own leadership, candidly and honestly admitted this morning before the Committee on Rules that he could not answer questions about all of the contents of this bill. So if the Committee on Appropriations chairman cannot tell us what is in some of this bill, it is obvious that the public and the members of the House have no way of knowing what is in this 3,000-page legislative monstrosity.

All we really know is this: while Republicans are hurting the economy by driving America deeper in debt, they still shortchanged homeland security. The Republican failure to address homeland security right now is particularly disturbing, Mr. Speaker. As we speak, the Bush administration is urging Americans to buy duct tape and stock up on bottled water to prepare for another potential terrorist attack. They are urging the public to be on alert for suspicious activity; but while the public is on alert, the Republican Congress is asleep at the wheel. Even in this bill today, they still refuse to adequately support the firefighters and police who would actually respond to a terrorist attack.

Republicans will say that they are doing all that they can afford. That is simply ridiculous, Mr. Speaker. Republicans may not be funding homeland security needs, but they are still driving America deeper and deeper into debt by their tax cuts.

Why has Republican control of the government brought America such massive and dangerous deficits? I would submit that the dots are not too hard to connect here. Less than 2 years ago, Republicans forced through the Bush tax plan, a tax plan which gutted the budget to give tax breaks to the wealthiest. At that time Democrats and many economists and nonpartisan experts asked, Now that you have given away the store to pay for tax breaks for the few, how are you going to address national priorities like national defense and education? Unfortunately, the Republicans' response was

as reckless as it was simple. They ignored the problem. The fiscal year started October 1. That was 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½ months ago. Republican leaders simply refused to bring up difficult appropriations bills last year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Let us look at the record. Five of the normal 13 appropriation bills passed the House. Two actually became law. Six other appropriation bills were reported out of the House Committee on Appropriations but were never brought to the House floor because Republican leaders did not want their Members to have to cast tough votes on painful spending cuts before the election, and of course two bills were never even reported out of the committee. The Republican leaders' timidity last fall directly contributed to the $300 billion fiscal year 2003 deficit we face today. That is why we are here today, with just 60 minutes to consider this rule and just 60 minutes to debate this massive 3,000-page conference report that the vast majority of Members have never read.

Mr. Speaker, there is no way that considering 11 of the 13 appropriation bills in 1 hour, a half hour on each side, can provide the public with an honest assessment of the budget, 4½ months later of course. Normally each appropriation bill would get at least a day of discussion and Members would have the opportunity to offer amendments. But today the vast, vast majority of Members will have no opportunity to even read the budget for this year.

Mr. Speaker, that is a definition of fiscal irresponsibility, and it is how Republicans have burdened our children with the crushing deficits we face today. Even the Bush administration is projecting deficits as far as the eye can see, over $300 billion this year, over $300 billion next year, and more than $1 trillion over the next 5 years. That is why even Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, was forced to sound the deficit alarm earlier this week. He pointed out that huge long-term deficits, the type Republicans have created in just the past 2 years, will hurt Americans by driving up interest rates and increasing families' home mortgage and credit card payments. Why is the American economy facing this harmful burden especially now when families are struggling with the weakest economy in a generation? Because the Republican House leadership refused to do its job last year. The chickens are coming home to roost today, and it is not a pretty sight.

Mr. Speaker, this omnibus appropriations bill, 4½ months late, is an admission that the Republican Congress has failed in its most fundamental responsibility, addressing national priorities from homeland security and the economy to education and health care. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this rule. Let us take some time to find out what is really in this 3,000-page bill and then let us sit down and honestly address the economic and homeland security needs that it ignores.

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

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), a member of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking Democrat for yielding me this time.

I want to ask any Member in the House of Representatives to please tell me what is in that thing. I rise today in strong opposition to the closed rule and underlying bill. When Democrats were in the majority, I cannot tell everyone the number of times Republicans complained about closed rules. They swore that a Republican majority would mean the end of closed rules. Today's rule, like so many rules of the last 8 years, is proof that closed rules have a permanent seat in the Republican Caucus, and the Republican Committee on Rules shows this 3,000-page monstrosity as a work in progress. It evidently is. During the normal appropriations process, open rules are the custom of this body. An open rule allows all Members the opportunity to improve the legislation on the floor and ensure that the dollars spent by Congress are utilized to their fullest potential.

□ 1645

There is no requirement for an open rule. However, when Democrats were in the majority, the Committee on Rules always allowed for an open rule during the appropriations process as a common courtesy to all Members.

As the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) said, we saw this monstrosity for the first time at 7 o'clock this morning in the Committee on Rules. However, we come down here, we cannot amend it, and we do not even know what is in it. An initial, cursory review has environmental rollbacks and inadequate agricultural disaster assistance in the conference report. I ask farmers to look at their future with reference to funding cuts.

Across-the-board cuts in domestic spending leave this country inadequately prepared to deal with the problems of unemployment, education, public housing, job training, Social Security, prescription drugs and fighting a global war on terrorism and, potentially, two and maybe three fronts in a war.

How could the majority bring a bill like this to the to the floor without some type of kickback to the wealthiest?

I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I will try to walk this monstrosity back.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Ranking Democrat of the Committee, my good friend from Texas, Mr. FROST, for the time.

I rise today in strong opposition to the closed rule and the underlying bill.

When Democrats were in the Majority, I cannot tell you the number of times Republicans complained about closed rules. They swore that a Republican majority would mean the end of closed rules. Today's rule, like so many rules of the last eight years, is proof that the closed rule has a permanent seat in the Republican Caucus.

During the normal appropriations process, open rules are the custom of this body. An open rule allows all Members the opportunity to improve the legislation on the floor and ensure that the dollars spent by Congress are utilized to their fullest potential. There is no requirement for an open rule. However, when Democrats were in the majority, the Rules Committee always allowed for an open rule during the appropriations process as a common courtesy to all Members.

At 7:00 this morning, the Rules Committee met to pass a rule on a ten-thousand page Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report that non of us had seen. My Republican colleagues on the Committee challenged Democrats to offer a specific amendment to the Conference Report. However, how can we amend what have not seen? How can we change what we don't know?

An initial, though cursory review, has indicated that environmental rollbacks that this body approved more than a decade ago are buried in this morass available for discovery three months from now; the offsets for the inadequate agriculture disaster assistance in the conference report hold the potential to open up assistance programs for farmers to future funding cuts; and across the board cuts in domestic spending leave this country inadequately prepared to deal with the problems of unemployment, education, public housing, job training, Social Security, prescription drugs, and fighting a war on two, possibly three, fronts.

And how could the Majority bring a bill like this to the floor without some type of kickback to the wealthiest of Americans? It can't.

The report includes a $40 million down payment of a $120 million deal to acquire the oil drilling rights in three of Florida's national preserves and wildlife refuges. Yet, I can't seem to figure out if the down payment for the drilling rights is a proenvironmental gesture by the Administration or another Bush-sponsored corporate subsidy. I should also mention that the drilling rights are currently owned by the Collier Family, a family that contributed more than $100,000 to Republican reelection campaigns.

The buying of the rights is necessary, and I indeed support it. But appropriating $120 million without prior Congressional approval? Do you know what $120 million can buy us? We can spend it on job training centers, public housing, or fully funding the Help America Vote Act. I should note that election reform is grossly under-funded by more than $600,000.

The President has threatened to veto a bill that costs more than he wants to spend. However, let me share with you the lead headline from today's Congress Daily. ''As Omnibus Heads for Floors, fiscal year 2003 Supplemental Starts Up.''

Tell me, Mr. Speaker, is this omnibus report not fiscal year 2003 spending? And if Congress passes a supplemental for fiscal year 2003, will that not be 2003 spending as well? So, why not take the recess, give Members a

chance to review the report, and include the Supplemental spending priorities in the Omnibus report? Wouldn't that be a more accurate account of how much we're spending this year?

What we see in the spending cuts of the Omnibus bill is the residual effect of the Republican tax cuts and economic plan. Cut taxes to the wealthy while eliminating domestic spending on the neediest. It's the reverse Robin Hood syndrome, Mr. Speaker. Take from the poor to give to the rich.

After months of negotiations and delay, to bring the Fiscal Year 2003 appropriations process to an end without debate or opportunity to amend is a disservice to the millions of Americans who will benefit from this conference report.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I just remind my colleagues that conference reports are never amendable. They always come to the floor in this fashion.

But I also would like to remind my colleagues that in the time that our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has been chairman, he has always brought and asked for open rules on the appropriation bills. So I just wanted to clarify that for my colleagues.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is an honorable man. Unfortunately, he has been strangled by his own leadership. His committee did their work and reported a number of appropriation bills out of committee prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, and his leadership prohibited him from bringing those appropriation bills to the floor where we could have an open rule and could offer amendments.

Now, if the other side had really wanted us to have an open procedure, they should have permitted their own chairman to bring the bills to the floor after they had been reported out of his committee. But they prevented him from doing that. That is why we have this particular bill today in an unamendable form.

I find it difficult to understand why it makes sense to run the House in the way that their leadership, the Republican leadership, has run it. They have always said they want open procedures, but in the most important matter facing this Congress in a way, the appropriations process, they have denied this House an open procedure, denied this House the opportunity to vote. Even though their own chairman and their own committee did their work, their leadership refused to permit their chairman and their committee to bring bills to the floor where they could be amended. And now we have this, 4½ months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

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

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member from Texas for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of the omnibus conference report, but I do so with serious reservations about how this conference report was brought to the floor.

It is only with the knowledge that this bill will keep afloat programs important to the American family that I feel my vote today means something. But I think the American family would be outraged to know that actual debate over the funding of their government lasted just 1 hour. The American family would be outraged to learn that minority points of view concerning the health, well-being and security of this country were given just 1 hour for debate.

The process in which this conference has been brought to the floor goes against the American democratic process. The issues at stake here are too important, some life and death, not to be thoroughly debated. The fact that we did not get the chance to debate the homeland security needs of our first responders is almost unthinkable. Simply put, the issues at stake here are too important to be mired in the blatant partisanship of House rules.

Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of the American way of life, I urge the majority to give the voice of the American family a chance to be heard.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thought it might be interesting to the House and to people watching this proceeding to know what we are talking about, what bills we are mentioning. I said earlier that six appropriations bills were reported from the Committee on Appropriations but not brought to the floor, that the leadership on the other side refused to bring those to the floor. What were those six appropriations bills? Well, let us review that.

The agriculture appropriations bill, vitally important to the farmers of this Nation, reported out of the House Committee on Appropriations on July 11, 2002, never brought to the floor of the House; the District of Columbia appropriations bill, reported out of the Committee on Appropriations on September 26, 2002, never brought to the floor of the House; the energy and water appropriations bill, reported out of the House Committee on Appropriations September 5, 2002, never brought to this Chamber for a vote; the foreign operations appropriations bill, reported out of the House Committee on Appropriations September 19, 2002, never brought to this House for a vote; the transportation appropriations bill, vitally important to people all over this Nation, reported out of the House Committee on Appropriations October 7, never brought to the floor for a vote; and the VA–HUD, Veterans Department, reported out of the committee October 9, not brought to this House for a vote.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest this is a terrible way to run a railroad or to run a House of Representatives. Because those six bills were reported from the committee, but never brought to this Chamber, they now are contained in this pile before me.

Also in this pile before me are two other bills that were never even reported out of the Committee on Appropriations, and three other bills, of course, reported and passed the House but, of course, that never became law. So we are at this point today.

Now, we never did this when we were in the majority. We never brought an omnibus appropriations bill 4½ months after the beginning of the appropriations fiscal year and refused to bring individual appropriations bills to the floor for a vote. That was not something that was done by the Democrats when we were in the majority.

The other side does not care about the rights of the American people. Four hundred thirty-five of us were elected from districts. This a representative democracy. I represent 651,000 people, as does every other Member from the State of Texas, Republican or Democrat. The 651,000 people in my district and in the other, at that time, 29 districts, now 32 districts from the State of Texas, were denied the right to have their representative offer and consider amendments on the appropriation bills that fund this government.

Mr. Speaker, that is wrong. It should never have been done. It is the reason that we are here today, and it is one of the major reasons why we have the size deficit we do. If we had been able to offer those bills and vote on amendments, perhaps the House, in working its will, would have made some cuts, and perhaps the deficit would have been smaller. But the other side did not care.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the rule for the omnibus appropriations bill to support the motion to recommit that will be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

The motion to recommit would direct the conferees to strip three controversial provisions added to the Interior section of the omnibus during conference negotiations and ask that certain critical natural resource programs are increased to levels requested by the President.

The three legislative provisions include section 335, which exempts the Tongass National Forest plan from all administrative or judicial review; section 323, which significantly expands the Forest Service's stewardship contracting project to a permanent program with little agency oversight of

private-contract timber harvest; and language that removes the House provision restricting funds for activities related to oil drilling in ANWR.

Additionally, the motion to recommit would direct the conferees to add back funding to key programs in the Interior title to bring them up to the level requested by the President in his request for fiscal year 2003. This motion would direct the conferees to add not less than $193 million above the level provided in this agreement for key natural and cultural resources programs funding through the Interior appropriations bill.

The current conference agreement provides $110 million less than the President requested for the National Park Service, $30 million less than the President requested for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and it completely eliminates the Urban Parks Program, which is a very good program.

In short, the conference agreement fails to honor the Conservation Trust Fund agreement made 3 years ago that conservation spending would be a priority.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues today to vote for the Obey motion to recommit. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

I have been on the committee for 26 years. Not bringing these bills to the floor is a failure of the Republican leadership. I do not blame the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), our good and decent chairman, for that. It was the powers over him that made it impossible to get these bills to the floor.

I hope that they will keep the word they are putting out on the street that that will not happen this year. I think they owe it not only to the Congress, to all of us, but they owe it to the American people to get this train back on the track and to do the regular procedure.

I know the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) wants to do that, I want to do it, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) wants to do it. This year really was a disgrace for the American people, and this should never have happened. I hope that it will not happen in the future.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I think everybody here remembers this fellow, President Reagan. He once stood before this body. This is a picture of him doing it. He pointed to an appropriations conference report and he said this: ''This is the conference report, a 1,053-page report weighing 14 pounds.'' Then he said, ''Congress should never send me another one of these.''

Do you know how much this thing weighs today? Do you know how much this weighs? This is over 3,000 pages, and it weighs over 32 pounds. Now, President Reagan was talking about how bad it was when he had a 14-pound document. This is 2½ times as big.

And then we have another outrage. I will get into the rest of the substance later, but I want to mention one thing especially. This bill, for first responders, this bill in terms of the aid we provide to firemen and policemen across the country, is $456 million below even President Bush's request. Does this House really want to vote to cut it that low?

Now we are being told that the answer to our security problems is duct tape and plastic sheeting.

□ 1700

With all due respect, rather than duct tape and plastic sheeting, I think our firemen would rather have more aid so they can buy the protective equipment that they need to protect their communities. That is just one of the shortcomings of this bill.

There is another provision in this bill that gives one chicken farm operation in Georgia the opportunity to put labels on their products calling them organic, even though they are not. There is another provision in this bill which gives 10 farmers in Texas $15 million in special benefits because they cannot quite qualify for a tax provision in the Tax Code. And then we have some other lollapalooza, which I will discuss a little bit later.

Now, my colleagues cannot convince me that those provisions would have survived if this bill had gone through the normal debate that normally accompanies appropriation bills. But 90 percent of the dollars, 90 percent of the dollars that we are going to spend as a result of this package have never been debated for one moment on the floor of the House of Representatives. All of the money that is in here is the result of a back-room deal. This is what ought to happen to back-room deals: we ought to leave them on the floor and go back to the drawing board.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, my wife often watches these proceedings; and she always tells me to make it simple, make it so that a person out there in my district can understand what is going on. I will try to do that.

What we have here is a situation where 2 years ago, the Republicans ate dessert with their tax bill, with their big tax cut; but they have refused to eat their vegetables. They would not consider the appropriation bills. They would not give the people's representatives the opportunity to vote on the appropriations process. So I am glad they enjoyed their dessert. I wish they would have given us the opportunity to take part in the rest of the meal.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

We are not here by mistake. We are not here because we could not get our work done. As a matter of fact, the month of September I think this House worked less than any September that I have been in this House in the last 21 years.

We are here because the Republicans did not want to put their bills on the floor and have their Members vote for it. I am a member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. We did not have 1 minute of consideration on a $130 billion-plus bill, not 1 minute of consideration in subcommittee. Not 1 minute of consideration in the full committee. Not 1 minute of debate and consideration on the floor of this House. Yet, behind me is a bill of over 3,000 pages. It was written last night. Not all of it; it is cumulative. But it was not finished until early this morning.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to have to pass a CR. Why are we going to pass a CR? Because as President Reagan also said, we needed time for OMB to read the bill. So we are going to have a CR so that the President can read this bill. But there is no time for the 435 Members of this body elected by 280 million Americans, no time for us to read this time. No time for us to digest what is in this bill. No time to have amendments on this floor so that we can strike egregious environmental provisions put in in the dark of night. No time to bring to this House the considered judgment that the Founding Fathers thought the people's House would give to legislation.

Luckily, Mr. Speaker, we are not all held to our comments that we might make. Some have made an analogy to making sausage. We defame the sausage industry in that analogy.

I want to join my colleague in saying that this is not the responsibility of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG). The gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) said that. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is one of the fairest, most open, most democratic Chairs in this House and, indeed, under whom I have served during my tenure. It is not the responsibility of the majority party in the Committee on Appropriations. If it were their choice, they would have brought bills to the floor, bills that they felt were responsible, and we would have considered them. I will lament the fact that there are 54 Members of this House, all representing over 600,000 people, 30 million people, who have not had 1 minute to consider this legislation, because they were not here last year.

So we consider a bill. I am going to vote for this bill. I am going to vote for this bill because it has some very good things in it. As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) says, some of this money comes way too late. First responders, homeland security, frontline defense, Customs agents, FBI technology and capability have all been shortchanged for the last 5 months since the beginning of this fiscal year. That is not, in my opinion, being on high alert, on red-orange or whatever color now confronts us. I am going to vote for this bill because this bill will,

in fact, fund some of the critical things that America needs. NIH research has been on hold for the last 5 months. Extramural grants have not been given. But this is the worst process I have seen an appropriation bill put to in my 22 years in this House.

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

People listening to this proceeding, watching this proceeding may be kind of scratching their heads and saying, well, why are the Republicans not saying anything about this bill? Why are they just sitting over there? Could it be that they are ashamed of this process? Could it be that they have no way of defending what has happened here?

Normally, on a major piece of legislation, each side takes its 30 minutes. Apparently the Republicans simply want this to slip as quietly through as possible, knowing that this is an indefensible process and that they have done things that no one has done in the past, and I hope that even they will not do in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote against the rule. I will join Members on our side who will be voting ''yes'' on final passage, because we do need to make sure the government can operate, and there are important things in this bill. It is just regrettable that the House was denied the opportunity to work its will on so many pieces of the appropriations legislation during this fiscal year.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, I find that the arguments that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were using were interesting arguments. They were based on the whole process of what we are supposed to do here in the House, or in the Congress. They, of course, only mentioned what they wanted to mention that would enhance, presumably, their position; but they forgot one very, very important part, step in this whole process, and that is the adoption of a budget which, of course, is a blueprint that all of our appropriators have to go through on all of the 13 spending bills.

Now, by law, by law, that budget has to be passed by both Houses in the spring, which meant that the budget should have been passed last spring. We did pass it in the House. The other body, with the same majority here as our minority, did not pass the budget. So we had no blueprint. And we know that we have to give and take as we go through this whole thing. So that was never mentioned whatsoever on the other side about the process. That made it very difficult; it would have made it very difficult had we passed appropriation bills over to the other body to try to reconcile when we have no blueprint as to where we are supposed to be spending.

So that was left out conveniently by my colleagues when they were talking.

So, Mr. Speaker, as I said in my opening remarks, this has been a long, difficult process. I said in my opening remarks that there are some good things in it, a lot of good things in it; and there are a lot of bad things, and we will hear about that. But in the end, we have to get on with the business of the people; we have to put '03 behind us so that we can start with '04. And I am certainly going to be one Member who is going to work as hard as I can with both sides of the aisle to make sure that we have a budget this year. I hope the other body has a budget. And I hope that we can pass the appropriation bills in a timely manner, because we do not know what is going to be ahead of us in this year with all of the challenges that face us.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 2, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 2, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2003

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule just adopted, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 71, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of February 12, 2002, Part II.)

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to start my brief comments on this bill to say, ''wow.'' We are finally here. And some of the complaints that we heard about how we got here are very legitimate, and the process was not the best, but we are finally here, and it is important that we get this bill off the deck, because fiscal year '04 is already descending upon us.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay a strong compliment and tribute to the members of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the aisle who really worked hard to get us where we are today, and so we can conclude our work for fiscal year '03. All of the members of the subcommittees were involved at their levels, we had a very open process, we exchanged information and ideas and facts and details with each other as we went through the process. I would compliment the staff who worked many, many long hours; and as it was suggested, some of this bill was not written until 5 o'clock this morning, and I know that, because I was here at 6 o'clock this morning to file the bill, and joined my colleagues on the Committee on Rules at 7 o'clock to get a rule on this bill.

So what led us up to here, we should all be happy that it is behind us. Now we are in a position to close out fiscal year 2003, and I hope that is what we will do.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring this conference report on the consolidated appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003 to the House. This is an important appropriations bill. It not only includes 11 appropriations bills, and that is why the stack is so high and it weighs so much, but it also adds additional funding for national defense, national security, homeland security, intelligence activities, and support of our troops in Afghanistan.

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It is an important defense bill, a homeland defense bill, and an antiterrorism bill. It is a must-pass bill. It includes funds for our troops in Afghanistan, our intelligence agencies, homeland security, law enforcement, first responders, education programs and many other important operations of our government. It includes money for election reform, something that has been very important to the Members of the House.

I am sure this bill will not please everyone in all respects, and I do not know of any bill that we bring to the floor that does. But it does address many important needs of our country. Most importantly for the Congress, it preserves one of our most basic and important responsibilities under the Constitution: to appropriate funds from the Treasury. The passage of this bill will allow us to focus on the year ahead as we begin to provide funds for the government for the next fiscal year.

We have already received the President's budget request for fiscal year 2004, and we expect that very shortly, within the next 10 days to 2 weeks, we will receive a supplemental appropriations request dealing with national security, national defense. I think we have done a good job in holding down spending to appropriate levels.

When the chairman of the Senate committee and myself met with the

President and we discussed what the top number should be, we agreed on a top number. We have stuck to that top number with the only exception being when the President either agreed with, or requested additional funding for important matters. This bill includes $397.4 billion in discretionary funding. This is discretionary money that pales in comparison to how much money is spent through mandatory programs; and that is something you will hear me say often, that the biggest spending for the government comes from mandatory spending programs, not the discretionary accounts that we are dealing with today. This is a fiscally responsible bill and it does comply with the fiscal parameters described by the President.

Let me highlight just a few items that I think should be of interest to the Members. On homeland security, the bill provides record levels of resources to defend our homeland, something that we have all sworn that we would do with whatever resources were necessary. This bill includes $3.5 billion in assistance to State and local first responders. It includes $6.1 billion for the Coast Guard and $4.3 billion for the FBI, including new investments in information technology, something that many of us have discussed here on the floor numerous times as a serious requirement.

In the global war on terrorism there is $10 billion in this bill included to support our military and intelligence activities. For the veterans, Veterans Administration and veterans medical care, we have included a $2.5 billion increase for medical care over last year and $1.1 billion over the President's budget request.

On education funding, we provided educational assistance to needy and disadvantaged students through the Title I program. It has been increased by $1.4 billion. Special education State grants are increased $1.4 billion over last year and $400 million over the President's request.

On funding for space programs, something that has been called to our attention in our minds and in our hearts since the disaster with the shuttle Columbia, NASA funding is increased by $513 million over last year bringing the fiscal year 2003 funding to $15.4 billion; that is $414 million above the President's budget request. $50 million is provided to NASA to investigate the recent *Columbia* tragedy, so that we can do everything possible to prevent any further or future tragedies of a like nature. Additional flexibility is provided to the administrator of NASA to utilize resources where they are most needed.

Election reform is funded at$1.5 billion, something that has been very important to the Members of this House. There is $1.5 billion to help the States meet new standards under the Help America Vote Act, including over $1.4 billion in direct assistance to our States for the improvements of administration, the buy-out of antiquated equipment and new safeguards for voting rights. Also there is funding for programs to ensure that disabled voters have access and programs to encourage young Americans to participate in the electoral process.

I think we have reached a point of no return on this bill, Mr. Speaker. This is a must-pass bill. I hope we can get this important bill on the President's desk as soon as possible so that our soldiers, diplomats, law enforcement, intelligence officers can have the resources they need to protect our country.

While some may complain that potential operations in Iraq have diverted our attention from the threat of terrorism, funding in this bill for the intelligence activities proves that we will not and have not directed our attention away from that important subject.

The bill includes about $4 billion in funding for intelligence-related activities in support of the war on terrorism. This $4 billion, among other things, funds ongoing counterterrorism operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, funds the intelligence community's Counter-Terrorism Center, directly supports the intelligence requirements of counterterrorism activities of the Central Command and the Special Operations Command, funds the increased cost of maintaining 24-hour operations of intelligence collection and processing system, funds overtime costs for analysts and dissemination of imagery and signals intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, I think if anyone wants to look at this bill and find a reason why they should vote against it, they can do that. They can do that with any bill that is put on this floor, I believe. But this is a national defense bill. It provides for needs of our country and it provides some fiscal restraints that I think that most all of us have talked about and promised our constituents we would deal with over the years. So this is a good bill. It could have been really worse, but it is a good bill.

Many people worked long and hard to get us where we are so I just hope we can pass it so that our Committee on Appropriations can begin its 2004 responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert into the RECORD a series of tables that provide more detail on this bill.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS						
Production, Processing, and Marketing						
Office of the Secretary	2,992	36,667	31,629	3,412	3,412	+420
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	80,919	---	---	---	---	-80,919
Total, Office of the Secretary	83,911	36,667	31,629	3,412	3,412	-80,499
Executive Operations:						
Chief Economist	7,704	12,117	8,566	12,016	8,566	+862
National Appeals Division	12,869	14,334	13,759	13,759	13,759	+890
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	7,041	7,358	7,358	7,358	7,358	+317
Office of the Chief Information Officer	10,029	31,277	15,251	31,275	15,251	+5,222
Common computing environment	59,369	133,155	133,155	133,155	133,155	+73,786
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	5,384	7,918	5,572	7,877	5,572	+188
Working capital fund	---	21,000	41,000	---	12,000	+12,000
Total, Executive Operations	102,396	227,159	224,661	205,440	195,661	+93,265
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	---	---	---	400	400	+400
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	647	780	664	780	664	+17
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	(187,647)	(70,499)	(195,900)	(197,662)	(196,781)	(+9,134)
Payments to GSA	130,266	---	130,266	130,266	130,266	---
Building operations and maintenance	31,438	36,522	31,657	33,419	32,538	+1,100
Repairs, renovations, and construction	25,943	33,977	33,977	33,977	33,977	+8,034
Hazardous materials management	15,665	15,685	15,685	15,685	15,685	+20
Departmental administration	37,079	46,398	38,095	42,479	38,095	+1,016
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,718	4,157	3,821	4,157	3,821	+103
Office of Communications	8,894	9,637	9,140	9,637	9,140	+246
Office of the Inspector General	70,839	82,231	74,097	78,127	74,097	+3,258
Office of the General Counsel	32,627	37,287	34,446	35,588	35,017	+2,390
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics	573	780	588	780	588	+15
Economic Research Service	67,200	79,243	73,329	65,123	69,123	+1,923
National Agricultural Statistics Service	113,786	143,659	137,858	140,854	139,354	+25,568
Census of Agriculture	(25,350)	(41,274)	(41,274)	(41,274)	(41,274)	(+15,924)
Agricultural Research Service:						
Salaries and expenses	979,464	971,445	1,002,193	1,053,597	1,052,770	+73,306
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	40,000	---	---	---	---	-40,000
Buildings and facilities	118,987	16,580	95,280	100,955	119,480	+493
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	73,000	---	---	---	---	-73,000
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	25,000	---	---	---	---	-25,000
Total, Agricultural Research Service	1,236,451	988,025	1,097,473	1,154,552	1,172,250	-64,201

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:						
Research and education activities	542,062	552,549	572,616	651,411	620,827	+78,765
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(7,100)	(7,100)	(9,000)	(7,100)	(7,100)	---
Extension activities	439,473	419,989	441,821	452,767	453,468	+13,995
Integrated activities	42,853	44,865	47,868	48,218	46,743	+3,890
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	3,243	3,243	8,243	3,493	3,493	+250
Total, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	1,027,631	1,020,646	1,070,548	1,155,889	1,124,531	+96,900
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	654	780	730	780	730	+76
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:						
Salaries and expenses	620,490	767,119	735,937	735,673	725,502	+105,012
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	105,000	---	---	---	---	-105,000
AQI user fees	(84,813)	(275,000)	(275,000)	---	---	(-84,813)
Animal welfare user fees (proposed)	---	-5,000	---	---	---	---
Buildings and facilities	7,189	13,189	13,189	13,189	9,989	+2,800
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	14,081	---	---	---	---	-14,081
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	746,760	775,308	749,126	748,862	735,491	-11,269
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Marketing Services	71,430	75,411	75,702	75,411	75,702	+4,272
Standardization user fees	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(60,596)	(61,619)	(61,619)	(61,619)	(61,619)	(+1,023)
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (transfer from section 32)	13,995	14,910	14,910	14,910	14,910	+915
Payments to states and possessions	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	---
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service	86,772	91,668	91,959	91,668	91,959	+5,187
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	33,117	41,164	44,746	44,475	39,950	+6,833
Limitation on inspection and weighing services	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	(42,463)	---
Inspection and licensing user fees (proposed)	---	-29,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards	33,117	12,164	44,746	44,475	39,950	+6,833
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	476	780	603	780	603	+127
Food Safety and Inspection Service	715,642	763,049	755,793	759,759	759,759	+44,117
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	15,000	---	---	---	---	-15,000
Lab accreditation fees 1/	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	4,587,485	4,406,602	4,650,891	4,756,889	4,707,111	+119,626

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Farm Assistance Programs						
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	606	899	622	899	622	+16
Farm Service Agency:						
Salaries and expenses	939,030	993,620	976,738	986,913	976,738	+37,708
(Transfer from export loans)	(790)	(834)	(834)	(834)	(834)	(+44)
(Transfer from P.L. 480)	(972)	(1,026)	(1,026)	(1,026)	(1,026)	(+54)
(Transfer from ACIF)	(272,595)	(279,176)	(279,176)	(279,176)	(279,176)	(+6,581)
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts	(274,357)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(+6,679)
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,213,387)	(1,274,656)	(1,257,774)	(1,267,949)	(1,257,774)	(+44,387)
Emergency conservation program	---	48,700	---	---	---	---
State mediation grants	3,493	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	+507
Dairy indemnity program	100	100	100	100	100	---
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency	942,623	1,046,420	980,838	991,013	980,838	+38,215
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	(146,996)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(146,996)	(130,000)	(-16,996)
Guaranteed	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	---
Subtotal	(1,146,996)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,146,996)	(1,130,000)	(-16,996)
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	(611,198)	(600,000)	(600,000)	(611,198)	(605,000)	(-6,198)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(1,500,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(+200,000)
Subsidized guaranteed	(505,531)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(505,531)	(400,000)	(-105,531)
Subtotal	(2,616,729)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,816,729)	(2,705,000)	(+88,271)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---
Emergency disaster loans	(25,000)	---	---	---	---	(-25,000)
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)	(3,937,000)	(+46,275)
Loan subsidies:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	3,866	11,610	11,610	17,066	15,093	+11,227
Guaranteed	4,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	+3,000
Subtotal	8,366	19,110	19,110	24,566	22,593	+14,227

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	54,580	103,560	103,560	105,493	104,423	+49,843
Unsubsidized guaranteed	52,650	53,890	53,890	53,890	53,890	+1,240
Subsidized guaranteed	68,550	35,400	35,400	59,653	47,200	-21,350
Subtotal	175,780	192,850	192,850	219,036	205,513	+29,733
Indian tribe land acquisition	118	179	179	179	179	+61
Emergency disaster loans	3,363	---	---	---	---	-3,363
Total, Loan subsidies	187,627	212,139	212,139	243,781	228,285	+40,658
ACIF expenses:						
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	272,595	279,176	279,176	279,176	279,176	+6,581
Administrative expenses	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	---
Total, ACIF expenses	280,595	287,176	287,176	287,176	287,176	+6,581
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	468,222	499,315	499,315	530,957	515,461	+47,239
(Loan authorization)	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)	(3,937,000)	(+46,275)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,410,845	1,545,735	1,480,153	1,521,970	1,496,299	+85,454
Risk Management Agency	74,752	72,771	70,726	70,708	70,708	-4,044
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,486,203	1,619,405	1,551,501	1,593,577	1,567,629	+81,426
Corporations						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:						
Federal crop insurance corporation fund	2,900,000	2,886,000	2,886,000	2,886,000	2,886,000	-14,000
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses	20,279,000	16,285,000	16,285,000	16,285,000	16,285,000	-3,994,000
Hazardous waste management (limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
Total, Corporations	23,179,000	19,171,000	19,171,000	19,171,000	19,171,000	-4,008,000
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs	29,252,688	25,197,007	25,373,392	25,521,466	25,445,740	-3,806,948
(By transfer)	(274,357)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(281,036)	(+6,679)
(Loan authorization)	(3,890,725)	(3,802,000)	(3,802,000)	(4,065,725)	(3,937,000)	(+46,275)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(108,059)	(109,082)	(109,082)	(109,082)	(109,082)	(+1,023)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II - CONSERVATION PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	730	902	750	902	750	+20
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Conservation operations	779,000	840,963	843,553	840,002	825,004	+46,004
Watershed surveys and planning	10,960	---	11,197	10,960	11,197	+237
Watershed and flood prevention operations	106,590	---	110,000	105,000	110,000	+3,410
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	94,000	---	---	---	---	-94,000
Emergency watershed protection	---	110,000	---	---	---	---
Watershed rehabilitation program	10,000	---	---	30,000	30,000	+20,000
Resource conservation and development	48,048	49,079	55,079	50,000	51,000	+2,952
Forestry incentives program	6,811	---	---	---	---	-6,811
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	1,055,409	1,000,042	1,019,829	1,035,962	1,027,201	-28,208
Total, title II, Conservation Programs	1,056,139	1,000,944	1,020,579	1,036,864	1,027,951	-28,188
TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development	623	898	640	898	640	+17
Rural Development:						
Rural community advancement program	806,557	791,499	950,198	867,176	907,737	+101,180
(Transfer out)	(-24,000)	---	---	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-6,000)
RD expenses:						
Salaries and expenses	133,722	145,736	145,736	127,502	145,736	+12,014
(Transfer from RHIF)	(422,241)	(455,630)	(434,980)	(455,630)	(432,374)	(+10,133)
(Transfer from RDLFP)	(3,733)	(4,290)	(4,190)	(4,290)	(4,190)	(+457)
(Transfer from RETLP)	(36,000)	(38,035)	(37,833)	(38,035)	(37,833)	(+1,833)
(Transfer from RTB)	(3,082)	(3,082)	(3,082)	(3,082)	(3,082)	---
(Transfer from TLP)	(2,000)	---	---	---	---	(-2,000)
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts	(467,056)	(501,037)	(480,085)	(501,037)	(477,479)	(+10,423)
Total, RD expenses	(600,778)	(646,773)	(625,821)	(628,539)	(623,215)	(+22,437)
Total, Rural Development	940,279	937,235	1,096,034	994,678	1,053,473	+113,194

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Single family (sec. 502)	(1,079,848)	(957,300)	(1,084,151)	(1,005,162)	(1,044,000)	(-35,848)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,137,968)	(2,750,000)	(3,194,444)	(2,750,000)	(4,528,000)	(+1,390,032)
Subtotal, Single family	(4,217,816)	(3,707,300)	(4,278,595)	(3,755,162)	(5,572,000)	(+1,354,184)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(32,324)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+2,676)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(114,068)	(60,000)	(115,805)	(120,000)	(115,805)	(+1,737)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,090)	(5,000)	(5,046)	(5,000)	(5,046)	(-44)
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(99,770)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---	(100,000)	(+230)
Multi-family housing credit sales	(1,778)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(+222)
Single family housing credit sales	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---
Self-help housing land development fund	(5,000)	(5,011)	(5,011)	(5,011)	(5,011)	(+11)
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,485,846)	(3,924,311)	(4,551,457)	(3,932,173)	(5,844,862)	(+1,359,016)
Loan subsidies:						
Single family (sec. 502)	142,108	185,429	210,000	194,700	202,350	+60,242
Unsubsidized guaranteed	40,166	19,800	23,000	19,800	32,600	-7,566
Subtotal, Single family	182,274	205,229	233,000	214,500	234,950	+52,676
Housing repair (sec. 504)	10,386	10,857	10,857	10,857	10,857	+471
Rental housing (sec. 515)	48,274	27,978	54,000	55,956	54,000	+5,726
Site loans (sec. 524)	28	55	55	55	55	+27
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	3,921	4,500	4,500	---	4,500	+579
Multi-family housing credit sales	750	934	934	934	934	+184
Single family housing credit sales	---	---	---	---	---	---
Self-help housing land development fund	254	221	221	221	221	-33
Total, Loan subsidies	245,887	249,774	303,567	282,523	305,517	+59,630
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	422,241	455,630	434,980	455,630	432,374	+10,133
Rental assistance program:						
(Sec. 521)	695,104	706,100	716,100	724,100	720,100	+24,996
(Sec. 502(c)(5)(D))	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	---
Total, Rental assistance program	701,004	712,000	722,000	730,000	726,000	+24,996
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund	1,369,132	1,417,404	1,460,547	1,468,153	1,463,891	+94,759
(Loan authorization)	(4,485,846)	(3,924,311)	(4,551,457)	(3,932,173)	(5,844,862)	(+1,359,016)
Mutual and self-help housing grants	35,000	34,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	---
Rural housing assistance grants	38,914	42,498	42,498	47,498	42,498	+3,584

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Farm labor program account	31,431	34,615	38,000	34,615	36,307	+4,876
Subtotal, grants and payments	105,345	111,113	115,498	117,113	113,805	+8,460
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,474,477	1,528,517	1,576,045	1,585,266	1,577,696	+103,219
(Loan authorization)	(4,485,846)	(3,924,311)	(4,551,457)	(3,932,173)	(5,844,862)	(+1,359,016)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(38,171)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+1,829)
Loan subsidy	16,494	19,304	19,304	19,304	19,304	+2,810
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	3,733	4,290	4,190	4,290	4,190	+457
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	20,227	23,594	23,494	23,594	23,494	+3,267
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(14,966)	(14,967)	(14,967)	(14,967)	(14,967)	(+1)
Direct subsidy	3,616	3,197	3,197	3,197	3,197	-419
Rural cooperative development grants	7,750	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	+1,250
Rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants	14,967	---	14,967	14,967	14,967	---
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	46,560	35,791	50,658	50,758	50,658	+4,098
(Loan authorization)	(53,137)	(54,967)	(54,967)	(54,967)	(54,967)	(+1,830)
Rural Utilities Service:						
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Electric:						
Direct, 5%	(121,107)	(121,103)	(121,107)	(121,103)	(121,103)	(-4)
Direct, Municipal rate	(500,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(-400,000)
Direct, FFB	(2,600,000)	(1,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	---
Direct, Treasury rate	(750,000)	(700,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)	(+400,000)
Guaranteed electric	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	---
Guaranteed underwriting	---	---	---	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Subtotal, Electric	(4,071,107)	(2,621,103)	(4,021,107)	(5,071,103)	(5,071,103)	(+999,996)
Telecommunications:						
Direct, 5%	(74,827)	(75,029)	(75,029)	(75,029)	(75,029)	(+202)
Direct, Treasury rate	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	---
Direct, FFB	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	---
Subtotal, Telecommunications	(494,827)	(495,029)	(495,029)	(495,029)	(495,029)	(+202)
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,565,934)	(3,116,132)	(4,516,136)	(5,566,132)	(5,566,132)	(+1,000,198)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Loan subsidies:						
Electric:						
Direct, 5%	3,609	6,915	6,915	6,915	6,915	+3,306
Direct, Municipal rate	---	4,030	4,030	4,030	4,030	+4,030
Guaranteed electric	80	80	80	80	80	---
Subtotal, Electric	3,689	11,025	11,025	11,025	11,025	+7,336
Telecommunications:						
Direct, 5%	1,736	1,283	1,283	1,283	1,283	-453
Direct, Treasury rate	300	150	150	150	150	-150
Subtotal, Telecommunications	2,036	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	-603
Total, Loan subsidies	5,725	12,458	12,458	12,458	12,458	+6,733
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	36,000	38,035	37,833	38,035	37,833	+1,833
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	41,725	50,493	50,291	50,493	50,291	+8,566
(Loan authorization)	(4,565,934)	(3,116,132)	(4,516,136)	(5,566,132)	(5,566,132)	(+1,000,198)
Rural Telephone Bank Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(174,615)	---	(174,638)	(174,615)	(174,615)	---
Direct loan subsidy	3,737	---	2,410	2,410	2,410	-1,327
RTB administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	3,082	3,082	3,082	3,082	3,082	---
Total, Rural Telephone Bank Program Account	6,819	3,082	5,492	5,492	5,492	-1,327
High energy costs grants (by transfer)	(24,000)	---	---	(30,000)	(30,000)	(+6,000)
Distance learning and telemedicine program:						
(Loan authorization)	(380,000)	(156,480)	(380,000)	(129,535)	(380,000)	---
Grants/loans subsidy costs	49,441	31,049	44,128	51,941	56,941	+7,500
Local Television Loan Guarantee Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(258,065)	---	---	---	---	(-258,065)
Direct loan subsidy	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	8,000	---	---	---	---	-8,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-20,000	---	---	---	---	+20,000
LTLP administration expenses (transfer to RD)	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000
Total, Local Television Loan Program Account	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Total, Rural Utilities Service	107,985	84,624	99,911	107,926	112,724	+4,739
(Loan authorization)	(5,378,614)	(3,272,612)	(5,070,774)	(5,870,282)	(6,120,747)	(+742,133)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Total, title III, Rural Economic and Community Development Programs	2,569,924	2,587,065	2,823,288	2,739,526	2,795,191	+225,267
(By transfer)	(491,056)	(501,037)	(480,085)	(531,037)	(507,479)	(+16,423)
(Loan authorization)	(9,917,597)	(7,251,890)	(9,677,198)	(9,857,422)	(12,020,576)	(+2,102,979)
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	587	774	603	774	603	+16
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Child nutrition programs	4,914,288	5,382,179	5,830,506	5,830,506	5,830,506	+916,218
Transfer from section 32	5,172,458	5,193,990	4,745,663	4,745,663	4,745,663	-426,795
Discretionary spending	500	---	---	4,000	4,000	+3,500
Total, Child nutrition programs	10,087,246	10,576,169	10,576,169	10,580,169	10,580,169	+492,923
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	4,348,000	4,751,000	4,776,000	4,751,000	4,696,000	+348,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	39,000	---	---	---	---	-39,000
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	75,000	---	---	---	---	-75,000
Food stamp program:						
Expenses	19,556,436	22,772,692	22,772,692	22,772,692	22,772,692	+3,216,256
Reserve	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico and Samoa	1,335,550	1,377,000	1,401,000	1,377,000	1,401,000	+65,450
The emergency food assistance program	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	+40,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-24,000	---	---	---	---	+24,000
Total, Food stamp program	22,967,986	26,249,692	26,313,692	26,289,692	26,313,692	+3,345,706
Commodity assistance program	152,813	144,991	170,000	167,000	164,500	+11,687
Rescission	-3,300	---	---	---	---	+3,300
Total, Commodity assistance program	149,513	144,991	170,000	167,000	164,500	+14,987
Food donations programs:						
Needy family program	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	---
Elderly feeding program	149,668	---	---	---	---	-149,668
Total, Food donations programs	150,749	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	-149,668
Food program administration	127,546	147,944	134,397	136,865	136,560	+9,014
Total, Food and Nutrition Service	37,945,040	41,870,877	41,971,339	41,925,807	41,892,002	+3,946,962
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs	37,945,627	41,871,651	41,971,942	41,926,581	41,892,605	+3,946,978

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS						
Foreign Agricultural Service:						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation.....	121,813	131,570	129,964	131,198	129,948	+8,135
(Transfer from export loans).....	(3,224)	(3,224)	(3,224)	(3,224)	(3,224)	---
(Transfer from P.L. 480).....	(1,033)	(1,033)	(1,033)	(1,033)	(1,033)	---
Total, Salaries and expenses program level.....	(126,070)	(135,827)	(134,221)	(135,455)	(134,205)	(+8,135)
Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts:						
Program account:						
Loan authorization, direct.....	(154,664)	(131,676)	(169,085)	(154,664)	(154,664)	---
Loan subsidies.....	126,409	98,904	127,000	116,171	116,171	-10,238
Ocean freight differential grants.....	20,277	28,000	28,000	25,159	25,159	+4,882
Title II - Commodities for disposition abroad:						
Program level.....	(850,000)	(1,185,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,185,000)	(1,200,000)	(+350,000)
Appropriation.....	850,000	1,185,000	1,200,000	1,185,000	1,200,000	+350,000
Salaries and expenses:						
Foreign Agricultural Service (transfer to FAS)	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	---
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA).....	972	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	+54
Subtotal.....	2,005	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	+54
Total, Public Law 480:						
Program level.....	(850,000)	(1,185,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,185,000)	(1,200,000)	(+350,000)
Appropriation.....	998,691	1,313,963	1,357,059	1,328,389	1,343,389	+344,698
CCC Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses):						
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):						
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS).....	3,224	3,224	3,224	3,224	3,224	---
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA).....	790	834	834	834	834	+44
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account.....	4,014	4,058	4,058	4,058	4,058	+44
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs.....	1,124,518	1,449,591	1,491,081	1,463,645	1,477,395	+352,877
(By transfer).....	(4,257)	(4,257)	(4,257)	(4,257)	(4,257)	---

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Food and Drug Administration						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	1,183,670	1,369,385	1,376,702	1,383,505	1,382,702	+199,032
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	151,100	---	---	---	---	-151,100
Prescription drug user fee act	(161,716)	(264,220)	(222,900)	(222,900)	(222,900)	(+61,184)
Medical device user fee act	---	---	---	(25,125)	(25,125)	(+25,125)
Subtotal	(1,496,486)	(1,633,605)	(1,599,602)	(1,631,530)	(1,630,727)	(+134,241)
Mammography clinics user fee (outlay savings)	(15,590)	(16,612)	(16,612)	(16,112)	(16,112)	(+522)
Export certification	(6,181)	(6,378)	(6,378)	(6,378)	(6,378)	(+197)
Payments to GSA	(105,116)	(98,556)	(106,678)	(98,556)	(108,269)	(+3,153)
Buildings and facilities	34,281	8,000	8,000	11,000	8,000	-26,281
Total, Food and Drug Administration	1,369,051	1,377,385	1,384,702	1,394,505	1,390,702	+21,651
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	70,700	79,884	79,884	93,985	85,985	+15,285
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	16,900	---	---	---	---	-16,900
Transaction fee (proposed)	---	-33,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Commodity Futures Trading Commission	87,600	46,884	79,884	93,985	85,985	-1,615
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(36,700)	(36,700)	(38,400)	(38,404)	(38,400)	(+1,700)
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	1,456,651	1,424,269	1,464,586	1,488,490	1,476,687	+20,036
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Hunger fellowships	2,496	---	4,000	2,496	3,000	+504
National Sheep Industry Improvement Center revolving fund	1,000	---	1,000	---	499	-501
Limit crop insurance education	-6,000	---	---	---	---	+6,000
Mallard Pointe conservation	150	---	---	---	---	-150
Jamestown conservation	250	---	---	---	---	-250
Child and adult care feeding program	10,000	---	---	22,000	22,000	+12,000
CCC Apple market loss	75,000	---	---	---	---	-75,000
Dairy price support extension	15,000	---	---	---	---	-15,000
Sugar beets	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000
Tobacco	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000
Citrus canker compensation	---	---	18,200	---	---	---

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Livestock assistance program	---	---	100,000	---	---	---
Rural clean water program (rescission)	---	---	-5,000	---	---	---
Export enhancement program (sec. 101) (P.L. 107-206)	-445,000	---	---	---	---	+445,000
Agriculture assistance (P.L. 107-206)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
P.L. 480 Title II	---	---	---	500,000	250,000	+250,000
Total, title VII, General provisions	-327,104	---	118,200	524,496	275,499	+602,603
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	73,078,443	73,530,527	74,263,068	74,701,068	74,391,068	+1,312,625
Appropriations	(72,590,743)	(73,530,527)	(74,268,068)	(74,701,068)	(74,391,068)	(+1,800,325)
Rescission	(-47,300)	---	(-5,000)	---	---	(+47,300)
Emergency appropriations	535,000	---	---	---	---	-535,000
(By transfer)	(769,670)	(786,330)	(765,378)	(816,330)	(792,772)	(+23,102)
(Loan authorization)	(13,962,986)	(11,185,566)	(13,648,283)	(14,077,811)	(16,112,240)	(+2,149,254)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(144,759)	(145,782)	(147,482)	(147,486)	(147,482)	(+2,723)

1/ In addition to appropriation.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	91,668	114,579	103,579	99,696	100,579	+8,911
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	5,750	---	---	---	---	-5,750
USA Patriot Act activities (emergency)	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000
Anti-terrorism task forces	---	---	---	63,700	---	---
Joint terrorism task forces	---	---	---	158,547	---	---
Foreign terrorist tracking task force	---	---	---	62,000	---	---
Joint automated booking system	1,000	---	---	15,973	15,973	+14,973
Automated Biometric Identification System-Integrated Identification system integration	---	---	---	9,000	9,000	+9,000
Chimera	---	---	---	83,400	---	---
Identification systems integration	---	24,478	24,478	---	---	---
Narrowband communications	94,615	149,254	81,354	149,254	81,354	-13,261
Deputy Attorney General for Combating Terrorism	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000
Counterterrorism fund	4,989	---	4,100	---	1,000	-3,989
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	173,647	193,535	193,535	180,466	191,535	+17,888
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	3,500	---	---	---	---	-3,500
Subtotal	177,147	193,535	193,535	180,466	191,535	+14,388
Detention trustee	1,000	1,388,566	1,347,216	1,385,966	1,366,591	+1,365,591
Office of Inspector General	50,735	63,937	59,937	54,825	57,937	+7,202
Total, General administration	432,904	1,934,349	1,814,199	2,262,827	1,823,969	+1,391,065
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	9,876	10,862	10,862	10,114	10,488	+612
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	549,176	645,299	612,849	537,502	609,329	+60,153
Radiation exposure compensation act	---	---	1,996	---	1,996	+1,996
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	12,500	---	---	---	---	-12,500
Subtotal	561,676	645,299	614,845	537,502	611,325	+49,649
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,028	4,028	4,028	4,028	4,028	---
Legal activities office automation	15,765	15,942	15,942	77,127	15,942	+177
Antitrust Division	130,791	137,799	134,295	133,133	133,133	+2,342
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	---	---	---	---	---	---
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-130,791	-137,799	-134,295	-133,133	-133,133	-2,342
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	1,353,968	1,506,373	1,502,767	1,320,160	1,503,767	+149,799
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	56,370	---	---	---	---	-56,370
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-7,000	---	---	---	---	+7,000
Subtotal	1,403,338	1,506,373	1,502,767	1,320,160	1,503,767	+100,429
United States Trustee System Fund	147,000	167,510	159,161	150,381	155,736	+8,736
Offsetting fee collections	-140,000	-161,510	-153,161	-144,381	-149,736	-9,736
Interest on U.S. securities	-7,000	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	+1,000
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	---
United States Marshals Service:						
Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	619,429	691,343	684,174	661,085	680,474	+61,045
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	10,200	---	---	---	---	-10,200
Courthouse security equipment	14,267	---	---	12,061	---	-14,267
Construction	15,000	15,126	15,126	17,378	15,126	+126
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	9,125	---	---	---	---	-9,125
Justice Prisoner & Alien Transportation system	---	---	---	77,694	---	---
Total, United States Marshals Service	668,021	706,469	699,300	768,218	695,600	+27,579
Federal prisoner detention	706,182	---	---	---	---	-706,182
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-30,000	---	---	---	---	+30,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	156,145	156,145	156,145	156,145	175,645	+19,500
Community Relations Service	9,269	9,364	9,364	9,474	9,474	+205
Assets forfeiture fund	22,949	22,949	22,949	22,949	21,901	-1,048
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-5,000	---	---	---	---	+5,000
Total, Legal activities	3,513,509	3,067,705	3,026,476	2,896,739	3,038,818	-474,691
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Radiation exposure compensation act	1,996	1,996	---	---	---	-1,996
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	338,577	362,131	365,131	400,102	372,131	+33,554
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	3,031,830	3,778,838	3,823,838	3,452,287	3,759,287	+727,457
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	745,000	---	---	---	---	-745,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Counterintelligence and national security	459,243	472,749	472,749	475,300	475,300	+16,057
Direct appropriation	4,246,073	4,251,587	4,296,587	3,927,587	4,234,587	-11,486

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Foreign terrorist tracking task force	---	---	---	---	62,000	+62,000
Construction	33,791	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	-32,541
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	4,279,864	4,252,837	4,297,837	3,928,837	4,297,837	+17,973
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	1,567,804	1,659,564	1,704,564	1,566,491	1,649,948	+82,144
Diversion control fund	-86,021	-113,645	-113,645	-89,021	-89,029	-3,008
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,481,783	1,545,919	1,590,919	1,477,470	1,560,919	+79,136
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	3,371,440	3,241,787	3,049,929	3,241,787	3,589,819	+218,379
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	449,800	---	---	---	---	-449,800
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	35,000	---	---	---	---	-35,000
Immigration enforcement and border affairs	(2,739,695)	(3,153,183)	(2,961,325)	---	(2,880,819)	(+141,124)
Immigration services	(631,745)	(88,604)	(88,604)	---	(709,000)	(+77,255)
Fee accounts:						
Immigration user fee	(591,866)	(658,295)	(658,295)	(658,295)	(658,295)	(+66,429)
Land border inspection fund	(4,490)	(2,700)	(2,700)	(2,700)	(21,700)	(+17,210)
Immigration examinations fund	(1,376,871)	(1,462,803)	(1,462,803)	(1,462,803)	(1,443,803)	(+66,932)
Breached bond fund	(120,763)	(171,275)	(171,275)	(171,275)	(171,275)	(+50,512)
Immigration enforcement fines	(22,664)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(-16,664)
H-1b Visa fees	(26,272)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(-16,272)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	2,142,926	2,311,073	2,311,073	2,311,073	2,311,073	+168,147
Construction	128,454	---	267,137	267,138	258,637	+130,183
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	99,600	---	---	---	---	-99,600
Support and administration	---	785,598	681,072	---	---	---
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(6,227,220)	(6,338,458)	(6,309,211)	(5,819,998)	(6,159,529)	(-67,691)
Appropriations	(3,499,894)	(4,027,385)	(3,998,138)	(3,508,925)	(3,848,456)	(+348,562)
Emergency appropriations	(584,400)	---	---	---	---	(-584,400)
(Fee accounts)	(2,142,926)	(2,311,073)	(2,311,073)	(2,311,073)	(2,311,073)	(+168,147)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	3,808,600	4,081,765	4,074,265	4,068,237	4,071,251	+262,651
Buildings and facilities	813,552	395,243	395,243	460,221	399,227	-414,325
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-5,000	---	---	---	---	+5,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429	---
Total, Federal Prison System	4,620,581	4,480,437	4,472,937	4,531,887	4,473,907	-146,674

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	437,008	214,024	210,049	2,232,057	201,291	-235,717
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	400,000	---	---	---	---	-400,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-600	---	---	---	---	+600
Domestic preparedness	---	---	307,610	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Communications and interoperability	---	---	200,000	---	---	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	836,408	214,024	717,659	2,232,057	1,201,291	+364,883
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Local law enforcement block grant	400,000	---	400,000	400,000	400,000	---
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(70,000)	---	(70,000)	(90,000)	(80,000)	(+10,000)
National Institute of Justice (earmark)	(19,956)	---	(19,956)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+44)
Citizen corps (earmark)	---	---	(7,500)	---	(3,000)	(+3,000)
Indian assistance	48,162	12,971	12,971	48,000	18,000	-30,162
Tribal prison construction	(35,191)	---	---	(35,000)	(5,000)	(-30,191)
Indian tribal courts program	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(+18)
Indian grants	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(+11)
State criminal alien assistance program	565,000	---	500,000	---	250,000	-315,000
Cooperative agreement program	20,000	---	5,000	20,000	5,000	-15,000
Byrne grants (formula)	500,000	---	500,000	---	500,000	---
Byrne grants (discretionary)	94,489	---	94,489	134,700	150,914	+56,425
Juvenile crime block grant	249,450	215,000	215,000	249,450	190,000	-59,450
Drug courts	50,000	52,000	50,000	50,000	45,000	-5,000
Violence Against Women grants	390,565	390,165	390,565	390,565	390,165	-400
State prison drug treatment	70,000	77,000	70,000	70,000	65,000	-5,000
Other crime control programs	5,688	4,742	5,000	5,700	5,690	+2
Assistance for victims of trafficking	10,000	---	10,000	---	10,000	---
Prescription drug monitoring	---	---	10,000	---	7,500	+7,500
Prison rape prevention	---	---	18,000	---	13,000	+13,000
Terrorism prevention and response training	---	---	---	---	15,000	+15,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	251,100	---	---	---	---	-251,100
Prior year unobligated balances	---	---	---	---	-20,990	-20,990
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,654,454	751,878	2,281,025	1,368,415	2,044,279	-610,175
Weed and seed program fund	58,925	58,925	58,925	58,925	58,925	---
Community oriented policing services:						
Public safety and community policing grants	496,014	126,106	376,106	492,000	353,238	-142,776
Hiring	(330,000)	---	(200,000)	(330,000)	(200,000)	(-130,000)
Methamphetamine	(70,473)	(20,000)	(75,000)	(50,000)	(57,132)	(-13,341)
Management administration	32,812	25,685	32,812	35,000	33,000	+188

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Crime fighting technologies	351,632	282,500	357,287	426,215	400,567	+48,935
Safe schools initiative	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	---
Upgrade criminal history records	(35,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(35,000)	(40,000)	(+5,000)
DNA identification/crime lab	(75,000)	(75,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)	(81,538)	(+6,538)
COPS technology	(154,345)	(50,000)	(130,000)	(158,815)	(189,954)	(+35,609)
COPS Interoperability	---	---	---	(100,000)	(20,000)	(+20,000)
Community prosecutors	99,780	99,780	59,780	100,000	85,000	-14,780
Crime prevention	70,202	46,963	70,235	67,013	57,107	-13,095
Justice assistance grants program	---	800,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,050,440	1,381,034	896,220	1,120,228	928,912	-121,528
Juvenile justice programs	305,860	257,801	257,801	315,425	275,306	-30,554
(Transfer out)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	---
Election reform grants	---	400,000	---	31,000	---	---
Public safety officers benefits:						
Death benefits	33,224	49,054	49,054	49,054	49,054	+15,830
Disability benefits	4,500	4,000	---	4,000	4,000	-500
Education benefits	---	---	2,500	---	---	---
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	37,724	53,054	51,554	53,054	53,054	+15,330
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,943,811	3,116,716	4,263,184	5,179,104	4,561,767	-382,044
Crime free rural state program (sec. 110)	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
Total, title I, Department of Justice	23,707,195	22,800,337	23,839,683	24,206,005	23,988,292	+281,097
(Transfer out)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	(-6,632)	---
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	---
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	30,097	32,299	32,000	33,000	34,999	+4,902
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	51,440	54,000	53,000	54,600	54,000	+2,560
Total, Related agencies	81,537	86,299	85,000	87,600	88,999	+7,462

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	347,547	376,678	373,807	353,242	370,192	+22,645
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000
Offsetting fee collections	-3,000	-13,000	-13,000	-3,000	-8,000	-5,000
Direct appropriation	345,547	363,678	360,807	350,242	362,192	+16,645
Bureau of Industry and Security						
Operations and administration	61,643	100,198	62,643	100,198	67,403	+5,760
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	1,756	---	---	---	---	-1,756
CWC enforcement	7,250	---	7,250	---	7,250	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	70,649	100,198	69,893	100,198	74,653	+4,004
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	335,000	317,235	317,235	257,886	290,000	-45,000
Salaries and expenses	30,557	30,765	30,765	30,765	30,765	+208
Total, Economic Development Administration	365,557	348,000	348,000	288,651	320,765	-44,792
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	28,381	28,906	28,906	28,906	28,906	+525
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	891,671	927,081	892,606	855,597	875,515	-16,156
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	62,515	73,220	73,220	72,158	72,158	+9,643
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	169,424	204,996	189,181	173,223	183,000	+13,576
Periodic censuses and programs	321,376	500,320	368,482	385,696	371,482	+50,106
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-11,300	---	---	---	---	+11,300
Total, Bureau of the Census	479,500	705,316	557,663	558,919	554,482	+74,982
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	14,054	16,581	16,153	14,352	14,700	+646

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	43,466	43,556	43,556	43,616	43,556	+90
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	8,250	---	---	---	---	-8,250
Information infrastructure grants	15,503	212	15,503	15,560	15,503	---
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	81,273	60,349	75,212	73,528	73,759	-7,514
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Current year fee funding	843,701	1,204,357	1,156,000	1,038,800	1,015,229	+171,528
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	1,500	---	---	---	---	-1,500
Prior year carryover	282,300	100,000	100,000	166,771	166,771	-115,529
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	1,127,501	1,304,357	1,256,000	1,205,571	1,182,000	+54,499
Offsetting fee collections	-843,701	-1,204,357	-1,156,000	-1,038,800	-1,015,229	-171,528
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	907,088	938,885	806,095	871,376	867,170	-39,918
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	8,238	7,886	7,886	7,886	9,886	+1,648
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	321,111	384,809	351,296	363,433	359,411	+38,300
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	4,000	---	---	---	---	-4,000
Industrial technology services	291,022	119,607	110,000	291,976	286,623	-4,399
Construction of research facilities	62,393	54,212	54,212	65,460	66,100	+3,707
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	1,225	---	---	---	---	-1,225
Working capital fund	---	4,482	---	281	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	684,751	563,110	515,508	721,150	712,134	+27,383
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	2,027,424	1,991,722	1,832,598	2,349,301	2,040,497	+13,073
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,750	---	---	---	---	-2,750
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-8,100	---	---	---	---	+8,100
Conservation	223,273	219,360	305,016	---	273,022	+49,749

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(68,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(55,000)	(65,000)	(-3,000)
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	2,250,347	2,214,082	2,140,614	2,352,301	2,316,519	+66,172
Procurement, acquisition and construction	778,065	791,375	656,298	903,410	682,851	-95,214
Conservation	58,487	20,012	44,984	---	76,179	+17,692
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	836,552	811,387	701,282	903,410	759,030	-77,522
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	---	---	---	98,650	---	---
Conservation	157,419	110,000	130,000	---	130,000	-27,419
Coastal zone management fund	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---
Fishermen's contingency fund	952	954	---	954	1	-951
Foreign fishing observer fund	191	191	---	191	1	-190
Fisheries finance program account	287	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-8,000	-8,287
Negative subsidy (P.L. 107-206)	-3,000	---	---	---	---	+3,000
Environmental improvement and restoration fund	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,249,748	3,130,614	2,965,896	3,349,506	3,194,551	-55,197
Total, Science and Technology	3,942,737	3,701,610	3,489,290	4,078,542	3,916,571	-26,166
Appropriations	(3,498,683)	(3,352,238)	(3,009,290)	(4,078,542)	(3,437,370)	(-61,313)
Conservation	(439,179)	(349,372)	(480,000)	---	(479,201)	(+40,022)
Emergency appropriations	(12,975)	---	---	---	---	(-12,975)
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses	37,652	48,254	46,254	41,494	44,954	+7,302
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	4,776	---	---	---	---	-4,776
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	400	---	---	---	---	-400
Office of Inspector General	20,176	22,670	22,670	20,635	20,635	+459
Total, Departmental management	63,004	70,924	68,924	62,129	65,589	+2,585
Tourism promotion (sec. 210)	---	---	---	50,000	50,000	+50,000
Total, Department of Commerce	5,722,963	5,552,201	5,171,915	5,830,044	5,685,846	-37,117
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,804,500	5,638,500	5,256,915	5,917,644	5,774,845	-29,655
Appropriations	(5,354,064)	(5,289,128)	(4,776,915)	(5,917,644)	(5,295,644)	(-58,420)
Conservation	(439,179)	(349,372)	(480,000)	---	(479,201)	(+40,022)
Emergency appropriations	(30,657)	---	---	---	---	(-30,657)
(By transfer)	(68,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(55,000)	(65,000)	(-3,000)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,808	1,872	1,872	1,872	1,872	+64
Other salaries and expenses	38,180	44,452	43,871	42,527	43,871	+5,691
Total, Salaries and expenses	39,988	46,324	45,743	44,399	45,743	+5,755
Care of the building and grounds	37,530	53,626	41,626	53,304	41,626	+4,096
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	30,000	---	---	---	---	-30,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	117,518	99,950	87,369	97,703	87,369	-30,149
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	2,079	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	+146
Other salaries and expenses	17,208	19,668	18,265	17,911	18,088	+880
Total, Salaries and expenses	19,287	21,893	20,490	20,136	20,313	+1,026
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,633	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678	+45
Other salaries and expenses	11,431	12,099	12,009	11,851	12,009	+578
Total, Salaries and expenses	13,064	13,777	13,687	13,529	13,687	+623
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	250,434	263,854	263,854	---	263,854	+13,420
Other salaries and expenses	3,340,682	3,750,253	3,555,265	---	3,536,146	+195,464
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	3,143	---	---	---	---	-3,143
Direct appropriation	3,599,259	4,014,107	3,819,119	---	3,800,000	+200,741

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Courts of Appeals, District, Magistrate, and Bankruptcy Court Judges and Staff						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	---	---	---	263,854	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	---	---	---	454,882	---	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	---	---	---	718,736	---	---
Court Support						
Salaries and expenses	---	---	---	1,048,877	---	---
Court Services						
Salaries and expenses	---	---	---	1,394,039	---	---
Probation and Pretrial Services						
Salaries and expenses	---	---	---	717,214	---	---
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,692	2,784	2,784	2,784	2,784	+92
Defender services	500,671	588,741	545,129	531,792	538,461	+37,790
Fees of jurors and commissioners	48,131	57,826	54,636	54,636	54,636	+6,505
Court security	220,677	298,235	286,200	276,342	268,400	+47,723
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	57,521	---	---	---	---	-57,521
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	4,428,951	4,961,693	4,707,868	4,744,420	4,664,281	+235,330
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	61,664	66,912	64,913	---	63,500	+1,836
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,879	---	---	---	---	-2,879
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	19,735	21,885	20,856	20,156	20,856	+1,121
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	37,000	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,300	-1,700
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	11,575	13,200	12,344	11,835	12,090	+515

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
General Provisions						
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	8,625	7,000	7,878	7,972	---	-8,625
Total, title III, the Judiciary	4,720,298	5,241,610	4,970,705	4,951,051	4,917,396	+197,098
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	3,142,277	3,384,179	3,269,258	3,042,096	3,269,258	+126,981
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	47,450	---	---	---	---	-47,450
(Transfer out)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---
Worldwide security upgrades	487,735	553,000	553,000	579,086	553,000	+65,265
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	3,677,462	3,937,179	3,822,258	3,621,182	3,822,258	+144,796
Capital investment fund	203,000	177,000	177,000	210,000	183,311	-19,689
Office of Inspector General	29,000	29,264	29,264	30,844	29,264	+264
Educational and cultural exchange programs	237,000	245,306	250,306	237,881	245,306	+8,306
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Representation allowances	6,485	9,000	6,485	6,485	6,485	---
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,400	11,000	11,000	9,400	11,000	+1,600
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	458,000	550,000	500,000	523,000	508,500	+50,500
Worldwide security upgrades	815,960	755,000	755,000	732,700	755,000	-60,960
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	200,516	---	---	---	---	-200,516
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	6,500	15,000	10,500	6,500	6,500	---
(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	---
(Transfer out)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	---
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	612	612	612	612	612	---
Administrative expenses	607	607	607	607	607	---
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	---
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	17,044	18,817	18,450	17,044	18,450	+1,406
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	135,629	138,200	138,200	138,200	138,200	+2,571
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	5,807,215	5,886,985	5,719,682	5,534,455	5,725,493	-81,722
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	850,000	891,378	858,000	866,000	866,000	+16,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	7,000	---	---	---	---	-7,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	844,139	725,981	725,981	673,710	673,710	-170,429
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	23,034	---	---	---	---	-23,034
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,724,173	1,617,359	1,583,981	1,539,710	1,539,710	-184,463
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	24,705	27,404	25,808	25,155	25,482	+777
Construction	5,450	9,401	5,450	5,488	5,450	---
American sections, international commissions	9,911	10,682	9,472	10,023	9,472	-439
International fisheries commissions	20,480	19,780	16,348	20,480	17,100	-3,380
Total, International commissions	60,546	67,267	57,078	61,146	57,504	-3,042
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	9,250	9,444	10,444	10,250	10,444	+1,194
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program	500	500	500	500	500	---
Israeli Arab scholarship program	375	375	375	375	375	---
East-West Center	14,000	14,280	6,000	18,000	18,000	+4,000
National Endowment for Democracy	33,500	36,000	36,000	46,500	42,000	+8,500
Total, Department of State	7,649,559	7,632,210	7,414,060	7,210,936	7,394,026	-255,533
RELATED AGENCY						
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	428,234	467,898	495,760	431,456	468,898	+40,664
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	9,200	---	---	---	---	-9,200
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	7,400	---	---	---	---	-7,400
Broadcasting to Cuba	24,872	25,362	---	24,996	24,996	+124
Broadcasting capital improvements	25,900	13,740	13,740	13,740	12,740	-13,160
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	7,700	---	---	---	---	-7,700
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	513,306	507,000	509,500	470,192	506,634	-6,672
Total, title IV, Department of State	8,162,865	8,139,210	7,923,560	7,681,128	7,900,660	-262,205
(Transfer out)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	---
(By transfer)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime security program	98,700	98,700	98,700	98,700	98,700	---
Operations and training	89,054	93,133	92,696	89,904	92,696	+3,642
Ship disposal	---	11,161	11,161	---	11,161	+11,161
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	33,000	---	---	32,852	---	-33,000
Administrative expenses	3,978	4,126	4,126	4,144	4,126	+148
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	36,978	4,126	4,126	36,996	4,126	-32,852
Total, Maritime Administration	224,732	207,120	206,683	225,600	206,683	-18,049
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	489	499	499	659	499	+10
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	9,096	9,096	9,096	9,096	9,096	---
Commission on International Religious Freedom						
Salaries and expenses	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,884	-116
Commission on Ocean Policy						
Salaries and expenses	3,000	---	---	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,499	1,607	1,582	1,550	1,582	+83
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China						
Salaries and expenses	1,000	1,700	1,380	1,000	1,380	+380
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	310,406	320,436	308,822	320,436	308,822	-1,584
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	1,301	---	---	---	---	-1,301

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	245,071	268,327	256,376	275,400	271,000	+25,929
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-218,757	-248,194	-248,194	-275,400	-269,000	-50,243
Direct appropriation	26,314	20,133	8,182	---	2,000	-24,314
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	16,458	17,440	16,458	16,795	16,700	+242
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	155,982	184,599	174,508	175,148	176,608	+20,626
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-155,982	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	+5,982
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database	---	-16,000	-16,000	-16,000	-18,100	-18,100
Direct appropriation	---	18,599	8,508	9,148	8,508	+8,508
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	329,300	329,300	329,300	348,397	338,848	+9,548
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,957	1,856	1,856	2,050	3,050	+1,093
National Veterans Business Development Corporation						
Salaries and expenses	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-2,000
Pacific Charter Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,500	---	---	---	---	-1,500
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses	437,900	566,900	776,000	656,700	745,789	+307,889
Prior year unobligated balances	---	---	---	---	-29,439	-29,439
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	20,705	---	---	---	---	-20,705
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	30,900	---	---	---	---	-30,900
Direct appropriation	489,505	566,900	776,000	656,700	716,350	+226,845
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	308,476	352,968	317,357	364,357	314,457	+5,981
Office of Inspector General	11,464	14,500	12,626	11,600	12,422	+958

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	1,860	3,726	3,726	3,726	3,726	+1,866
Guaranteed loans subsidy	78,000	85,360	85,360	85,360	85,360	+7,360
Administrative expenses	129,000	129,000	129,000	129,000	129,000	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	75,000	---	---	---	---	-75,000
Total, Business loans program account	283,860	218,086	218,086	218,086	218,086	-65,774
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	87,360	76,140	76,140	76,140	73,140	-14,220
Administrative expenses	122,354	118,354	118,354	118,354	118,354	-4,000
Gainsharing	---	3,000	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	75,000	---	---	---	---	-75,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	284,714	197,494	194,494	194,494	191,494	-93,220
Total, Small Business Administration	888,514	783,048	742,563	788,537	736,459	-152,055
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 1/	3,000	13,550	3,000	3,100	3,000	---
United States - Canada Alaska Rail Commission						
Salaries and expenses	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000
Total, title V, Related agencies	2,317,071	2,296,284	2,418,929	2,391,068	2,359,861	+42,790
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Working Capital fund (rescission)	---	---	---	-36,230	-78,000	-78,000
Legal Activities						
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	-40,000	---	---	-50,874	-50,874	-10,874
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Immigration emergency fund (rescission)	---	---	---	---	-580	-580
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	---	---	-120,000	---	---

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Oceanic and Atmostpheric Administration						
Coastal impact assistance (rescission)	---	---	-7,000	---	-7,000	-7,000
Departmental Management						
Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	-5,200	-920	-920	---	-920	+4,280
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	---	-96,000	-49,000	---	---	---
RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-5,000	---	---	---	---	+5,000
Ship construction (rescission)	-4,400	---	---	---	---	+4,400
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	---	---	---	-5,700	-5,700
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-50,000	---	---	---	---	+50,000
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	---	---	---	-13,750	-13,750
Business Loans Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	-5,500	---	---	---	-10,500	-5,000
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-110,100	-96,920	-56,920	-207,104	-167,324	-57,224
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	44,601,829	44,019,021	44,352,872	44,939,792	44,773,730	+171,901
Appropriations	(41,613,299)	(43,766,569)	(43,929,792)	(45,146,896)	(44,461,853)	(+2,848,554)
Conservation	(439,179)	(349,372)	(480,000)	---	(479,201)	(+40,022)
Emergency appropriations	(2,726,451)	---	---	---	---	(-2,726,451)
Rescissions	(-177,100)	(-96,920)	(-56,920)	(-207,104)	(-167,324)	(+9,776)
(Transfer out)	(-11,632)	(-11,632)	(-11,632)	(-11,632)	(-11,632)	---
(By transfer)	(79,632)	(86,632)	(86,632)	(66,632)	(76,632)	(-3,000)

1/ The President's budget proposed nothing for the State Justice Institute.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
Federal payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	---
Federal payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	16,058	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-1,058
Federal payment for Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness in the District of Columbia.....	---	---	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	112,180	159,045	160,545	166,193	161,943	+49,763
Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	34,311	32,000	32,000	34,000	17,100	-17,211
Unobligated Balance	---	---	---	---	(16,400)	(+16,400)
Defender Services program level.....	---	---	---	---	(33,500)	(+33,500)
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia..... the District of Columbia.	147,300	154,707	154,707	154,707	154,707	+7,407
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Department of Transportation.....	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	+1,000
Federal Payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.....	8,300	---	23,450	15,000	40,300	+32,000
Federal payment for Waterfront Improvements.....	---	---	1,000	---	2,800	+2,800
Federal payment for Asbestos Remediation.....	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	+1,000
Federal payment to the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department.....	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	+2,000
Federal payment for Special Education.....	---	---	14,000	---	3,000	+3,000
Federal payment for the Family Literacy Program.....	---	---	5,000	4,000	4,000	+4,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority 1/.....	---	---	50,000	50,000	50,000	+50,000
Federal payment for the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative in the District of Columbia.....	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia for Capital Development.....	---	---	24,298	13,100	10,150	+10,150
Federal payment to the District of Columbia for Public Charter School Facilities.....	---	---	---	20,000	17,000	+17,000
Federal payment to the Credit Enhancement Revolving Fund 2/.....	---	---	16,000	---	---	---

1/ The Senate bill includes $50 million under Federal payment for the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative in the District of Columbia

2/ The Senate bill includes $5 million under Federal payment to the District of Columbia for Public Charter School Facilities. The conference agreement includes $8 million for this program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Federal payment to the Children's National Medical Medical Center 3/	5,500	---	---	5,000	---	-5,500
St. Coletta of Greater Washington 3/	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	-2,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia for Schools	2,500	---	---	---	---	-2,500
Federal payment to the Capitol City Career Development and Job Training Partnership	500	---	---	---	---	-500
Federal payment to the Capitol Education Fund	500	---	---	---	---	-500
Federal payment to the Metropolitan Kappa Youth Development Foundation, Inc	450	---	---	---	---	-450
Federal payment to the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	500	---	---	---	---	-500
Federal payment to the Youth Life Foundation	250	---	---	---	---	-250
Federal payment to Food and Friends	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000
Federal payment to the City Administrator	300	---	---	---	---	-300
Federal payment to Southeastern University	500	---	---	---	---	-500
Federal payments for District of Columbia and Federal Law Enforcement Mobile Wireless Interoperability Project	1,400	---	---	---	---	-1,400
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee Operations	30,200	---	---	---	---	-30,200
Federal payment for Family Court Act	24,016	---	---	---	---	-24,016
Federal payment to Faith and Politics Institute	50	---	---	---	---	-50
Federal payment to the Thurgood Marshall Academy Charter School	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000
Federal payment to the George Washington University Center for Excellence in Municipal Management	250	---	---	---	---	-250
Court Appointed Special Advocates	250	---	---	---	---	-250
Federal Contribution for Enforcement of Law Banning Possession of Tobacco Products by Minors (sec. 130)	100	---	---	---	---	-100
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	200,000	---	---	---	---	-200,000
Total, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	607,415	378,752	517,000	512,000	512,000	-95,415

3/ The House and the conferene report includes $5 million and $2 million, respectively, for these programs under Federal payment to the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS						
Operating Expenses						
Governmental direction and support	(286,138)	(262,873)	(303,586)	(295,136)	(307,173)	(+21,035)
Economic development and regulation	(230,878)	(244,358)	(258,539)	(258,539)	(244,358)	(+13,480)
Public safety and justice	(633,853)	(622,531)	(639,892)	(639,892)	(622,531)	(-11,322)
Public education system	(1,108,665)	(1,159,169)	(1,257,201)	(1,220,201)	(1,206,169)	(+97,504)
Human support services	(1,803,923)	(2,478,818)	(2,474,297)	(2,500,297)	(2,451,818)	(+647,895)
Public works	(300,151)	(319,357)	(324,828)	(324,828)	(320,357)	(+20,206)
Reserve	(120,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(-50,000)
Reserve Relief	(30,000)	---	---	---	---	(-30,000)
Repayment of Loans and Interest	(247,902)	(260,951)	(267,451)	(267,451)	(260,951)	(+13,049)
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	(39,300)	(39,300)	(39,300)	(39,300)	(39,300)	---
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	(500)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+500)
Certificates of Participation	---	(7,950)	(7,950)	(7,950)	(7,950)	(+7,950)
Settlements and Judgments	---	(22,822)	(22,822)	(22,822)	(22,822)	(+22,822)
Wilson Building	(8,859)	(4,194)	(4,194)	(4,194)	(4,194)	(-4,665)
Workforce Investments	(42,896)	(48,186)	(54,186)	(54,186)	(48,186)	(+5,290)
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund Transfer	---	---	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---
Non-Departmental Agency	(5,799)	(5,799)	(5,799)	(5,799)	(5,799)	---
Emergency Planning and Security Costs	(16,058)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(-1,058)
Pay-As-You-Go Capital	---	---	(16,750)	(16,750)	---	---
Capital Infrastructure development	---	---	---	(13,100)	---	---
Emergency Reserve Fund Transfer	(33,254)	---	---	---	---	(-33,254)
Receivership Program	(403,868)	---	---	---	---	(-403,868)
Total, operating expenses, general fund	(5,312,044)	(5,562,308)	(5,772,795)	(5,766,445)	(5,627,608)	(+315,564)
Enterprise and Other Funds						
Water and Sewer Authority	(244,978)	(253,743)	(253,743)	(253,743)	(253,743)	(+8,765)
Washington Aqueduct	(46,510)	(57,847)	(57,847)	(57,847)	(57,847)	(+11,337)
Stormwater Permit Compliance enterprise fund	(3,100)	(3,100)	(3,100)	(3,100)	(3,100)	---
Lottery and Charitable Games enterprise fund	(229,688)	(232,881)	(232,881)	(232,881)	(232,881)	(+3,193)
Sports and Entertainment Commission	(9,627)	(15,510)	(15,510)	(20,510)	(20,510)	(+10,883)
District of Columbia Retirement Board	(13,388)	(13,388)	(13,388)	(13,388)	(13,388)	---
Washington Convention Center enterprise fund	(57,278)	(78,700)	(78,700)	(78,700)	(78,700)	(+21,422)
National Capital Revitalization Corporation	(2,673)	(6,745)	(6,745)	(6,745)	(6,745)	(+4,072)
Housing Finance Agency	(4,711)	---	---	---	---	(-4,711)
Total, Enterprise Funds	(611,953)	(661,914)	(661,914)	(666,914)	(666,914)	(+54,961)
Total, operating expenses	(5,923,997)	(6,224,222)	(6,434,709)	(6,433,359)	(6,294,522)	(+370,525)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Capital Outlay						
General fund 4/	(1,074,605)	(656,070)	(666,368)	(666,368)	(671,020)	(-403,585)
Water and Sewer Fund	(152,114)	(292,458)	(342,458)	(342,458)	(392,458)	(+240,344)
Total, Capital Outlay	(1,226,719)	(948,528)	(1,008,826)	(1,008,826)	(1,063,478)	(-163,241)
Emergency supplemental	(155,900)	---	---	---	---	(-155,900)
Total, District of Columbia funds	(7,306,616)	(7,172,750)	(7,443,535)	(7,442,185)	(7,358,000)	(+51,384)
Grand total:						
Federal Funds to the District of Columbia	607,415	378,752	517,000	512,000	512,000	-95,415
District of Columbia funds	(7,306,616)	(7,172,750)	(7,443,535)	(7,442,185)	(7,358,000)	(+51,384)

4/ Rounded

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Corps of Engineers - Civil						
General investigations	154,350	102,483	143,680	148,304	135,019	-19,331
Construction, general	1,715,951	1,415,612	1,831,030	1,636,602	1,756,012	+40,061
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee	345,992	280,671	342,071	346,437	344,574	-1,418
Operation and maintenance, general	1,874,803	1,913,760	1,990,280	1,956,182	1,940,167	+65,364
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	139,000	---	---	---	---	-139,000
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	32,000	---	---	---	---	-32,000
Regulatory program	127,000	144,252	134,000	144,252	139,000	+12,000
FUSRAP	140,000	140,298	150,000	140,298	145,000	+5,000
Flood control and coastal emergencies	---	20,227	20,000	20,227	15,000	+15,000
Rescission	-25,000	---	---	---	---	+25,000
General expenses	153,000	155,651	154,651	155,651	155,151	+2,151
Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil	4,657,096	4,172,954	4,765,712	4,547,953	4,629,923	-27,173
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Central Utah Project Completion Account						
Central Utah project construction	24,169	23,643	23,643	23,643	23,643	-526
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	10,749	11,259	11,259	11,259	11,259	+510
Subtotal	34,918	34,902	34,902	34,902	34,902	-16
Program oversight and administration	1,310	1,326	1,326	1,326	1,326	+16
Total, Central Utah project completion account	36,228	36,228	36,228	36,228	36,228	---
Bureau of Reclamation						
Water and related resources	762,531	726,147	807,518	816,147	813,491	+50,960
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	30,259	---	---	---	---	-30,259
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	7,000	---	---	---	---	-7,000
Loan program	7,495	---	---	---	---	-7,495
(Limitation on direct loans)	(26,000)	---	---	---	---	(-26,000)

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Central Valley project restoration fund	55,039	48,904	48,904	48,904	48,904	-6,135
California Bay-Delta restoration	---	15,000	---	---	---	---
Policy and administration	52,968	54,870	54,870	54,870	54,870	+1,902
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	915,292	844,921	911,292	919,921	917,265	+1,973
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	951,520	881,149	947,520	956,149	953,493	+1,973
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Energy supply	666,726	693,934	633,909	815,306	701,477	+34,751
Non-defense environmental management	236,372	166,000	213,259	176,000	215,100	-21,272
Uranium facilities maintenance and remediation	418,425	382,154	382,154	471,154	456,539	+38,114
Science	3,233,100	3,279,456	3,271,233	3,329,456	3,305,894	+72,794
Nuclear Waste Disposal	95,000	275,802	209,702	56,000	145,000	+50,000
Departmental administration	210,853	299,220	208,672	235,000	207,404	-3,449
Miscellaneous revenues	-137,810	-137,524	-80,000	-137,524	-120,000	+17,810
Net appropriation	73,043	161,696	128,672	97,476	87,404	+14,361
Office of the Inspector General	32,430	37,671	37,671	37,671	37,671	+5,241
Atomic Energy Defense Activities						
National Nuclear Security Administration:						
Weapons activities	5,429,238	5,867,000	5,772,068	6,108,959	5,954,204	+524,966
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	131,000	---	---	---	---	-131,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	19,400	---	---	---	---	-19,400
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-14,460	---	---	---	---	+14,460
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	803,586	1,113,630	1,167,630	1,115,630	1,113,630	+310,044
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	226,000	---	---	---	---	-226,000
Regular appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
Naval reactors	688,045	706,790	706,790	706,790	706,790	+18,745
Office of the Administrator	312,596	335,929	261,929	335,929	330,929	+18,333
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	7,695,405	8,023,349	7,908,417	8,267,308	8,105,553	+410,148
Defense environmental restoration and waste management	5,234,576	4,544,133	4,543,661	5,370,532	5,470,180	+235,604
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	8,200	---	---	---	---	-8,200
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-15,540	---	---	---	---	+15,540
Defense environmental management cleanup reform	---	1,100,000	1,100,000	---	---	---
Defense facilities closure projects	1,092,878	1,091,314	1,091,314	1,125,314	1,138,314	+45,436
Defense environmental management privatization	153,537	158,399	158,399	158,399	158,399	+4,862
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	6,473,651	6,893,846	6,893,374	6,654,245	6,766,893	+293,242

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Other defense activities	544,044	468,664	485,076	537,664	546,554	+2,510
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	3,500	---	---	---	---	-3,500
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	7,000	---	---	---	---	-7,000
Defense nuclear waste disposal	280,000	315,000	315,000	280,000	315,000	+35,000
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	15,003,600	15,700,859	15,601,867	15,739,217	15,734,000	+730,400
Power Marketing Administrations						
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	4,891	4,534	4,534	4,534	4,534	-357
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	28,038	27,378	27,378	27,378	27,378	-660
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	171,938	162,758	162,758	168,858	168,858	-3,080
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2,663	2,734	2,734	2,734	2,734	+71
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	207,530	197,404	197,404	203,504	203,504	-4,026
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission						
Salaries and expenses	184,155	192,000	192,000	192,000	192,000	+7,845
Revenues applied	-184,155	-192,000	-192,000	-192,000	-192,000	-7,845
Total, title III, Department of Energy	19,966,226	20,894,976	20,675,871	20,925,784	20,886,589	+920,363
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Appalachian Regional Commission	71,290	66,290	71,290	74,400	71,290	---
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	18,500	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	+500
Delta Regional Authority	10,000	10,000	---	15,000	8,000	-2,000
Denali Commission	38,000	29,939	---	50,000	48,000	+10,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	516,900	578,184	578,184	578,184	578,184	+61,284
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	36,000	---	---	---	---	-36,000
Revenues	-473,520	-492,545	-520,087	-520,087	-520,087	-46,567
Subtotal	79,380	85,639	58,097	58,097	58,097	-21,283
Office of Inspector General	6,180	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	+620
Revenues	-5,933	-6,392	-6,392	-6,392	-6,392	-459
Subtotal	247	408	408	408	408	+161
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	79,627	86,047	58,505	58,505	58,505	-21,122

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,100	3,102	3,102	3,200	3,200	+100
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	220,517	214,378	151,897	220,105	207,995	-12,522
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	25,795,359	26,163,457	26,541,000	26,649,991	26,678,000	+882,641
Appropriations	(25,250,000)	(26,163,457)	(26,541,000)	(26,649,991)	(26,678,000)	(+1,428,000)
Emergency appropriations	(600,359)	---	---	---	---	(-600,359)
Rescissions	(-55,000)	---	---	---	---	(+55,000)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Subsidy appropriation	727,323	541,400	541,400	541,400	512,900	-214,423
Administrative expenses	63,000	68,372	68,300	68,300	68,300	+5,300
Negative subsidy	-11,000	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000	-2,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-50,000	---	---	---	---	+50,000
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	729,323	596,772	596,700	596,700	568,200	-161,123
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION						
Noncredit account:						
Administrative expenses	38,608	39,885	39,885	39,885	39,885	+1,277
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	-290,000	-306,000	-306,000	-306,000	-306,000	-16,000
Subsidy appropriation	---	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	+24,000
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-251,392	-242,115	-242,115	-242,115	-242,115	+9,277
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Trade and development agency	50,024	44,512	49,512	44,696	47,012	-3,012
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	527,955	399,169	404,097	399,281	373,097	-154,858
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
United States Agency for International Development						
Child survival and health programs fund	1,433,500	---	1,710,000	1,970,000	1,836,500	+403,000
UNICEF	(120,000)	---	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	---
(Transfer out)	---	---	(-6,000)	---	(-6,000)	(-6,000)
Development assistance	1,178,000	2,839,500	1,398,000	1,365,500	1,389,000	+211,000
(Transfer out)	(-18,500)	---	---	---	---	(+18,500)
International disaster assistance	235,500	285,500	315,500	290,000	290,000	+54,500
Emergency supplemental	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	40,000	---	---	---	---	-40,000
Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	40,000	55,000	50,000	---
Development Credit Program:						
(By transfer)	(18,500)	---	---	---	---	(-18,500)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(267,500)	---	---	---	---	(-267,500)
Administrative expenses	7,500	7,591	7,591	7,591	7,591	+91
Subtotal, development assistance	2,994,500	3,187,591	3,471,091	3,688,091	3,573,091	+578,591

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	44,880	45,200	45,200	45,200	45,200	+320
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development	549,000	572,200	572,200	571,087	572,000	+23,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	7,000	---	---	---	---	-7,000
(By transfer)	(3,500)	---	(6,000)	---	(6,000)	(+2,500)
Capital Investment Fund	---	95,000	43,000	65,000	43,000	+43,000
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	31,500	32,700	33,700	33,046	33,300	+1,800
Total, U.S. Agency for International Development	3,626,880	3,932,691	4,165,191	4,402,424	4,266,591	+639,711
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic support fund:						
Camp David countries	1,375,000	1,415,000	1,415,000	1,215,000	1,215,000	-160,000
Other	824,000	1,075,000	1,030,000	1,045,000	1,055,000	+231,000
(Transfer out)	(-3,500)	---	(-200,000)	---	---	(+3,500)
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	465,000	---	---	---	---	-465,000
Subtotal, Economic support fund	2,664,000	2,490,000	2,445,000	2,260,000	2,270,000	-394,000
International Fund for Ireland	25,000	---	25,000	---	25,000	---
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	621,000	495,000	520,000	530,000	525,000	-96,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	784,000	755,000	755,000	765,000	760,000	-24,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	110,000	---	---	---	---	-110,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	4,204,000	3,740,000	3,745,000	3,555,000	3,580,000	-624,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriation	13,107	14,000	16,000	16,385	16,200	+3,093
African Development Foundation						
Appropriation	16,542	16,689	19,689	17,689	18,689	+2,147
Peace Corps						
Appropriation	275,000	317,000	317,000	285,000	297,000	+22,000

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Department of State						
International narcotics control and law enforcement...	217,000	197,000	197,000	196,713	197,000	-20,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206).....	114,000	---	---	---	---	-114,000
(By transfer).....	---	---	(98,000)	---	---	---
Andean Counterdrug Initiative.....	625,000	731,000	731,000	650,000	700,000	+75,000
(By transfer).....	---	---	---	(88,000)	(93,000)	(+93,000)
Migration and refugee assistance.....	705,000	705,000	800,000	787,000	787,000	+82,000
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	15,000	15,000	20,000	32,000	26,000	+11,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs.....	313,500	372,400	347,400	306,400	306,400	-7,100
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206).....	83,000	---	---	---	---	-83,000
(By transfer).....	---	---	(200,000)	---	---	---
Subtotal, Department of State.....	2,072,500	2,020,400	2,095,400	1,972,113	2,016,400	-56,100
Department of the Treasury						
International Affairs Technical Assistance.....	6,500	10,000	11,000	10,500	10,800	+4,300
Debt restructuring.....	229,000	---	---	---	---	-229,000
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury.....	235,500	10,000	11,000	10,500	10,800	-224,700
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance..	10,443,529	10,050,780	10,369,280	10,259,111	10,205,680	-237,849
Appropriations.....	(9,574,529)	(10,050,780)	(10,369,280)	(10,259,111)	(10,205,680)	(+631,151)
Emergency appropriations.....	(869,000)	---	---	---	---	(-869,000)
(By transfer).....	(22,000)	---	(304,000)	(88,000)	(99,000)	(+77,000)
(Transfer out).....	(-22,000)	---	(-206,000)	---	(-6,000)	(+16,000)
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Military Education and Training.....	70,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	+10,000
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants:						
Camp David countries.....	3,340,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	+60,000
Other.....	310,000	707,200	680,200	672,000	672,000	+362,000
Subtotal, grants.....	3,650,000	4,107,200	4,080,200	4,072,000	4,072,000	+422,000

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,000)	(37,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(+3,000)
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	357,000	---	---	---	---	-357,000
(Transfer out)	---	---	(-98,000)	(-88,000)	(-93,000)	(-93,000)
Total, Foreign Military Financing	4,007,000	4,107,200	4,080,200	4,072,000	4,072,000	+65,000
Peacekeeping operations	135,000	108,250	125,000	120,250	115,000	-20,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-206)	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000
Total, title III, Military assistance	4,232,000	4,295,450	4,285,200	4,272,250	4,267,000	+35,000
Appropriations	(3,855,000)	(4,295,450)	(4,285,200)	(4,272,250)	(4,267,000)	(+412,000)
Emergency appropriations	(377,000)	---	---	---	---	(-377,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,000)	(37,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(+3,000)
TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Financial Institutions						
World Bank Group						
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Global Environment Facility	100,500	177,813	147,813	177,813	147,813	+47,313
Contribution to the International Development Association	792,400	874,338	874,338	837,338	850,000	+57,600
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	5,000	3,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	-3,369
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(25,000)	(14,825)	(14,825)	(14,825)	(7,610)	(-17,390)
Total, World Bank Group	897,900	1,055,782	1,023,782	1,016,782	999,444	+101,544
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation	18,000	30,352	30,352	18,352	18,352	+352
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	---	29,591	24,591	29,591	24,591	+24,591
Total, Inter-American Development Bank	18,000	59,943	54,943	47,943	42,943	+24,943
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	98,017	147,386	97,886	100,386	97,886	-131

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Contribution to the African Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	5,100	5,104	5,104	5,104	5,104	+4
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(79,992)	(79,603)	(79,603)	(79,603)	(79,603)	(-389)
Contribution to the African Development Fund	100,000	118,073	113,073	108,073	108,073	+8,073
Total, African Development Bank	105,100	123,177	118,177	113,177	113,177	+8,077
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	35,779	35,805	35,805	35,805	35,805	+26
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(123,238)	(123,328)	(123,328)	(123,328)	(123,328)	(+90)
Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development	20,000	15,004	15,004	15,004	15,004	-4,996
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,174,796	1,437,097	1,345,597	1,329,097	1,304,259	+129,463
International Organizations and Programs						
Appropriation	208,500	310,400	190,400	215,000	195,150	-13,350
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,383,296	1,747,497	1,535,997	1,544,097	1,499,409	+116,113
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(228,230)	(217,756)	(217,756)	(217,756)	(210,541)	(-17,689)
Grand total	16,586,780	16,492,896	16,594,574	16,474,739	16,345,186	-241,594
Appropriations	(15,390,780)	(16,492,896)	(16,594,574)	(16,474,739)	(16,345,186)	(+954,406)
Rescissions	(-50,000)	---	---	---	---	(+50,000)
Emergency appropriations	(1,246,000)	---	---	---	---	(-1,246,000)
(By transfer)	(22,000)	---	(304,000)	(88,000)	(99,000)	(+77,000)
(Transfer out)	(-22,000)	---	(-304,000)	(-88,000)	(-99,000)	(-77,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,000)	(37,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(+3,000)
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(228,230)	(217,756)	(217,756)	(217,756)	(210,541)	(-17,689)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	746,632	772,962	782,904	816,062	825,712	+79,080
Conservation	29,000	40,028	44,028	---	---	-29,000
Subtotal	775,632	812,990	826,932	816,062	825,712	+50,080
Wildland fire management:						
Preparedness	280,807	277,213	278,639	277,213	277,213	-3,594
Fire suppression operations	127,424	160,351	160,351	160,351	160,351	+32,927
Other operations	216,190	216,190	216,342	216,690	216,842	+652
Suppression (contingent emergency appropriations)	34,000	---	---	---	---	-34,000
Fiscal year 2002 supplemental	---	---	200,000	---	---	---
Other operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	20,000	---	---	---	---	-20,000
Subtotal	678,421	653,754	855,332	654,254	654,406	-24,015
Central hazardous materials fund	9,978	9,978	9,978	9,978	9,978	---
Construction	13,076	10,976	10,976	12,976	11,976	-1,100
Payments in lieu of taxes	160,000	150,000	160,000	210,000	220,000	+60,000
Conservation	50,000	15,000	70,000	---	---	-50,000
Subtotal	210,000	165,000	230,000	210,000	220,000	+10,000
Land acquisition	---	---	---	30,150	33,450	+33,450
Conservation	49,920	44,686	47,486	---	---	-49,920
Oregon and California grant lands	105,165	105,633	105,633	105,633	105,633	+468
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite)	8,000	7,900	7,900	7,900	7,900	-100
Offsetting fee collections	---	-7,900	-7,900	-7,900	-7,900	-7,900
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	12,405	12,405	12,405	12,405	12,405	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,872,597	1,825,422	2,108,742	1,861,458	1,883,560	+10,963
Appropriations	(1,689,677)	(1,725,708)	(1,747,228)	(1,861,458)	(1,883,560)	(+193,883)
Conservation	(128,920)	(99,714)	(161,514)	---	---	(-128,920)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(54,000)	---	(200,000)	---	---	(-54,000)
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	819,597	825,598	847,353	902,697	917,429	+97,832
Conservation	31,000	78,006	71,006	---	---	-31,000
Subtotal	850,597	903,604	918,359	902,697	917,429	+66,832
Construction	55,543	35,402	53,108	42,882	54,427	-1,116
Land acquisition	---	---	---	81,555	73,370	+73,370
Conservation	99,135	70,384	82,250	---	---	-99,135

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Landowner incentive program	---	---	---	600	40,000	+40,000
Conservation	40,000	50,000	40,000	---	---	-40,000
Rescission	---	---	---	---	-40,000	-40,000
Subtotal	40,000	50,000	40,000	600	---	-40,000
Private stewardship grants	---	---	---	200	10,000	+10,000
Conservation	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Rescission	---	---	---	---	-10,000	-10,000
Subtotal	10,000	10,000	10,000	200	---	-10,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	---	---	---	81,000	81,000	+81,000
Conservation	96,235	91,000	121,400	---	---	-96,235
National wildlife refuge fund	14,414	14,414	14,414	14,414	14,414	---
Conservation	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Subtotal	14,414	14,414	19,414	14,414	14,414	---
North American wetlands conservation fund	---	---	---	38,560	38,560	+38,560
Conservation	43,500	43,560	43,560	---	---	-43,500
Neotropical migratory birds conservation fund	3,000	---	---	2,000	3,000	---
Conservation	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Multinational species conservation fund	4,000	5,000	---	4,200	4,800	+800
Conservation	---	---	4,800	---	---	---
State wildlife grants	---	---	---	45,000	65,000	+65,000
Conservation	85,000	60,000	100,000	---	---	-85,000
Rescission	-25,000	---	---	---	---	+25,000
Subtotal	60,000	60,000	100,000	45,000	65,000	+5,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	1,276,424	1,283,364	1,397,891	1,213,108	1,252,000	-24,424
Appropriations	(896,554)	(880,414)	(914,875)	(1,213,108)	(1,302,000)	(+405,446)
Conservation	(404,870)	(402,950)	(483,016)	---	---	(-404,870)
Rescission	(-25,000)	---	---	---	(-50,000)	(-25,000)
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	1,474,977	1,560,565	1,596,593	1,571,065	1,565,565	+90,588
Conservation	2,000	24,000	9,000	---	---	-2,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	10,098	---	---	---	---	-10,098
Subtotal	1,487,075	1,584,565	1,605,593	1,571,065	1,565,565	+78,490

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
United States Park Police	65,260	78,431	78,431	78,431	78,431	+13,171
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	25,295	---	---	---	---	-25,295
Subtotal	90,555	78,431	78,431	78,431	78,431	-12,124
National recreation and preservation	66,159	46,824	56,330	62,978	61,667	-4,492
Urban park and recreation fund	---	---	---	10,000	300	+300
Conservation	30,000	300	30,000	---	---	-30,000
Historic preservation fund	---	---	---	67,000	69,000	+69,000
Conservation	74,500	67,000	76,500	---	---	-74,500
Construction	299,193	240,182	271,450	322,826	327,843	+28,650
Conservation	66,851	82,202	53,736	---	---	-66,851
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	21,624	---	---	---	---	-21,624
Subtotal	387,668	322,384	325,186	322,826	327,843	-59,825
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	---
Land acquisition and state assistance	---	---	---	204,005	172,468	+172,468
Conservation	274,117	286,057	253,099	---	---	-274,117
Total, National Park Service (net)	2,380,074	2,355,561	2,395,139	2,286,305	2,245,274	-134,800
Appropriations	(1,905,589)	(1,926,002)	(2,002,804)	(2,316,305)	(2,275,274)	(+369,685)
Conservation	(447,468)	(459,559)	(422,335)	---	---	(-447,468)
Emergency appropriations	(57,017)	---	---	---	---	(-57,017)
Rescission	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	---
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	889,002	853,760	903,405	914,617	925,287	+36,285
Conservation	25,000	13,578	25,000	---	---	-25,000
Total, United States Geological Survey	914,002	867,338	928,405	914,617	925,287	+11,285
Minerals Management Service						
Royalty and offshore minerals management	253,397	264,452	264,951	264,552	265,551	+12,154
Use of receipts	-102,730	-100,230	-100,230	-100,230	-100,230	+2,500
Oil spill research	6,105	6,105	6,105	6,105	6,105	---
Total, Minerals Management Service	156,772	170,327	170,826	170,427	171,426	+14,654
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Regulation and technology	102,800	105,092	105,092	105,092	105,092	+2,292
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	275	275	275	275	275	---
Subtotal	103,075	105,367	105,367	105,367	105,367	+2,292

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	203,455	174,035	184,745	191,745	191,745	-11,710
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	306,530	279,402	290,112	297,112	297,112	-9,418
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs	1,799,809	1,837,110	1,859,064	1,855,635	1,857,319	+57,510
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-10,000	---	---	---	---	+10,000
Construction	357,132	345,252	345,252	348,252	348,252	-8,880
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	60,949	57,949	60,949	57,949	60,949	---
Indian guaranteed loan program account	4,986	5,493	5,493	5,493	5,493	+507
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(75,000)	(72,424)	(72,424)	(72,424)	---	(-75,000)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,212,876	2,245,804	2,270,758	2,267,329	2,272,013	+59,137
Departmental Offices						
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	51,230	42,497	45,497	47,497	48,497	-2,733
Northern Marianas	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	---
Subtotal	78,950	70,217	73,217	75,217	76,217	-2,733
Compact of Free Association	8,745	8,745	9,045	8,925	8,985	+240
Mandatory payments	14,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	-2,500
Subtotal	23,245	20,745	21,045	20,925	20,985	-2,260
Total, Insular Affairs	102,195	90,962	94,262	96,142	97,202	-4,993
Departmental management	67,741	78,596	57,533	72,427	72,427	+4,686
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,205	---	---	---	---	-2,205
Subtotal	69,946	78,596	57,533	72,427	72,427	+2,481
Office of the Solicitor	45,000	47,773	47,473	47,773	47,773	+2,773
Office of Inspector General	34,302	36,659	36,239	36,239	36,239	+1,937
National Indian Gaming Commission	---	2,000	2,000	---	---	---
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians						
Federal trust programs	99,224	151,027	141,277	151,027	141,277	+42,053
Indian land consolidation	10,980	7,980	7,980	10,980	7,980	-3,000
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	110,204	159,007	149,257	162,007	149,257	+39,053

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Natural resource damage assessment fund	5,497	5,538	5,538	5,538	5,538	+41
Federal priority land acquisitions and exchanges	---	3,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Departmental Offices	367,144	423,535	392,302	420,126	408,436	+41,292
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	9,486,419	9,450,753	9,954,175	9,430,482	9,455,108	-31,311
Appropriations	(8,431,939)	(8,501,952)	(8,692,310)	(9,460,482)	(9,535,108)	(+1,103,169)
Conservation	(1,006,258)	(978,801)	(1,091,865)	---	---	(-1,006,258)
Emergency appropriations	(59,222)	---	---	---	---	(-59,222)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(54,000)	---	(200,000)	---	---	(-54,000)
Rescissions	(-65,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-80,000)	(-15,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(75,000)	(72,424)	(72,424)	(72,424)	---	(-75,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research	241,304	242,798	252,000	247,804	251,685	+10,381
State and private forestry	190,221	121,805	146,695	297,472	286,574	+96,353
Conservation	101,000	155,558	133,133	---	---	-101,000
Subtotal	291,221	277,363	279,828	297,472	286,574	-4,647
National forest system	1,331,439	1,366,475	1,370,567	1,352,999	1,362,299	+30,860
Wildland fire management:						
Preparedness	622,618	600,703	640,000	600,703	616,000	-6,618
Fire suppression operations	255,321	420,699	420,699	420,699	420,699	+165,378
Other operations	336,410	347,736	452,750	330,389	343,239	+6,829
Suppression (contingent emergency appropriations)	266,000	---	---	---	---	-266,000
Fiscal year 2002 supplemental	---	---	500,000	---	---	---
Other operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	80,000	---	---	---	---	-80,000
Subtotal	1,560,349	1,369,138	2,013,449	1,351,791	1,379,938	-180,411
Capital improvement and maintenance	485,188	501,222	507,865	543,656	552,039	+66,851
Conservation	61,000	50,866	64,866	---	---	-61,000
Subtotal	546,188	552,088	572,731	543,656	552,039	+5,851
Land acquisition	---	---	---	145,763	133,815	+133,815
Conservation	149,742	130,510	146,336	---	---	-149,742
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	234	234	234	234	234	---

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,290	3,402	3,402	3,402	3,402	+112
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	92	92	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	5,488	5,542	5,542	5,542	5,542	+54
Reduction for non-conservation funding	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---	+2,000
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Total, Forest Service	4,130,416	3,948,711	4,645,250	3,949,824	3,976,689	-153,727
Appropriations	(3,470,674)	(3,609,777)	(3,798,915)	(3,949,824)	(3,976,689)	(+506,015)
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)	(346,335)	---	---	(-313,742)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)	---	(500,000)	---	---	(-346,000)
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Clean coal technology:						
Deferral	-40,000	---	-50,000	-70,000	-87,000	-47,000
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	---	---	(+33,700)
Fossil energy research and development	582,790	489,305	664,205	625,665	624,900	+42,110
Clean coal technology (by transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	---	---	(-33,700)
Alternative fuels production (rescission)	-2,000	---	---	---	---	+2,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	17,371	20,831	20,831	20,831	17,831	+460
Elk Hills School lands fund	---	36,000	---	---	---	---
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	36,000	---	36,000	36,000	36,000	---
Energy conservation	912,805	901,651	984,653	884,293	897,603	-15,202
Economic regulation	1,996	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	-509
Strategic petroleum reserve	179,009	168,856	175,856	172,856	172,856	-6,153
SPR petroleum account	---	11,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	+7,000
Rescission	---	---	---	---	-5,000	-5,000
Subtotal	---	11,000	7,000	7,000	2,000	+2,000
Northeast home heating oil reserve	---	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	+6,000
Energy Information Administration	78,499	80,111	80,611	80,111	80,611	+2,112
Total, Department of Energy:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,766,470	1,717,241	1,928,643	1,764,243	1,752,288	-14,182
Appropriations	(1,772,470)	(1,717,241)	(1,942,643)	(1,798,243)	(1,808,288)	(+35,818)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	---
Rescissions	(-2,000)	---	---	---	(-5,000)	(-3,000)
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-70,000)	(-87,000)	(-47,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	---	---	(+33,700)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	---	---	(-33,700)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Indian Health Service						
Indian health services	2,389,614	2,452,997	2,508,756	2,455,881	2,492,115	+102,501
Indian health facilities	369,487	362,571	391,865	365,390	376,190	+6,703
Total, Indian Health Service	2,759,101	2,815,568	2,900,621	2,821,271	2,868,305	+109,204
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
Salaries and expenses	15,148	14,491	14,491	14,491	14,491	-657
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development						
Payment to the Institute	4,490	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,490	+1,000
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses	399,253	448,760	450,760	450,760	463,205	+63,952
Rescission	---	-14,100	-14,100	-14,100	-14,100	-14,100
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	21,707	---	---	---	---	-21,707
Subtotal	420,960	434,660	436,660	436,660	449,105	+28,145
Repair, restoration and alteration of facilities	67,900	81,300	81,300	78,300	83,425	+15,525
Construction	30,000	12,000	10,000	16,000	16,000	-14,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	518,860	527,960	527,960	530,960	548,530	+29,670
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses	68,967	78,219	78,219	77,219	77,219	+8,252
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,148	---	---	---	---	-2,148
Subtotal	71,115	78,219	78,219	77,219	77,219	+6,104
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	14,220	16,230	16,230	16,230	16,230	+2,010
Total, National Gallery of Art	85,335	94,449	94,449	93,449	93,449	+8,114

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and maintenance	15,000	16,310	16,310	16,310	16,310	+1,310
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	4,310	---	---	---	---	-4,310
Subtotal	19,310	16,310	16,310	16,310	16,310	-3,000
Construction	19,000	17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	-1,400
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	38,310	33,910	33,910	33,910	33,910	-4,400
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars						
Salaries and expenses	7,796	8,488	8,488	8,488	8,488	+692
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and administration	98,234	99,489	99,489	116,489	116,489	+18,255
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and administration	108,382	109,632	114,932	109,632	109,632	+1,250
Matching grants	16,122	16,122	16,122	16,122	16,122	---
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	124,504	125,754	131,054	125,754	125,754	+1,250
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services						
Grants and administration 1/	26,899	---	---	---	---	-26,899
Challenge America Arts Fund						
Challenge America grants	17,000	17,000	27,000	---	---	-17,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	266,637	242,243	257,543	242,243	242,243	-24,394
Commission of Fine Arts						
Salaries and expenses	1,224	1,224	1,255	1,224	1,224	---
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs						
Grants	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	---

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation						
Salaries and expenses	3,400	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	+267
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses	7,253	7,253	7,553	7,253	7,253	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	758	---	---	---	---	-758
Total, National Capital Planning Commission	8,011	7,253	7,553	7,253	7,253	-758
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum						
Holocaust Memorial Museum	36,028	38,663	38,663	38,663	38,663	+2,635
Presidio Trust						
Presidio trust fund	23,125	21,327	21,327	21,327	21,327	-1,798
Total, title II, related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	9,671,351	9,487,325	10,495,950	9,543,143	9,623,017	-48,334
Appropriations	(8,988,686)	(9,162,491)	(9,677,715)	(9,591,243)	(9,693,117)	(+704,431)
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)	(346,335)	---	---	(-313,742)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	---
Emergency appropriations	(28,923)	---	---	---	---	(-28,923)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)	---	(500,000)	---	---	(-346,000)
Rescissions	(-2,000)	(-14,100)	(-14,100)	(-14,100)	(-19,100)	(-17,100)
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-70,000)	(-87,000)	(-47,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	---	---	(+33,700)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	---	---	(-33,700)
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	19,157,770	18,938,078	20,450,125	18,973,625	19,078,125	-79,645
Fiscal year 2002 (contingent emergency)	---	---	(700,000)	---	---	---
Fiscal year 2003 (net)	(19,157,770)	(18,938,078)	(19,750,125)	(18,973,625)	(19,078,125)	(-79,645)
Appropriations	(17,420,625)	(17,664,443)	(18,370,025)	(19,051,725)	(19,228,225)	(+1,807,600)
Conservation	(1,320,000)	(1,317,735)	(1,438,200)	---	---	(-1,320,000)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	---
Emergency appropriations	(88,145)	---	---	---	---	(-88,145)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(400,000)	---	---	---	---	(-400,000)
Rescissions	(-67,000)	(-44,100)	(-44,100)	(-44,100)	(-99,100)	(-32,100)
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-70,000)	(-87,000)	(-47,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	---	---	(+33,700)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	---	---	(-33,700)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(75,000)	(72,424)	(72,424)	(72,424)	---	(-75,000)

1/ Funded in the Labor HHS bill for FY 2003.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Training and employment services	3,021,814	2,573,228	2,675,513	2,657,084	2,755,070	-266,744
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	2,463,000	2,463,000	2,463,000	2,463,000	2,463,000	---
Total	5,484,814	5,036,228	5,138,513	5,120,084	5,218,070	-266,744
Community service employment for older Americans	445,100	440,200	440,200	440,200	445,200	+100
Workers compensation programs	175,000	---	---	---	---	-175,000
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (indefinite)	415,650	871,250	972,200	972,200	972,200	+556,550
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations	167,552	156,452	143,452	143,452	143,452	-24,100
Trust funds	3,237,282	3,470,691	3,475,451	3,475,451	3,475,451	+238,169
Total	3,404,834	3,627,143	3,618,903	3,618,903	3,618,903	+214,069
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and other funds	464,000	463,000	463,000	463,000	463,000	-1,000
Program administration	112,381	115,921	121,451	121,032	121,424	+9,043
Trust funds	48,507	55,075	50,610	56,610	54,228	+5,721
Total	160,888	170,996	172,061	177,642	175,652	+14,764
Total, Employment and Training Administration	10,550,286	10,608,817	10,804,877	10,792,029	10,893,025	+342,739
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration						
Salaries and expenses	110,470	117,044	117,044	117,044	117,044	+6,574
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation						
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation fund: Trust funds	11,567	13,050	13,050	13,050	13,050	+1,483
Employment Standards Administration						
Salaries and expenses	367,811	292,286	378,728	383,428	381,578	+13,767
Trust funds	1,970	2,029	2,029	2,029	2,029	+59
Total	369,781	294,315	380,757	385,457	383,607	+13,826
Special benefits	121,000	163,000	163,000	163,000	163,000	+42,000
Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund	130,665	104,867	104,867	104,867	104,867	-25,798

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:						
Definite	1,035,522	1,034,644	1,034,644	1,034,644	1,034,644	-878
Indefinite	356	356	356	356	356	---
Total	1,035,878	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	-878
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,657,324	1,597,182	1,683,624	1,688,324	1,686,474	+29,150
Occupational Safety and Health Administration						
Salaries and expenses	443,498	437,019	444,194	462,314	453,256	+9,758
Mine Safety and Health Administration						
Salaries and expenses	252,976	254,323	254,323	271,841	274,741	+21,765
Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Salaries and expenses	405,349	426,135	426,135	425,025	423,425	+18,076
Trust funds	69,132	72,029	72,029	72,029	72,029	+2,897
Total	474,481	498,164	498,164	497,054	495,454	+20,973
Office of Disability Employment Policy	37,688	47,015	42,500	47,015	47,487	+9,799
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses	384,233	317,624	294,103	396,313	390,069	+5,836
Trust funds	310	310	310	310	310	---
Total	384,543	317,934	294,413	396,623	390,379	+5,836
Veterans Employment and Training	25,800	24,800	24,800	26,550	25,675	-125
Trust funds	186,716	185,537	185,537	191,537	188,537	+1,821
Total	212,516	210,337	210,337	218,087	214,212	+1,696
Office of Inspector General	51,807	56,659	56,659	56,659	56,659	+4,852
Trust funds	4,951	5,597	5,597	5,597	5,597	+646
Total	56,758	62,256	62,256	62,256	62,256	+5,498
Total, Departmental Management	653,817	590,527	567,006	676,966	666,847	+13,030
Total, Title I, Department of Labor	14,192,107	14,163,141	14,424,782	14,565,637	14,647,378	+455,271
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	(11,729,107)	(11,700,141)	(11,961,782)	(12,102,637)	(12,184,378)	(+455,271)
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	---

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Resources and Services Administration						
Health resources and services	6,075,449	5,365,404	5,885,497	6,255,681	6,472,630	+397,181
Health education assistance loans program:						
Administrative expenses	3,791	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914	+123
Vaccine injury compensation program trust fund	81,704	85,918	85,918	85,918	85,918	+4,214
HRSA administration	2,992	2,991	2,991	2,991	2,991	-1
Total, HRSA	6,163,936	5,458,227	5,978,320	6,348,504	6,565,453	+401,517
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
Disease control, research, and training	4,364,089	3,974,444	4,288,857	4,317,749	4,296,566	-67,523
Evaluation tap funding (non-add)	(23,286)	(46,982)	(46,982)	(84,500)	(210,399)	(+187,113)
National Institutes of Health						
National Cancer Institute	4,176,709	5,071,116	4,299,493	4,642,394	4,622,394	+445,685
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,569,885	2,726,830	2,698,391	2,820,011	2,812,011	+242,126
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	342,293	362,029	360,528	374,067	374,067	+31,774
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1,463,560	1,573,847	1,532,394	1,637,347	1,633,347	+169,787
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	1,325,232	1,405,693	1,372,256	1,466,005	1,466,005	+140,773
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	2,528,279	3,943,368	2,674,213	3,727,473	3,730,973	+1,202,694
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,722,936	1,835,269	1,742,596	1,853,584	1,859,084	+136,148
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1,110,472	1,169,412	1,159,405	1,213,817	1,213,817	+103,345
National Eye Institute	580,085	613,931	600,796	634,290	637,290	+57,205
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	564,086	596,898	589,701	617,258	618,258	+54,172
National Institute on Aging	891,302	939,606	939,608	1,000,099	1,000,099	+108,797
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	447,763	475,708	474,392	489,324	489,324	+41,561
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	341,306	358,164	351,376	372,805	372,805	+31,499
National Institute of Nursing Research	120,236	127,117	130,044	131,438	131,438	+11,202
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	383,200	406,783	401,933	418,773	418,773	+35,573
National Institute on Drug Abuse	885,759	941,136	912,489	968,013	968,013	+82,254
National Institute of Mental Health	1,245,292	1,316,885	1,290,274	1,350,788	1,349,788	+104,496
National Human Genome Research Institute	428,294	448,519	431,985	468,037	468,037	+39,743
National Institute for Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	111,740	117,966	140,973	283,100	280,100	+168,360
National Center for Research Resources	1,010,169	1,071,424	1,015,395	1,161,272	1,146,272	+136,103
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	104,338	110,218	105,212	114,149	114,149	+9,811
National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities	157,393	177,285	151,062	186,929	186,929	+29,536

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
John E. Fogarty International Center	56,798	62,188	57,064	60,880	63,880	+7,082
National Library of Medicine	275,792	301,380	277,273	302,099	302,099	+26,307
Evaluation tap funding (non-add)	---	---	---	(8,200)	(8,200)	(+8,200)
Office of the Director	234,859	247,957	2,476,111	257,974	267,974	+33,115
Buildings and facilities	295,879	769,100	296,100	607,800	632,800	+336,921
Total, N.I.H.	23,373,657	27,169,829	26,481,064	27,159,726	27,159,726	+3,786,069
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration						
Substance abuse and mental health services	3,134,174	3,193,086	3,167,897	3,129,717	3,158,068	+23,894
Evaluation tap funding (non-add)	---	---	---	(74,200)	(74,200)	(+74,200)
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality						
Healthcare research and quality	2,585	---	2,600	308,645	---	-2,585
Evaluation tap funding (non-add)	(296,145)	(250,000)	(296,145)	---	(303,695)	(+7,550)
Total, Public Health Service	37,038,441	39,795,586	39,918,738	41,264,341	41,179,813	+4,141,372
Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services						
Grants to States for Medicaid	143,396,949	158,692,155	158,692,155	158,692,155	158,692,155	+15,295,206
Medicare transfer (P.L. 105-33)	-70,000	---	---	---	---	+70,000
Appropriation available from prior year advance	-36,207,551	-46,601,937	-46,601,937	-46,601,937	-46,601,937	-10,394,386
Total, adjusted appropriation	107,119,398	112,090,218	112,090,218	112,090,218	112,090,218	+4,970,820
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2004	46,601,937	51,861,386	51,861,386	51,861,386	51,861,386	+5,259,449
Total, grants to States for Medicaid	153,721,335	163,951,604	163,951,604	163,951,604	163,951,604	+10,230,269
Payments to health care trust funds	81,979,200	81,462,700	81,462,700	81,462,700	81,462,700	-516,500
Program management (trust funds)	2,427,248	2,507,914	2,550,488	2,559,664	2,581,672	+154,424
Total, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services	238,127,783	247,922,218	247,964,792	247,973,968	247,995,976	+9,868,193
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	191,525,846	196,060,832	196,103,406	196,112,582	196,134,590	+4,608,744
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	46,601,937	51,861,386	51,861,386	51,861,386	51,861,386	+5,259,449

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Administration for Children and Families						
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	3,996,313	4,036,800	4,036,800	4,036,800	4,036,800	+40,487
Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,000,000	-1,100,000	-1,100,000	-1,100,000	-1,100,000	-100,000
Total, adjusted appropriation	2,996,313	2,936,800	2,936,800	2,936,800	2,936,800	-59,513
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2004	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	---
Total	4,096,313	4,036,800	4,036,800	4,036,800	4,036,800	-59,513
Low income home energy assistance:						
Emergency allocation:						
Non-emergency funding	---	300,000	---	---	---	---
Contingent emergency funding	300,000	---	---	---	---	-300,000
Current appropriation	1,700,000	1,400,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	---
Total	2,000,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	-300,000
Refugee and entrant assistance	460,155	452,724	446,724	442,724	446,724	-13,431
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,099,942	2,099,994	2,099,994	2,099,994	2,099,994	+52
Social Services Block Grant	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	---
Children and families services programs	7,025,911	7,193,364	7,067,062	7,248,884	7,243,117	+217,206
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	---
Evaluation tap funding (non-add)	---	---	---	(6,000)	(6,000)	(+6,000)
Total	8,425,911	8,593,364	8,467,062	8,648,884	8,643,117	+217,206
Rescission of permanent appropriations	-21,000	---	---	---	---	+21,000
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	304,989	305,000	305,000	305,000	305,000	+11
Discretionary portion	69,997	200,000	70,000	200,000	100,000	+30,003
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance	6,621,492	6,609,000	6,609,000	6,609,000	6,609,000	-12,492
Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,735,900	-1,754,000	-1,754,000	-1,754,000	-1,754,000	-18,100
Total, adjusted appropriation	4,885,592	4,855,000	4,855,000	4,855,000	4,855,000	-30,592
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2004	1,754,000	1,745,600	1,745,600	1,745,600	1,745,600	-8,400
Total, Payments to States for foster care	6,639,592	6,600,600	6,600,600	6,600,600	6,600,600	-38,992
Total, Administration for Children and Families	25,775,899	25,688,482	25,426,180	25,734,002	25,632,235	-143,664

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Administration on Aging						
Aging services program	1,347,395	1,341,344	1,355,844	1,369,290	1,376,001	+28,606
Office of the Secretary						
General departmental management	367,512	378,544	352,600	368,535	361,364	-6,148
Trust funds	5,851	5,851	5,851	5,851	5,851	---
Total	373,363	384,395	358,451	374,386	367,215	-6,148
Office of Inspector General	35,558	39,747	37,300	39,747	37,300	+1,742
Office for Civil Rights	28,492	30,328	30,328	30,328	30,328	+1,836
Trust funds	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,314	---
Total	31,806	33,642	33,642	33,642	33,642	+1,836
Policy research	2,494	2,499	2,499	2,499	2,499	+5
Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers:						
Expenses (indefinite)	262,075	251,039	251,039	251,039	251,039	-11,036
Health facilities construction and management fund	---	184,000	---	---	---	---
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	242,643	2,295,184	2,507,184	2,255,980	2,246,680	+2,004,037
Additional authorization required	2,418,314	---	---	---	---	-2,418,314
Total	2,660,957	2,295,184	2,507,184	2,255,980	2,246,680	-414,277
Total, Office of the Secretary	3,366,253	3,190,506	3,190,115	2,957,293	2,938,375	-427,878
Net total, Title II, Department of Health and Human Services	305,655,771	317,938,136	317,855,669	319,298,894	319,122,400	+13,466,629
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	(254,799,834)	(261,831,150)	(261,748,683)	(263,191,908)	(263,015,414)	(+8,215,580)
Appropriations	(252,084,421)	(259,314,071)	(259,189,030)	(260,623,079)	(260,424,577)	(+8,340,156)
Rescission	(-21,000)	---	---	---	---	(+21,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	(50,855,937)	(56,106,986)	(56,106,986)	(56,106,986)	(56,106,986)	(+5,251,049)
Total, discretionary FY 2003	55,470,563	58,144,475	58,062,008	59,505,233	59,328,739	+3,858,176

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Education for the disadvantaged	4,963,599	6,002,099	6,053,599	9,551,099	4,826,099	-137,500
Funding for Innovative Programs	---	---	---	(5,000,000)	---	---
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	7,383,301	7,383,301	6,883,301	8,627,301	9,027,301	+1,644,000
Total	12,346,900	13,385,400	12,936,900	18,178,400	13,853,400	+1,506,500
Impact aid	1,143,500	1,140,500	1,185,000	1,176,500	1,196,000	+52,500
School improvement programs	6,072,473	5,019,484	5,082,584	6,023,329	6,287,957	+215,484
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	1,765,000	1,765,000	2,265,000	1,765,000	1,765,000	---
Total	7,837,473	6,784,484	7,347,584	7,788,329	8,052,957	+215,484
Indian education	120,368	122,368	122,368	122,368	122,368	+2,000
English language acquisition	665,000	665,000	665,000	690,000	690,000	+25,000
Special education	3,600,804	4,615,804	4,115,804	3,619,424	4,423,639	+822,835
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	5,072,000	5,072,000	5,072,000	7,572,000	5,672,000	+600,000
Total	8,672,804	9,687,804	9,187,804	11,191,424	10,095,639	+1,422,835
Rehabilitation services and disability research	464,430	468,348	423,184	426,346	422,890	-41,540
Mandatory	2,481,383	2,533,492	2,533,492	2,533,492	2,533,492	+52,109
Total	2,945,813	3,001,840	2,956,676	2,959,838	2,956,382	+10,569
Special Institutions for Persons With Disabilities:						
American Printing House for the Blind	14,000	14,000	15,500	15,500	15,500	+1,500
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	55,376	52,014	53,500	54,600	54,050	-1,326
Gallaudet University	96,938	94,446	95,000	98,438	98,438	+1,500
Total	166,314	160,460	164,000	168,538	167,988	+1,674
Vocational and adult education	1,143,060	1,106,560	1,128,560	1,147,060	1,165,060	+22,000
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	---
Total	1,934,060	1,897,560	1,919,560	1,938,060	1,956,060	+22,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Student financial assistance	13,285,500	12,767,500	13,171,610	13,151,500	13,450,500	+165,000
Federal family education loan program account	48,836	---	---	---	---	-48,836
Higher education	2,031,048	1,883,053	1,903,553	2,047,640	2,100,701	+69,653
Howard University	237,474	237,474	240,000	239,974	240,000	+2,526
College housing and academic facilities loans program	762	762	762	762	762	---
Historically Black College and University capital financing, program account	208	208	208	208	208	---
Institute of Education Sciences	443,870	432,887	397,887	397,387	450,887	+7,017
Departmental Management:						
Program administration	418,798	411,795	411,795	412,093	412,545	-6,253
Office for Civil Rights	79,666	86,276	86,276	86,276	86,276	+6,610
Office of the Inspector General	38,588	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	+2,412
Total	537,052	539,071	539,071	539,369	539,821	+2,769
Student aid administration	---	932,000	105,388	105,388	105,388	+105,388
FDSL reclassification	---	-795,000	---	---	---	---
Total, Title III, Department of Education	52,416,982	52,843,371	52,843,371	60,695,685	55,979,061	+3,562,079
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	(37,405,681)	(37,832,070)	(37,832,070)	(41,940,384)	(38,723,760)	(+1,318,079)
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	(15,011,301)	(15,011,301)	(15,011,301)	(18,755,301)	(17,255,301)	(+2,244,000)
Total, discretionary FY 2003	49,935,599	50,309,879	50,309,879	58,162,193	53,445,569	+3,509,970

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES						
Armed Forces Retirement Home:						
Operation and maintenance	61,628	61,628	61,628	61,628	62,244	+616
Capital program	9,812	5,712	5,712	5,712	5,769	-4,043
Total, AFSH	71,440	67,340	67,340	67,340	68,013	-3,427
Corporation for National and Community Service:						
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs, operating expenses	328,895	396,063	350,331	351,063	356,205	+27,310
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:						
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2005	380,000	---	380,000	395,000	390,000	+10,000
Digitalization	25,000	25,000	25,000	48,744	48,744	+23,744
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	39,982	40,718	40,718	40,718	41,425	+1,443
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	6,939	7,127	7,127	7,127	7,178	+239
Institute of Museum and Library Services	224,501	210,000	210,000	203,000	245,485	+20,984
Medicare payment advisory commission (trust funds)	8,250	8,500	8,250	8,250	8,585	+335
National Commission on Libraries & Information Science	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	1,010	+10
National Council on Disability	2,830	2,830	2,830	2,830	2,858	+28
National Education Goals Panel	400	---	---	---	---	-400
National Labor Relations Board	226,618	233,223	226,618	238,223	238,982	+12,364
National Mediation Board	10,635	11,203	11,203	11,203	11,315	+680
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	8,964	9,577	9,577	9,577	9,673	+709
Railroad Retirement Board:						
Dual benefits payments account	137,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	-13,000
Federal payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts	150	150	150	150	150	---
Limitation on trust fund transfer:						
Administrative expenses	97,700	97,720	100,000	97,720	100,000	+2,300
Office of Inspector General	6,261	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,363	+102
Total	241,111	228,170	230,450	228,170	230,513	-10,598
Social Security Administration						
Payments to social security trust funds	434,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	-414,000
Special benefits for disabled coal miners:						
Direct appropriation	446,840	408,177	408,177	408,177	408,177	-38,663
Appropriation available from prior year advance	-114,000	-108,000	-108,000	-108,000	-108,000	+6,000
Total, fiscal year 2003 appropriation	332,840	300,177	300,177	300,177	300,177	-32,663
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2004	108,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	-11,000
Total, special benefits for disabled coal miners	440,840	397,177	397,177	397,177	397,177	-43,663

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Supplemental security income program:						
Mandatory	29,120,412	31,871,392	31,871,392	31,879,392	31,879,392	+2,758,980
Discretionary	2,627,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	+198,000
Subtotal	31,747,412	34,696,392	34,696,392	34,704,392	34,704,392	+2,956,980
Appropriation available from prior year advance	-10,470,000	-10,790,000	-10,790,000	-10,790,000	-10,790,000	-320,000
Total, fiscal year 2003 appropriation	21,277,412	23,906,392	23,906,392	23,914,392	23,914,392	+2,636,980
Additional CDR funding	200,000	---	---	---	---	-200,000
User fee activities	100,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	+11,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2003	10,790,000	11,080,000	11,080,000	11,080,000	11,080,000	+290,000
Total, supplemental security income program	32,367,412	35,097,392	35,097,392	35,105,392	35,105,392	+2,737,980
Limitation on administrative expenses: Trust funds	7,575,500	7,936,000	7,936,000	7,936,000	7,936,000	+360,500
Office of Inspector General	19,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	+2,000
Trust funds	56,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	+6,000
Total	75,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	+8,000
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	-2,927,000	-2,936,000	-2,936,000	-2,936,000	-2,936,000	-9,000
Total, Social Security Administration	37,966,152	40,597,969	40,597,969	40,605,969	40,605,969	+2,639,817
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	(27,068,152)	(29,420,969)	(29,420,969)	(29,428,969)	(29,428,969)	(+2,360,817)
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	(10,898,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(+279,000)
United States Institute of Peace: Operating expenses	15,104	16,200	15,104	16,200	16,362	+1,258
Total, Title IV, Related agencies	39,557,821	41,853,920	42,183,517	42,234,414	42,282,317	+2,724,496
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	(28,279,821)	(30,676,920)	(30,626,517)	(30,662,414)	(30,715,317)	(+2,435,496)
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	(10,898,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(11,177,000)	(+279,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2005	(380,000)	---	(380,000)	(395,000)	(390,000)	(+10,000)
Total, discretionary FY 2003	9,242,019	9,274,801	9,604,398	9,647,295	9,695,198	+453,179
Grand total	411,822,681	426,798,568	427,307,339	436,794,630	432,031,156	+20,208,475
Appropriations, fiscal year 2003	(321,121,884)	(330,544,364)	(330,628,236)	(336,337,631)	(333,059,853)	(+11,937,969)
Emergency appropriations	(300,000)	---	---	---	---	(-300,000)
Rescission	(-21,000)	---	---	---	---	(+21,000)
Total, fiscal year 2003	(321,400,884)	(330,544,364)	(330,628,236)	(336,337,631)	(333,059,853)	(+11,658,969)
Advance appropriations, FY 2004	(79,228,238)	(84,758,287)	(84,758,287)	(88,502,287)	(87,002,287)	(+7,774,049)
Advance appropriations, FY 2005	(380,000)	---	(380,000)	(395,000)	(390,000)	(+10,000)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
SENATE						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
Gratuities, deceased Members	---	---	---	150	150	+150
Expense allowances:						
Vice President	10	10	---	20	20	+10
President Pro Tempore of the Senate	10	10	---	20	20	+10
Majority Leader of the Senate	10	10	---	20	20	+10
Minority Leader of the Senate	10	10	---	20	20	+10
Majority Whip of the Senate	5	5	---	10	10	+5
Minority Whip of the Senate	5	5	---	10	10	+5
President Pro Tempore Emeritus of the Senate	---	---	---	8	8	+8
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee	3	3	---	5	5	+2
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee	3	3	---	5	5	+2
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee	3	3	---	5	5	+2
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee	3	3	---	5	5	+2
Subtotal, expense allowances	62	62	---	128	128	+66
Representation allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders	30	30	---	30	30	---
Total, Expense allowances and representation	92	92	---	158	158	+66
Salaries, Officers and Employees						
Office of the Vice President	1,867	1,949	---	1,949	1,949	+82
Office of the President Pro Tempore	473	518	---	518	518	+45
Office of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus	---	---	---	150	150	+150
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	2,868	3,094	---	3,094	3,094	+226
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	1,912	2,042	---	2,042	2,042	+130
Committee on Appropriations	9,875	11,266	---	11,266	11,266	+1,391
Conference committees	2,500	2,610	---	2,610	2,610	+110
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority	618	648	---	648	648	+30
Policy Committees	2,550	2,724	---	2,724	2,724	+174
Office of the Chaplain	301	315	---	315	315	+14
Office of the Secretary	15,424	17,079	---	17,079	17,079	+1,655
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	39,082	45,941	---	43,161	43,161	+4,079
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority	1,350	1,410	---	1,410	1,410	+60
Agency contributions and related expenses	25,219	30,075	---	30,075	30,075	+4,856
Total, Salaries, officers and employees	104,039	119,671	---	117,041	117,041	+13,002

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate						
Salaries and expenses	4,306	4,581	---	4,581	4,581	+275
Office of Senate Legal Counsel						
Salaries and expenses	1,109	1,176	---	1,176	1,176	+67
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate: Expenses allowances	12	12	---	12	12	---
Contingent Expenses of the Senate						
Inquiries and investigations	107,264	109,450	---	109,450	109,450	+2,186
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control	520	520	---	520	520	---
Secretary of the Senate	8,571	7,077	---	7,077	7,077	-1,494
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	95,904	117,133	---	114,423	114,423	+18,519
Emergency supplemental	34,500	---	---	---	---	-34,500
Miscellaneous items	14,274	19,409	---	18,355	18,355	+4,081
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	270,494	303,879	---	294,545	294,545	+24,051
Official Mail Costs						
Expenses	300	300	---	300	300	---
Total, Contingent expenses of the Senate	531,827	557,768	---	544,670	544,670	+12,843
Total, Senate	641,385	683,300	---	667,788	667,788	+26,403
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
Gratuities, deceased Members	145	---	---	---	---	-145
Salaries and Expenses						
House Leadership Offices						
Office of the Speaker	1,866	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	+113
Office of the Majority Floor Leader	1,830	1,899	1,899	1,899	1,899	+69
Office of the Minority Floor Leader	2,224	2,309	2,309	2,309	2,309	+85
Office of the Majority Whip	1,562	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	+62
Office of the Minority Whip	1,168	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	+46
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities	431	446	446	446	446	+15

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Republican Steering Committee	806	834	834	834	834	+28
Republican Conference	1,342	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397	+55
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee	1,435	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	+55
Democratic Caucus	713	741	741	741	741	+28
Nine minority employees	1,293	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	+44
Training and Program Development:						
Majority	290	290	290	290	290	---
Minority	290	290	290	290	290	---
Cloakroom Personnel:						
Majority	330	340	340	340	340	+10
Minority	330	340	340	340	340	+10
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices	15,910	16,530	16,530	16,530	16,530	+620
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail						
Expenses	479,472	483,536	476,536	476,536	476,536	-2,936
Committee Employees						
Standing Committees, Special and Select (except Appropriations)	104,514	108,741	108,741	103,421	103,421	-1,093
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	1,600	---	---	---	---	-1,600
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations)	23,002	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200	+1,198
Subtotal, Committee employees	129,116	132,941	132,941	127,621	127,621	-1,495
Salaries, Officers and Employees						
Office of the Clerk	15,408	17,530	20,032	20,032	20,032	+4,624
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	4,139	4,732	5,097	5,097	5,097	+958
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	67,495	99,863	104,363	104,363	105,363	+37,868
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)	41,712	---	---	---	---	-41,712
Office of Inspector General	3,756	3,947	3,947	3,947	3,947	+191
Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Operations	---	2,603	6,000	6,000	6,000	+6,000
Office of General Counsel	894	894	894	894	894	---
Office of the Chaplain	144	149	149	149	149	+5
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,344	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	+120
Office of the Parliamentarian	(1,168)	(1,279)	(1,279)	(1,279)	(1,279)	(+111)
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives	(176)	(185)	(185)	(185)	(185)	(+9)
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House	2,107	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	+61
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House	5,456	5,852	5,852	5,852	5,852	+396

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Corrections Calendar Office	883	915	915	915	915	+32
Other authorized employees	140	146	146	146	146	+6
Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending Physician	(140)	(146)	(146)	(146)	(146)	(+6)
Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees	143,478	140,263	151,027	151,027	152,027	+8,549
Allowances and Expenses						
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims	3,379	3,384	3,384	3,384	3,384	+5
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House	410	410	410	410	410	---
Government contributions	152,957	171,888	178,888	178,888	178,888	+25,931
Miscellaneous items	690	690	690	690	690	---
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses	157,436	176,372	183,372	183,372	183,372	+25,936
Undistributed reduction	-4,050	---	---	---	---	+4,050
Total, Salaries and expenses	921,362	949,642	960,406	955,086	956,086	+34,724
Total, House of Representatives	921,507	949,642	960,406	955,086	956,086	+34,579
JOINT ITEMS						
Joint Economic Committee	3,424	3,658	3,658	3,658	3,658	+234
Joint Committee on Taxation	6,733	7,323	7,323	7,323	7,643	+910
Office of the Attending Physician						
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances	1,865	1,947	3,000	3,000	3,000	+1,135
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	2,512	3,035	3,035	3,035	3,035	+523
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)	350	---	---	---	---	-350
Total, Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	2,862	3,035	3,035	3,035	3,035	+173
Statements of Appropriations	30	30	30	30	30	---
Total, Joint items	14,914	15,993	17,046	17,046	17,366	+2,452

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CAPITOL POLICE						
Salaries:						
Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives..	55,239	---	---	---	---	-55,239
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.....	57,805	---	---	---	---	-57,805
Capitol Police salaries.....	---	184,526	175,675	175,675	175,675	+175,675
Subtotal, salaries.....	113,044	184,526	175,675	175,675	175,675	+62,631
General expenses.....	13,146	28,100	43,000	28,100	28,100	+14,954
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....	31,000	---	---	---	---	-31,000
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206).....	16,100	---	---	---	---	-16,100
Subtotal, General expenses.....	60,246	28,100	43,000	28,100	28,100	-32,146
Total, Capitol Police.....	173,290	212,626	218,675	203,775	203,775	+30,485
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,059	2,224	2,059	2,059	2,059	---
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	30,780	32,390	32,390	32,101	32,101	+1,321
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
Capitol Buildings and Grounds						
General administration.....	51,371	64,151	61,927	59,343	59,343	+7,972
Capitol building.....	15,194	46,789	32,062	32,094	32,094	+16,900
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....	106,304	---	---	---	---	-106,304
Capitol grounds.....	6,009	7,711	8,125	8,356	8,356	+2,347
Senate office buildings.....	42,126	55,103	---	64,871	64,871	+22,745
House office buildings.....	54,006	46,650	58,460	61,960	60,960	+6,954
Capitol Power Plant.....	56,983	148,003	111,573	106,686	106,686	+49,703
Offsetting collections.....	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	---
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	52,583	143,603	107,173	102,286	102,286	+49,703
Library buildings and grounds.....	21,753	40,284	35,319	37,521	37,521	+15,768
Capitol police buildings and grounds.....	---	---	37,500	23,900	23,900	+23,900
Botanic gardens.....	5,646	5,661	5,936	6,103	6,103	+457
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	354,992	409,952	346,502	396,434	395,434	+40,442

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY						
Grant - By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Salaries and expenses	306,692	357,121	358,797	358,474	358,474	+51,782
Authority to spend receipts	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	---
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)	29,615	---	---	---	---	-29,615
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	329,457	350,271	351,947	351,624	351,624	+22,167
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses	40,896	44,321	44,876	39,226	39,226	-1,670
Authority to spend receipts	-27,864	-29,527	-31,102	-29,512	-29,512	-1,648
Subtotal, Copyright Office	13,032	14,794	13,774	9,714	9,714	-3,318
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	7,500	---	---	---	---	-7,500
Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses	81,454	87,646	86,241	86,952	86,952	+5,498
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, salaries and expenses	49,788	51,020	56,522	50,963	50,963	+1,175
Furniture and furnishings	7,932	8,003	---	---	---	-7,932
Total, Library of Congress	489,163	511,734	508,484	499,253	499,253	+10,090
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
Capitol Visitors Center						
Capitol Visitors Center	70,000	---	---	---	---	-70,000
Congressional Cemetery						
Congressional Cemetery	1,250	---	---	---	---	-1,250
Total, Architect of the Capitol	71,250	---	---	---	---	-71,250
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE						
Congressional printing and binding	81,000	90,143	90,143	90,143	90,143	+9,143

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Office of Superintendent of Documents						
Salaries and expenses	29,639	32,302	29,661	29,661	29,661	+22
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund						
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)	4,000	---	---	---	---	-4,000
Total, Government Printing Office	114,639	122,445	119,804	119,804	119,804	+5,165
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses	424,345	457,802	456,534	454,134	454,134	+29,789
Offsetting collections	-2,501	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-499
By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)	7,600	---	---	---	---	-7,600
Total, General Accounting Office	429,444	454,802	453,534	451,134	451,134	+21,690
OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER						
Payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund	8,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	+5,000
TITLE II - GENERAL PROVISIONS						
John Stennis Center	---	---	---	300	300	+300
Congressional Award Act	---	---	---	250	250	+250
United States-China Security Review Commission	---	---	---	1,800	---	---
Grand total	3,252,423	3,405,108	2,671,900	3,359,830	3,358,350	+105,927

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Salaries and expenses	67,778	92,460	82,474	83,069	89,447	+21,669
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(1,929)	---	---	(2,201)	(2,211)	(+282)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(619)	---	---	(799)	(809)	(+190)
Immediate office of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary	---	(4,410)	(4,355)	---	---	---
Office of the General Counsel	(13,355)	(15,657)	(14,950)	(15,507)	(15,657)	(+2,302)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	(3,058)	---	---	---	---	(-3,058)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs	(7,421)	---	---	---	---	(-7,421)
Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation Policy	---	(12,452)	(12,024)	(11,123)	(12,452)	(+12,452)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	(7,728)	(8,375)	(7,415)	(8,375)	(8,375)	(+647)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	(2,282)	(2,453)	(2,453)	(2,282)	(2,453)	(+171)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	(19,250)	(29,285)	(27,686)	(26,070)	(29,071)	(+9,821)
Office of Public Affairs	(1,723)	(1,926)	(1,926)	(1,920)	(1,926)	(+203)
Executive Secretariat	(1,204)	---	---	(1,390)	(1,391)	(+187)
Board of Contract Appeals	(507)	(611)	(611)	(611)	(611)	(+104)
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	(1,240)	(1,304)	(1,304)	(1,304)	(1,304)	(+64)
Office of Intelligence and Security	(1,321)	---	---	---	---	(-1,321)
Office of the Chief Information Officer	(6,141)	(15,987)	(9,750)	(11,487)	(13,187)	(+7,046)
Subtotal	(67,778)	(92,460)	(82,474)	(83,069)	(89,447)	(+21,669)
Office of civil rights	8,500	8,700	8,500	8,700	8,700	+200
Transportation security administration	1,250,000	---	---	---	---	-1,250,000
Offsetting collections	-1,250,000	---	---	---	---	+1,250,000
Transportation planning, research, and development	11,993	10,700	11,157	21,000	21,000	+9,007
Transportation Administrative Service Center	(125,323)	---	(131,766)	(131,779)	(131,766)	(+6,443)
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206)	(2,800)	---	---	---	---	(-2,800)
Subtotal, TASC	(128,123)	---	(131,766)	(131,779)	(131,766)	(+3,643)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Minority business resource center program	900	900	900	900	900	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)	(18,367)	---
Minority business outreach	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
New headquarters building	---	25,000	25,000	---	---	---
Payments to air carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	13,000	---	50,000	65,000	52,100	+39,100
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000
Total, Office of the Secretary	1,405,171	140,760	181,031	181,669	175,147	-1,230,024
Offsetting collections	-1,250,000	---	---	---	---	+1,250,000
Net total	155,171	140,760	181,031	181,669	175,147	+19,976
Transportation Security Administration						
Salaries and expenses	---	5,346,000	5,146,000	5,346,000	5,180,000	+5,180,000
Aviation Security	---	---	(4,355,726)	---	(4,516,300)	(+4,516,300)
Maritime and Land Security	---	---	(206,864)	---	(244,800)	(+244,800)
Research and Development	---	---	(129,519)	---	(110,200)	(+110,200)
Support Services	---	---	(453,891)	---	---	---
Administration	---	---	---	---	(308,700)	(+308,700)
Subtotal	---	---	(5,146,000)	---	(5,180,000)	(+5,180,000)
Facilities and equipment (reimbursement)	---	-124,000	-176,691	-55,000	-144,000	-144,000
Offsetting collections	---	-2,650,000	-2,650,000	-2,650,000	-2,650,000	-2,650,000
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	94,800	---	---	---	---	-94,800
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	3,370,000	---	---	---	---	-3,370,000
Total, Transportation Security Administration	3,464,800	2,572,000	2,319,309	2,641,000	2,386,000	-1,078,800
Coast Guard						
Operating expenses	2,942,000	3,978,456	3,005,456	3,978,456	3,982,122	+1,040,122
Defense function	440,000	340,000	1,300,000	340,000	340,000	-100,000
Offset for new user fees	---	-165,000	---	---	---	---
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	209,150	---	---	---	---	-209,150
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	189,000	---	---	---	---	-189,000
Subtotal, OE	3,780,150	4,153,456	4,305,456	4,318,456	4,322,122	+541,972

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	636,354	725,000	725,000	752,000	742,100	+105,746
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	66,000	---	---	---	---	-66,000
AC&I rescission	---	---	---	---	-17,000	-17,000
Vessels	(115,740)	(13,600)	(11,715)	(25,600)	(25,600)	(-90,140)
Aircraft	(9,500)	---	(2,700)	---	(4,000)	(-5,500)
Other equipment	(107,022)	(117,700)	(114,200)	(132,700)	(121,300)	(+14,278)
Shore facilities & aids to navigation facilities	(85,271)	(28,700)	(31,385)	(48,700)	(50,200)	(-35,071)
Personnel and related support	(64,631)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(63,000)	(-1,631)
Integrated Deepwater Systems	(320,190)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(480,000)	(478,000)	(+157,810)
Subtotal, A C & I	(702,354)	(725,000)	(725,000)	(752,000)	(742,100)	(+39,746)
Environmental compliance and restoration	16,927	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	+73
Alteration of bridges	15,466	---	17,000	14,000	17,200	+1,734
Retired pay	876,346	889,000	889,000	889,000	889,000	+12,654
Reserve training	83,194	86,522	86,522	86,522	86,495	+3,301
Research, development, test, and evaluation	20,222	22,000	21,000	22,000	22,000	+1,778
Total, Coast Guard	5,494,659	6,057,978	6,060,978	6,098,978	6,095,917	+601,258
Rescissions	---	---	---	---	-17,000	-17,000
Offset for new user fees	---	-165,000	---	---	---	---
Net total, CG	5,494,659	5,892,978	6,060,978	6,098,978	6,078,917	+584,258
Federal Aviation Administration						
Operations	6,886,000	7,077,203	7,060,203	7,047,203	7,069,019	+183,019
Air traffic services	(5,452,871)	---	---	(5,662,037)	---	(-5,452,871)
Aviation regulation and certification	(768,769)	---	---	(839,467)	---	(-768,769)
Civil aviation security	(150,154)	---	---	---	---	(-150,154)
Research and acquisition	(195,799)	---	---	(207,600)	---	(-195,799)
Commercial space transportation	(12,456)	---	---	(12,325)	---	(-12,456)
Financial services	(50,284)	---	---	(48,782)	---	(-50,284)
Human resources	(69,516)	---	---	(80,260)	---	(-69,516)
Regional coordination	(85,943)	---	---	(82,192)	---	(-85,943)
Staff offices	(109,208)	---	---	(84,890)	---	(-109,208)
Information services	---	---	---	(29,650)	---	---
Undistributed	(-9,000)	---	---	---	---	(+9,000)
Subtotal, Operations	(6,886,000)	---	---	(7,047,203)	---	(-6,886,000)
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	200,000	---	---	---	---	-200,000
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (Transfer authority)	(33,000)	---	---	---	---	(-33,000)
Subtotal, Operations (incl supplemental)	7,119,000	7,077,203	7,060,203	7,047,203	7,069,019	-49,981

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Facilities & equipment (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)..	2,914,000	2,981,022	2,981,022	2,981,022	2,981,022	+67,022
Rescission (Airport and Airway Trust Fund).....	-15,000	---	---	---	-20,000	-5,000
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117).....	108,500	---	---	---	---	-108,500
Subtotal, F&E (incl supplemental).....	3,007,500	2,981,022	2,981,022	2,981,022	2,961,022	-46,478
Research, engineering, and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund).....	195,000	124,000	138,000	124,000	148,450	-46,550
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117).....	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000
Subtotal, RE&D.....	245,000	124,000	138,000	124,000	148,450	-96,550
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(1,800,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)	(+1,300,000)
(Limitation on obligations).....	(3,300,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(+100,000)
(Small community air service pilot program)....	(20,000)	---	---	(20,000)	(20,000)	---
Rescission of contract authority.....	-301,720	---	---	---	---	+301,720
Essential air service (by transfer).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117).....	175,000	---	---	---	---	-175,000
Subtotal, Grants-in-aid.....	(3,173,280)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(+226,720)
Small community air service development.....	---	---	20,000	---	---	---
Total, Federal Aviation Administration.....	10,528,500	10,182,225	10,199,225	10,152,225	10,198,491	-330,009
(Limitations on obligations).....	(3,300,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,400,000)	(+100,000)
Total budgetary resources.....	(13,828,500)	(13,582,225)	(13,599,225)	(13,552,225)	(13,598,491)	(-230,009)
Rescissions.....	-15,000	---	---	---	-20,000	-5,000
Rescissions of contract authority.....	-301,720	---	---	---	---	+301,720
Net total, FAA.....	(13,511,780)	(13,582,225)	(13,599,225)	(13,552,225)	(13,578,491)	(+66,711)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Federal Highway Administration						
Limitation on administrative expenses	(311,000)	(317,732)	(370,042)	(317,732)	(316,126)	(+5,126)
(Border enforcement program)	---	---	---	(106,967)	(106,967)	(+106,967)
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(27,280,000)	(27,573,787)	(32,022,143)	(31,800,000)	(31,800,000)	(+4,520,000)
Revenue aligned budget authority (RABA)	(4,543,000)	(-4,369,000)	(-4,369,000)	---	---	(-4,543,000)
RABA transfer to FMCSA	(-23,896)	---	---	---	---	(+23,896)
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(31,799,104)	(23,204,787)	(27,653,143)	(31,800,000)	(31,800,000)	(+896)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(-72,541)
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(30,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(32,000,000)	(32,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (Rescission of contract authority)	-320,000	---	---	---	---	+320,000
Miscellaneous appropriations (rescission)	---	---	-5,609	---	-5,609	-5,609
Miscellaneous (rescission of contract authority)	---	---	---	---	-250,000	-250,000
Appalachian development highway system	200,000	---	100,000	200,000	188,000	-12,000
State infrastructure banks (rescission)	-5,750	---	---	---	---	+5,750
Value pricing project (rescission)(Highway Trust Fund) (Sec. 364)	-9,231	---	---	---	-8,000	+1,231
TIFIA (rescission) (Highway Trust Fund)	-43,742	---	---	---	---	+43,742
Miscellaneous appropriations (Highway Trust Fund) (emergency supplemental) (PL 107-117)	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
Emergency Relief (Highway Trust Fund)	---	---	55,000	---	---	---
Emergency relief program (emergency sup)(PL 107-117)	75,000	---	---	---	---	-75,000
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	167,000	---	---	---	---	-167,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration	542,000	---	155,000	200,000	188,000	-354,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(31,799,104)	(23,204,787)	(27,653,143)	(31,800,000)	(31,800,000)	(+896)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(-72,541)
Total budgetary resources	(33,306,412)	(24,097,554)	(28,700,910)	(32,892,767)	(32,880,767)	(-425,645)
Rescissions	-58,723	---	-5,609	---	-13,609	+45,114
Rescissions of contract authority	-320,000	---	---	---	-250,000	+70,000
Net total, FHWA	(32,927,689)	(24,097,554)	(28,695,301)	(32,892,767)	(32,617,158)	(-310,531)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration						
Motor carrier safety (limitation on administrative expenses) (limitation on obligations)	(110,000)	(117,464)	(92,857)	(117,464)	(117,464)	(+7,464)
Rescission	-6,665	---	---	---	---	+6,665
Additional admin/safety/research program funds	---	---	24,587	---	---	---
National motor carrier safety program (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(205,896)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(-15,896)
(Limitation on obligations)	(182,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(+8,000)
RABA transfer from FHWA:						
Border-State grants	(18,000)	---	---	---	---	(-18,000)
State commercial driver's license	(5,896)	---	---	---	---	(-5,896)
Subtotal, RABA	(23,896)	---	---	---	---	(-23,896)
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(205,896)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(-15,896)
Border enforcement program (Highway Trust Fund)	25,866	59,967	59,967	---	---	-25,866
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	19,300	---	---	---	---	-19,300
Total, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin	45,166	59,967	84,554	---	---	-45,166
(Limitations on obligations)	(315,896)	(307,464)	(282,857)	(307,464)	(307,464)	(-8,432)
Total budgetary resources	(361,062)	(367,431)	(367,411)	(307,464)	(307,464)	(-53,598)
Rescissions	-6,665	---	---	---	---	+6,665
Net total, FMCSA	(354,397)	(367,431)	(367,411)	(307,464)	(307,464)	(-46,933)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration						
Operations and research	127,780	126,445	131,433	141,000	138,288	+10,508
Operations and research (Highway trust fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	---
(Limitation on obligations)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	---
Rescission of contract authority	-1,516	---	---	---	---	+1,516
National Driver Register (Highway trust fund)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	---
Subtotal, Operations and research	(200,264)	(200,445)	(205,433)	(215,000)	(212,288)	(+12,024)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(223,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(+2,000)
(Limitation on obligations):						
Highway safety programs (Sec. 402)	(160,000)	(165,000)	(165,000)	(165,000)	(165,000)	(+5,000)
Occupant protection incentive grants (Sec. 405)	(15,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+5,000)
Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures grants (Sec. 410)	(38,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+2,000)
State highway safety data grants (Sec. 411)	(10,000)	---	---	---	---	(-10,000)
Subtotal, limitation on obligations	(223,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(+2,000)
Total, National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	129,780	128,445	133,433	143,000	140,288	+10,508
(Limitations on obligations)	(295,000)	(297,000)	(297,000)	(297,000)	(297,000)	(+2,000)
Total budgetary resources	(424,780)	(425,445)	(430,433)	(440,000)	(437,288)	(+12,508)
Rescissions of contract authority	-1,516	---	---	---	---	+1,516
Net total, NHTSA	(423,264)	(425,445)	(430,433)	(440,000)	(437,288)	(+14,024)
Federal Railroad Administration						
Safety and operations	110,857	118,264	117,363	118,264	117,363	+6,506
Offset for new user fees	---	-45,000	---	---	---	---
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	6,000	---	---	---	---	-6,000
Railroad research and development	29,000	28,325	27,325	29,325	29,325	+325
Offset for new user fees	---	-14,000	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment project (advance appropriations, FY 2001, FY 2002, FY 2003) 1/	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	---
Next generation high-speed rail	32,300	23,200	30,450	30,000	30,450	-1,850
Alaska Railroad rehabilitation	20,000	---	---	25,000	22,000	+2,000
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	521,476	521,476	762,476	1,200,000	1,050,000	+528,524
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	205,000	---	---	---	---	-205,000
Subtotal, Amtrak	826,476	521,476	762,476	1,200,000	1,050,000	+223,524
Total, Federal Railroad Administration	1,044,633	711,265	957,614	1,422,589	1,269,138	+224,505
Offset for new user fees	---	-59,000	---	---	---	---
Net total, FRA	1,044,633	652,265	957,614	1,422,589	1,269,138	+224,505

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Federal Transit Administration						
Administrative expenses	13,400	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	+1,200
Administrative expenses (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(53,600)	(58,400)	(58,400)	(58,400)	(58,400)	(+4,800)
Subtotal, Administrative expenses	(67,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)	(+6,000)
Formula grants	718,400	767,800	767,800	767,800	767,800	+49,400
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	23,500	---	---	---	---	-23,500
Formula grants (Highway Trust Fund) (limitation on obligations)	(2,873,600)	(3,071,200)	(3,071,200)	(3,071,200)	(3,071,200)	(+197,600)
Subtotal, Formula grants	(3,615,500)	(3,839,000)	(3,839,000)	(3,839,000)	(3,839,000)	(+223,500)
University transportation research	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	---
University transportation research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Acct) (limitation on obligations)	(4,800)	(4,800)	(4,800)	(4,800)	(4,800)	---
Subtotal, University transportation research	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	---
Transit planning and research	23,000	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200	+1,200
Transit planning and research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(93,000)	(97,800)	(97,800)	(97,800)	(97,800)	(+4,800)
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(116,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(+6,000)
Rural transportation assistance	(5,250)	(5,250)	(5,250)	(5,250)	(5,250)	---
National transit institute	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	---
Transit cooperative research	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)	---
Metropolitan planning	(55,422)	(60,386)	(60,386)	(60,386)	(60,386)	(+4,964)
State planning	(11,578)	(12,614)	(12,614)	(12,614)	(12,614)	(+1,036)
National planning and research	(31,500)	(31,500)	(31,500)	(31,500)	(31,500)	---
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(116,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(+6,000)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(5,397,800)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(+383,200)
Capital investment grants	568,200	607,200	607,200	607,200	607,200	+39,000
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
2002 Supplemental (PL 107-206) (emergency)	1,800,000	---	---	---	---	-1,800,000
Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(2,272,800)	(2,428,800)	(2,428,800)	(2,428,800)	(2,428,800)	(+156,000)
Subtotal, Capital investment grants	(4,741,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(-1,705,000)
Fixed guideway modernization	(1,136,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(+78,000)
Buses and bus-related facilities	(568,200)	(607,200)	(607,200)	(607,200)	(607,200)	(+39,000)
New starts	(1,136,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(1,214,400)	(+78,000)
Subtotal	(2,841,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(3,036,000)	(+195,000)
Job access and reverse commute grants	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000
(Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(100,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(+20,000)
Subtotal, Job access and reverse commute grants	(125,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+25,000)
Total, Federal Transit Administration	3,272,700	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000	-1,827,700
(Limitations on obligations)	(5,397,800)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(5,781,000)	(+383,200)
Total budgetary resources, FTA	(8,670,500)	(7,226,000)	(7,226,000)	(7,226,000)	(7,226,000)	(-1,444,500)
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation						
Operations and maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	13,345	14,086	15,486	13,345	14,086	+741

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Research and Special Programs Administration						
Research and special programs:						
Hazardous materials safety	21,217	23,079	22,998	23,079	23,301	+2,084
Offset for new user fees	---	-6,000	---	---	---	---
Emergency transportation	1,897	2,058	1,951	2,058	1,951	+54
Research and technology	2,784	2,854	2,846	2,854	2,846	+62
Program and administrative support	11,381	16,387	12,882	15,734	12,882	+1,501
Subtotal, Research and special programs	37,279	38,378	40,677	43,725	40,980	+3,701
Emergency supp (emergency trans) (PL 107-117)	2,500	---	---	---	---	-2,500
Pipeline safety:						
Pipeline Safety Fund	50,386	56,385	51,225	56,385	56,370	+5,984
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	7,864	7,472	7,472	7,472	7,472	-392
Subtotal, Pipeline safety program (incl reserve)	58,250	63,857	58,697	63,857	63,842	+5,592
Emergency preparedness grants:						
Emergency preparedness fund	200	200	200	200	200	---
Limitation on emergency preparedness fund	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	---
Total, Research and Special Programs Admin	98,229	108,435	99,574	107,782	105,022	+6,793
Offset for new user fees	---	(-6,000)	---	---	---	---
Net total	98,229	102,435	99,574	107,782	105,022	+6,793

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses	50,614	57,421	57,421	57,421	57,421	+6,807
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	1,300	---	---	---	---	-1,300
Total, Office of Inspector General	51,914	57,421	57,421	57,421	57,421	+5,507
Surface Transportation Board						
Salaries and expenses	18,457	19,459	19,450	19,459	19,450	+993
Offsetting collections	-950	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-50
Total, Surface Transportation Board	17,507	18,459	18,450	18,459	18,450	+943
Bureau of Transportation Statistics						
Office of airline information (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	---	3,965	---	---	---	---
General Provisions						
Amtrak Reform Council	225	---	---	---	---	-225
Surface transportation projects (Sec. 330)	148,300	---	---	90,600	90,600	-57,700
Excess stabilization resources (rescission) (Sec. 333)	---	---	---	-77,100	-90,000	-90,000
LRFA program (rescission) (Sec. 343)	---	---	---	---	-690	-690
Iowa rail infrastructure rehab project (Sec. 343)	---	---	---	---	690	+690
Misc. highway projects (Highway Trust Fund)(Sec. 344)	---	---	---	---	285,000	+285,000
Aviation ops sustainment-Midway Island (Sec. 371)	---	---	---	3,500	3,500	+3,500
Total, General provisions	148,525	---	---	17,000	289,100	+140,575
Net total, title I, Department of Transportation	24,303,305	21,270,006	21,721,466	22,498,468	22,081,451	-2,221,854
Appropriations	(17,894,879)	(21,270,006)	(21,727,075)	(22,575,568)	(22,472,750)	(+4,577,871)
Emergency	(7,112,050)	---	---	---	---	(-7,112,050)
Offsets for new user fees	(-1,250,000)	(-230,000)	---	---	---	(+1,250,000)
Rescissions	(-80,388)	---	(-5,609)	(-77,100)	(-141,299)	(-60,911)
Rescission of contract authority	(-623,236)	---	---	---	(-250,000)	(+373,236)
(By transfer)	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Transfer authority)	(33,000)	---	---	---	---	(-33,000)
(Limitations on obligations)	(41,107,800)	(32,990,251)	(37,414,000)	(41,585,464)	(41,585,464)	(+477,664)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(-72,541)
Net total budgetary resources	(66,376,413)	(55,153,024)	(60,028,233)	(64,976,699)	(64,559,682)	(-1,816,731)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board						
Salaries and expenses	5,015	5,194	5,194	5,194	5,194	+179
National Transportation Safety Board						
Salaries and expenses	68,000	70,480	71,270	72,500	72,450	+4,450
Emergency supplemental (PL 107-117)	650	---	---	---	---	-650
Total, National Transportation Safety Board	68,650	70,480	71,270	72,500	72,450	+3,800
Total, title II, Related Agencies	73,665	75,674	76,464	77,694	77,644	+3,979
Grand total	24,376,970	21,345,680	21,797,930	22,576,162	22,159,095	-2,217,875
Appropriations	(17,967,894)	(21,345,680)	(21,803,539)	(22,653,262)	(22,550,394)	(+4,582,500)
Emergency	(7,112,700)	---	---	---	---	(-7,112,700)
Offset for new user fees	(-1,250,000)	(-230,000)	---	---	---	(+1,250,000)
Rescissions	(-80,388)	---	(-5,609)	(-77,100)	(-141,299)	(-60,911)
Rescission of contract authority	(-623,236)	---	---	---	(-250,000)	(+373,236)
(By transfer)	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Transfer authority)	(33,000)	---	---	---	---	(-33,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(41,107,800)	(32,990,251)	(37,414,000)	(41,585,464)	(41,585,464)	(+477,664)
(Exempt obligations)	(965,308)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(892,767)	(-72,541)
Net total budgetary resources	(66,450,078)	(55,228,698)	(60,104,697)	(65,054,393)	(64,637,326)	(-1,812,752)

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices	177,142	191,914	187,241	191,887	189,201	+12,059
Department-wide systems and capital investments programs	68,828	68,828	68,828	68,828	65,628	-3,200
Office of Inspector General	35,424	35,428	35,424	35,424	35,736	+312
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	123,746	123,962	123,962	123,962	125,011	+1,265
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	2,032	---	---	---	---	-2,032
Subtotal	125,778	123,962	123,962	123,962	125,011	-767
Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account	---	6,041	6,041	6,041	6,041	+6,041
Treasury Building and Annex Repair and Restoration	28,932	32,932	32,932	30,932	28,932	---
Expanded Access to Financial Services	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	---
Counterterrorism Fund	40,000	40,000	33,000	20,000	10,000	-30,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	45,837	50,517	51,444	50,517	51,752	+5,915
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	1,700	---	---	---	---	-1,700
Subtotal	47,537	50,517	51,444	50,517	51,752	+4,215
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:						
Salaries and Expenses	105,680	122,393	152,951	126,660	134,986	+29,306
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	23,000	---	---	---	---	-23,000
Subtotal	128,680	122,393	152,951	126,660	134,986	+6,306
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Expenses	33,434	23,329	31,800	32,029	36,000	+2,566
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	8,500	---	---	---	---	-8,500
Subtotal	41,934	23,329	31,800	32,029	36,000	-5,934
Total	170,614	145,722	184,751	158,689	170,986	+372
Interagency Law Enforcement:						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	107,576	107,576	110,594	107,576	107,576	---
Financial Management Service	212,850	220,712	220,664	220,664	222,078	+9,228
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206) (rescission)	-14,000	---	---	---	---	+14,000
Subtotal	198,850	220,712	220,664	220,664	222,078	+23,228

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	810,316	870,775	878,034	875,430	873,430	+63,114
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	31,431	---	---	---	---	-31,431
Subtotal	841,747	870,775	878,034	875,430	873,430	+31,683
GREAT grants	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	---
Total	854,747	883,775	891,034	888,430	886,430	+31,683
United States Customs Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	2,079,357	2,391,952	2,496,865	2,501,488	2,527,155	+447,798
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	392,603	---	---	---	---	-392,603
Subtotal	2,471,960	2,391,952	2,496,865	2,501,488	2,527,155	+55,195
Users fees, conveyance/passenger/other	---	-167,000	---	---	---	---
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs	177,860	170,829	190,000	177,829	181,829	+3,969
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	6,700	---	---	---	---	-6,700
Subtotal	184,560	170,829	190,000	177,829	181,829	-2,731
Automation modernization:						
Automated Commercial System	122,432	122,432	122,432	122,432	122,432	---
International Trade Data System	5,400	---	---	---	---	-5,400
Automated Commercial Environment	300,000	312,900	316,900	312,900	312,900	+12,900
Subtotal	427,832	435,332	439,332	435,332	435,332	+7,500
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
Offsetting receipts	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---
Total	3,087,352	2,834,113	3,129,197	3,117,649	3,147,316	+59,964
Bureau of the Public Debt	186,953	191,119	168,673	191,073	190,068	+3,115
Payment of government losses in shipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Internal Revenue Service:						
Processing, Assistance, and Management	3,797,890	3,958,337	3,955,077	3,955,777	3,955,777	+157,887
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	12,990	---	---	---	---	-12,990
Subtotal	3,810,880	3,958,337	3,955,077	3,955,777	3,955,777	+144,897

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Tax Law Enforcement	3,538,347	3,729,072	3,729,072	3,729,072	3,729,072	+190,725
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	4,544	---	---	---	---	-4,544
Subtotal	3,542,891	3,729,072	3,729,072	3,729,072	3,729,072	+186,181
Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000	---
Information Systems	1,563,249	1,632,444	1,632,444	1,632,444	1,632,444	+69,195
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	15,991	---	---	---	---	-15,991
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206) (rescission)	-10,000	---	---	---	---	+10,000
Subtotal	1,569,240	1,632,444	1,632,444	1,632,444	1,632,444	+63,204
Business systems modernization	391,593	380,000	436,000	436,000	366,000	-25,593
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	14,000	---	---	---	---	-14,000
Subtotal	405,593	380,000	436,000	436,000	366,000	-39,593
Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration	---	70,000	---	---	70,000	+70,000
Total (net)	9,474,604	9,915,853	9,898,593	9,899,293	9,899,293	+424,689
United States Secret Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	920,615	1,010,435	1,017,892	1,010,817	1,029,150	+108,535
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	104,769	---	---	---	---	-104,769
Subtotal	1,025,384	1,010,435	1,017,892	1,010,817	1,029,150	+3,766
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Expenses	3,457	3,519	3,519	3,519	3,519	+62
Total	1,028,841	1,013,954	1,021,411	1,014,336	1,032,669	+3,828
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	15,636,178	15,865,446	16,168,789	16,128,301	16,171,717	+535,539
Appropriations	15,055,918	15,865,446	16,168,789	16,128,301	16,171,717	+1,115,799
Emergency funding	604,260	---	---	---	---	-604,260
Rescissions	-24,000	---	---	---	---	+24,000

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE						
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	---
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	500,000	---	---	---	---	-500,000
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	87,000	---	---	---	---	-87,000
Subtotal	616,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	-587,000
Advance appropriation, FY 2002/2003	67,093	47,619	47,619	47,619	47,619	-19,474
Advance appropriation, FY 2004	---	31,014	31,014	31,014	31,014	+31,014
Total, title II, Postal Service:						
Fiscal year 2002/2003	683,093	76,619	76,619	76,619	76,619	-606,474
Fiscal year 2004	---	31,014	31,014	31,014	31,014	+31,014
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:						
Compensation of the President	450	450	450	450	450	---
Salaries and Expenses	54,651	84,595	50,715	59,735	50,715	-3,936
Office of Homeland Security	---	---	24,061	24,844	19,398	+19,398
Executive Residence at the White House:						
Operating Expenses	11,695	12,228	12,228	12,228	12,228	+533
White House Repair and Restoration	8,625	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	-7,425
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:						
Salaries and Expenses	3,925	4,066	3,160	4,066	4,066	+141
Operating expenses	318	324	324	324	324	+6
Council of Economic Advisers	4,211	4,405	3,763	4,405	3,763	-448
Office of Policy Development	4,142	4,221	3,251	4,221	3,251	-891
National Security Council	7,494	9,525	7,803	9,525	7,821	+327
Office of Administration	46,955	70,128	92,681	70,128	91,505	+44,550
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	50,040	---	---	---	---	-50,040
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	3,800	---	---	---	---	-3,800
Subtotal	100,795	70,128	92,681	70,128	91,505	-9,290
Office of Management and Budget	70,752	70,752	61,492	70,752	62,394	-8,358
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206) (rescission)	-100	---	---	---	---	+100
Subtotal	70,652	70,752	61,492	70,752	62,394	-8,258
Electronic Government (E-Gov) Fund	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Election Administration Reform	---	---	200,000	---	---	---

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Office of National Drug Control Policy:						
Salaries and expenses	25,263	25,458	24,458	26,456	26,456	+1,193
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	42,300	40,000	55,800	40,000	48,000	+5,700
Subtotal	67,563	65,458	80,258	66,456	74,456	+6,893
Federal Drug Control Programs:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	226,350	206,350	246,350	226,350	226,350	---
Special Forfeiture Fund	239,400	251,300	240,800	172,700	223,200	-16,200
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	801,271	786,002	1,034,536	728,384	782,121	-19,150
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	4,629	4,629	4,629	4,629	4,658	+29
Federal Election Commission	43,689	45,244	49,426	45,244	49,866	+6,177
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	750	---	---	---	---	-750
Subtotal	44,439	45,244	49,426	45,244	49,866	+5,427
Federal Labor Relations Authority	26,524	28,684	28,677	28,677	28,950	+2,426
General Services Administration:						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
Appropriations	284,400	276,400	325,711	363,299	375,711	+91,311
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	126,512	---	---	---	---	-126,512
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	21,800	---	---	---	---	-21,800
Subtotal	432,712	276,400	325,711	363,299	375,711	-57,001
Limitations on availability of revenue:						
Construction and acquisition of facilities	(662,680)	(556,574)	(646,385)	(631,663)	(717,488)	(+54,808)
Repairs and alterations	(826,676)	(986,029)	(978,529)	(997,839)	(951,529)	(+124,853)
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	(42,700)	---	---	---	---	(-42,700)
Subtotal	(869,376)	(986,029)	(978,529)	(997,839)	(951,529)	(+82,153)
Installment acquisition payments	(186,427)	(178,960)	(178,960)	(178,960)	(178,960)	(-7,467)
Rental of space	(2,952,050)	(3,153,211)	(3,153,211)	(3,153,211)	(3,113,211)	(+161,161)

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Building Operations	(1,748,949)	(1,965,160)	(1,925,160)	(1,965,160)	(1,965,160)	(+216,211)
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	(83,812)	---	---	---	---	(-83,812)
Subtotal	(1,832,761)	(1,965,160)	(1,925,160)	(1,965,160)	(1,965,160)	(+132,399)
Subtotal, limitations	6,503,294	6,839,934	6,882,245	6,926,833	6,926,348	+423,054
Repayment of Debt	(72,000)	(79,685)	(79,685)	(79,685)	(79,685)	(+7,685)
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	432,712	276,400	325,711	363,299	375,711	-57,001
(Limitations)	(6,575,294)	(6,919,619)	(6,961,930)	(7,006,518)	(7,006,033)	(+430,739)
Policy and Operations	143,139	---	---	---	---	-143,139
Policy and Citizen Services	---	65,995	65,995	65,995	66,304	+66,304
Operating Expenses	---	88,263	77,904	94,640	83,663	+83,663
Office of Inspector General	36,346	37,617	37,617	37,617	37,916	+1,570
Electronic Government Fund	5,000	45,000	---	5,000	5,000	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	3,196	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	+143
Election Reform Reimbursements	---	---	---	---	15,000	+15,000
Total, General Services Administration	620,393	516,614	510,566	569,890	586,933	-33,460
Merit Systems Protection Board:						
Salaries and Expenses	30,555	31,790	31,788	31,788	32,027	+1,472
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,520	2,594	2,594	2,594	2,626	+106
Morris K. Udall Foundation:						
Morris K. Udall Trust Fund	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	---
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	---
National Archives and Records Administration:						
Operating expenses	244,247	256,731	249,731	249,731	249,875	+5,628
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	1,600	---	---	---	---	-1,600
Subtotal	245,847	256,731	249,731	249,731	249,875	+4,028
Reduction of debt	-6,612	-7,186	-7,186	-7,186	-7,186	-574
Repairs and Restoration	39,143	10,458	10,458	14,208	14,208	-24,935
9/11 Supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000
Subtotal	40,143	10,458	10,458	14,208	14,208	-25,935

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program	6,436	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,500	+64
Total	285,814	265,003	260,003	263,753	263,397	-22,417
Office of Government Ethics	10,117	10,488	10,486	10,486	10,557	+440
Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and Expenses	99,636	128,804	128,986	128,736	129,486	+29,850
Limitation on administrative expenses	115,928	120,791	120,791	120,791	120,791	+4,863
Office of Inspector General	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,519	+21
Limitation on administrative expenses	10,016	10,766	10,766	10,766	10,886	+870
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	6,129,000	6,853,000	6,853,000	6,853,000	6,853,000	+724,000
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	---
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	9,229,000	9,410,000	9,410,000	9,410,000	9,410,000	+181,000
Subtotal	15,619,078	16,558,859	16,559,041	16,558,791	16,559,682	+940,604
Office of Special Counsel	11,891	12,434	12,432	12,434	12,449	+558
United States Tax Court	37,305	37,305	37,305	37,305	37,305	---
White House Commission on the National Moment of Rememberance	---	250	250	250	250	+250
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies	16,696,570	17,517,199	17,510,502	17,569,146	17,592,005	+895,435
Grand total (net)	33,817,112	34,276,280	34,821,460	34,533,464	34,653,476	+836,364
Current year, FY 2003	33,750,019	34,197,647	34,742,827	34,454,831	34,574,843	+824,824
Appropriations	(32,378,107)	(34,197,647)	(34,742,827)	(34,454,831)	(34,574,843)	(+2,196,736)
Emergency funding	(1,396,012)	---	---	---	---	(-1,396,012)
Rescissions	(-24,100)	---	---	---	---	(+24,100)
Advance appropriations, FY 2003 / FY 2004	67,093	78,633	78,633	78,633	78,633	+11,540
(Limitations)	(6,575,294)	(6,919,619)	(6,961,930)	(7,006,518)	(7,006,033)	(+430,739)

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and pensions	24,944,288	28,949,000	28,949,000	28,949,000	28,949,000	+4,004,712
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	1,100,000	---	---	---	---	-1,100,000
Readjustment benefits	2,135,000	2,264,808	2,264,808	2,264,808	2,264,808	+129,808
Veterans insurance and indemnities	26,200	27,530	27,530	27,530	27,530	+1,330
Veterans housing benefit program fund program account (indefinite)	203,278	437,522	437,522	339,000	437,522	+234,244
(Limitation on direct loans)	(300)	---	(300)	---	(300)	---
Credit subsidy	---	-98,000	-98,000	---	-98,000	-98,000
Administrative expenses	164,497	168,207	168,207	168,207	168,207	+3,710
Education loan fund program account	1	1	1	1	1	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	---
Administrative expenses	64	70	70	70	70	+6
Vocational rehabilitation loans program account	72	55	55	55	55	-17
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3,301)	(3,626)	(3,626)	(3,626)	(3,626)	(+325)
Administrative expenses	274	289	289	289	289	+15
Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account	544	558	558	558	558	+14
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	28,574,218	31,750,040	31,750,040	31,749,518	31,750,040	+3,175,822
Veterans Health Administration						
Medical care	20,656,164	22,243,761	23,639,304	23,389,304	23,889,304	+3,233,140
2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	142,000	---	---	---	---	-142,000
Delayed equipment obligation	675,000	500,000	250,000	500,000	---	-675,000
Total	21,473,164	22,743,761	23,889,304	23,889,304	23,889,304	+2,416,140
Medical care cost recovery collections:						
Offsetting receipts	-691,000	-752,000	-1,386,000	-1,386,000	-1,386,000	-695,000
Appropriations (indefinite)	691,000	752,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	+695,000
Total available (excludes offsetting receipts)	22,164,164	23,495,761	25,275,304	25,275,304	25,275,304	+3,111,140
Medical and prosthetic research	371,000	394,373	405,000	400,000	400,000	+29,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	66,731	69,716	74,716	69,716	74,716	+7,985
Total, Veterans Health Administration	21,910,895	23,207,850	24,369,020	24,359,020	24,364,020	+2,453,125
Departmental Administration						
General operating expenses	1,195,728	1,256,418	1,251,418	1,256,418	1,254,000	+58,272
Emergency supplemental	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Cemetery Administration	121,169	133,149	133,149	133,149	133,149	+11,980
Office of Inspector General	52,308	55,000	61,000	55,000	58,000	+5,692
Construction, major projects	183,180	193,740	193,740	144,740	99,777	-83,403
Construction, minor projects	210,900	210,700	240,700	210,700	226,000	+15,100
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	---
Parking Revolving Fund	4,000	---	---	---	---	-4,000
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemeteries	25,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	+7,000
Total, Departmental Administration	1,894,285	1,981,007	2,012,007	1,932,007	1,902,926	+8,641
Total, title I, Department of Veterans Affairs	52,379,398	56,938,897	58,131,067	58,040,545	58,016,986	+5,637,588
(Limitation on direct loans)	(3,604)	(3,629)	(3,929)	(3,629)	(3,929)	(+325)
Consisting of:						
Mandatory	(28,408,766)	(31,580,860)	(31,580,860)	(31,580,338)	(31,580,860)	(+3,172,094)
Discretionary	(23,970,632)	(25,358,037)	(26,550,207)	(26,460,207)	(26,436,126)	(+2,465,494)
TITLE II						
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Public and Indian Housing						
Housing Certificate Fund:						
Direct appropriation	11,440,975	13,326,559	12,386,987	12,728,697	13,023,566	+1,582,591
Advance appropriations provided in previous acts	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	---
Subtotal, discretionary	15,640,975	17,526,559	16,586,987	16,928,697	17,223,566	+1,582,591
(Advance appropriation)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	---
Rescission of unobligated balances	-1,200,000	-1,100,000	-1,300,000	-1,400,000	-1,600,000	-400,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-388,500	---	---	---	---	+388,500
Public housing capital fund	2,843,400	2,425,900	2,843,400	2,683,400	2,730,000	-113,400
Public housing operating fund	3,494,868	3,530,000	3,600,000	3,530,000	3,600,000	+105,132
Operation Safe Home (rescission)	-11,000	---	---	---	---	+11,000
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing	573,735	574,000	574,000	574,000	574,000	+265
Native American housing block grants	648,570	646,594	649,000	648,570	649,000	+430
Indian housing loan guarantee fund program account	5,987	5,200	5,300	5,000	5,300	-687
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(234,283)	(197,243)	(197,243)	(197,243)	(197,243)	(-37,040)
Native Hawaiian housing block grant	---	10,000	---	---	---	---
Native Hawaiian housing loan guarantee fund	1,000	1,035	1,035	1,000	1,035	+35
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(40,000)	(39,712)	(39,712)	(39,712)	(39,712)	(-288)
Total, Public and Indian Housing	22,008,535	23,619,288	22,959,722	22,970,667	23,182,901	+1,174,366

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Community Planning and Development						
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS	277,432	292,000	292,000	292,000	292,000	+14,568
Rural housing and economic development	25,000	---	25,000	25,000	25,000	---
Empowerment zones / enterprise communities	45,000	---	30,000	30,000	30,000	-15,000
Community development fund	5,000,000	4,715,500	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,937,000	-63,000
Emergency supplemental	2,000,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000,000
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	783,000	---	---	---	---	-783,000
Section 108 loan guarantees:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(608,696)	(275,000)	(275,000)	(608,696)	(275,000)	(-333,696)
Credit subsidy	14,000	6,325	6,325	14,000	6,325	-7,675
Administrative expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Brownfields redevelopment	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	---
HOME investment partnerships program	1,846,040	2,084,100	2,221,040	1,950,000	2,000,000	+153,960
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-50,000	---	---	---	---	+50,000
Homeless assistance grants	1,122,525	1,129,500	1,250,000	1,215,025	1,225,000	+102,475
Total, Community planning and development	8,355,997	8,253,425	8,850,365	8,552,025	8,541,325	+185,328
Housing Programs						
Housing for special populations	1,024,151	1,024,151	1,100,000	1,033,801	1,033,801	+9,650
Housing for the elderly	(783,286)	(773,636)	(840,903)	(783,286)	(783,286)	---
Housing for the disabled	(240,865)	(250,515)	(259,097)	(250,515)	(250,515)	(+9,650)
Housing counseling assistance	---	35,000	---	---	---	---
Rental Housing assistance	---	---	---	100,000	---	---
Rescission	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Rescission (P.L. 107-206)	-300,000	---	---	---	---	+300,000
Manufactured housing fees trust fund	13,566	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	-566
Offsetting collections	-13,566	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000	+566
Savings from canceling S.1029	-8,000	---	---	---	---	+8,000
Federal Housing Administration						
FHA - Mutual mortgage insurance program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(160,000,000)	(160,000,000)	(165,000,000)	(160,000,000)	(165,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(250,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(250,000)	(100,000)	(-150,000)
Administrative expenses	336,700	347,829	347,829	347,829	347,829	+11,129
Negative subsidy 1/	-2,323,000	-2,753,000	-2,753,000	-2,753,000	-2,753,000	-430,000
Administrative contract expenses	160,000	85,720	85,720	85,720	85,720	-74,280
Additional contract expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
FHA - General and special risk program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(21,000,000)	(21,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(21,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Administrative expenses	216,100	223,716	223,716	223,716	223,716	+7,616
Negative subsidy	-225,000	-225,000	-225,000	-225,000	-225,000	---
Subsidy	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	---
Non-overhead administrative expenses	144,000	93,780	93,780	93,780	93,780	-50,220
Additional contract expenses	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	---

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Total, Federal Housing Administration	-1,671,200	-2,206,955	-2,206,955	-2,206,955	-2,206,955	-535,755
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)						
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	---
Administrative expenses	9,383	10,343	10,343	10,343	10,343	+960
Offsetting receipts	-382,000	-358,000	-358,000	-358,000	-358,000	+24,000
Policy Development and Research						
Research and technology	50,250	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	-3,250
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity						
Fair housing activities	45,899	45,899	45,899	45,899	45,899	---
Office of Lead Hazard Control						
Lead hazard reduction	109,758	126,000	126,000	201,000	176,000	+66,242
Management and Administration						
Salaries and expenses	556,067	510,299	530,299	510,299	530,299	-25,768
Transfer from:						
Limitation on FHA corporate funds	(530,457)	(548,202)	(548,202)	(548,202)	(548,202)	(+17,745)
GNMA	(9,383)	(10,343)	(10,343)	(10,343)	(10,343)	(+960)
Community Development Loan Guarantees Program	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---
Native American Housing Block Grants	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	---
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	---
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantees	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	(1,097,292)	(1,070,229)	(1,090,229)	(1,070,229)	(1,090,229)	(-7,063)
Working capital fund	---	276,300	276,300	276,737	276,300	+276,300
Office of Inspector General	66,555	74,341	73,341	74,341	74,156	+7,601
(By transfer, limitation on FHA corporate funds)	(22,343)	(23,343)	(23,343)	(23,343)	(23,343)	(+1,000)
(By transfer from Public Housing Oper Subsidy)	(5,000)	---	---	---	---	(-5,000)
Total, Office of Inspector General	(93,898)	(97,684)	(96,684)	(97,684)	(97,499)	(+3,601)
Emergency supplemental	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000
Consolidated fee fund (rescission)	-6,700	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	-1,300
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	27,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	+3,000
Offsetting receipts	-27,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-3,000

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development	30,147,695	31,349,091	31,346,314	31,149,157	31,245,069	+1,097,374
2002 Emergency Supplementals and Recissions	2,045,500	---	---	---	---	-2,045,500
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development (net)	32,193,195	31,349,091	31,346,314	31,149,157	31,245,069	-948,126
Appropriations	(27,165,395)	(28,357,091)	(28,554,314)	(28,457,157)	(28,753,069)	(+1,587,674)
Rescissions	(-1,956,200)	(-1,208,000)	(-1,408,000)	(-1,508,000)	(-1,708,000)	(+248,200)
Emergency appropriations	(2,784,000)	---	---	---	---	(-2,784,000)
Advance provided in previous acts	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(300,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(300,000)	(150,000)	(-150,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(381,882,979)	(381,511,955)	(388,511,955)	(381,845,651)	(388,511,955)	(+6,628,976)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(563,568)	(583,273)	(583,273)	(583,273)	(583,273)	(+19,705)
TITLE III						
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
American Battle Monuments Commission						
Salaries and expenses	35,466	30,400	35,246	30,400	35,246	-220
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board						
Salaries and expenses	7,850	7,850	6,500	7,850	6,450	-1,400
Department of the Treasury						
Community Development Financial Institutions						
Community development financial institutions fund program account	80,000	68,000	80,000	73,000	75,000	-5,000
Interagency Council on the Homeless						
Operating expenses	---	---	---	1,500	1,500	+1,500
Consumer Product Safety Commission						
Salaries and expenses	55,200	56,767	57,117	56,767	57,000	+1,800
Corporation for National and Community Service						
National and community service programs operating expenses	401,980	631,342	---	405,842	429,000	+27,020
Rescission	---	---	---	---	-48,000	-48,000
Office of Inspector General	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,900	6,000	+1,000
Total	406,980	636,342	5,000	412,742	387,000	-19,980

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims						
Salaries and expenses	13,221	14,994	14,326	14,612	14,326	+1,105
Department of Defense - Civil						
Cemeterial Expenses, Army						
Salaries and expenses	22,537	24,445	32,445	24,445	32,445	+9,908
Department of Health and Human Services						
National Institute of Health						
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	70,228	74,471	84,074	76,074	84,074	+13,846
Emergency supplemental	10,500	---	---	---	---	-10,500
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry						
Toxic substances and environmental public health	78,235	77,388	88,688	81,000	82,800	+4,565
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	158,963	151,859	172,762	157,074	166,874	+7,911
Environmental Protection Agency						
Science and Technology	698,089	670,008	714,578	707,203	720,261	+22,172
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	36,891	111,168	86,168	86,168	86,168	+49,277
Subtotal, Science and Technology	734,980	781,176	800,746	793,371	806,429	+71,449
Emergency supplemental	90,308	---	---	---	---	-90,308
Environmental Programs and Management	2,054,511	2,047,704	2,111,677	2,136,569	2,111,604	+57,093
Emergency supplemental	39,000	---	---	---	---	-39,000
Office of Inspector General	34,019	35,325	35,325	37,325	36,000	+1,981
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	11,867	12,742	12,742	12,742	12,742	+875
Subtotal, OIG	45,886	48,067	48,067	50,067	48,742	+2,856
Buildings and facilities	25,318	42,918	42,918	42,918	42,918	+17,600
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,170,000	1,272,888	1,422,888	1,272,888	1,272,888	+102,888
Delay of obligation	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
Transfer to Office of Inspector General	-11,867	-12,742	-12,742	-12,742	-12,742	-875
Transfer to Science and Technology	-36,891	-111,168	-86,168	-86,168	-86,168	-49,277
Subtotal, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,221,242	1,148,978	1,323,978	1,173,978	1,173,978	-47,264

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Emergency supplemental	41,292	---	---	---	---	-41,292
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program	73,000	72,313	72,313	72,313	72,313	-687
Oil spill response	15,000	15,581	15,581	15,581	15,581	+581
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,658,900	2,305,500	2,616,303	2,796,804	2,709,612	+50,712
Categorical grants	1,074,376	1,158,276	1,172,882	1,123,835	1,150,382	+76,006
Subtotal, STAG	3,733,276	3,463,776	3,789,185	3,920,639	3,859,994	+126,718
Emergency supplemental	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000
Total, EPA	8,078,813	7,620,513	8,204,465	8,205,436	8,131,559	+52,746
Executive Office of the President						
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,267	5,368	5,750	5,368	5,368	+101
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,974	3,031	3,031	3,031	3,031	+57
Total	8,241	8,399	8,781	8,399	8,399	+158
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation						
Office of Inspector General (transfer)	(33,660)	(31,388)	(30,848)	(30,848)	(30,848)	(-2,812)
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Disaster relief	664,000	1,842,843	1,820,000	842,843	800,000	+136,000
(Transfer to EMPA)	(-2,900)	(-2,900)	(-2,900)	(-2,900)	(-2,900)	---
(Transfer to OIG)	---	(-21,577)	(-21,577)	(-21,577)	(-21,577)	(-21,577)
Contingent emergency appropriations	1,500,000	---	---	---	---	-1,500,000
Emergency supplemental	4,356,871	---	---	---	---	-4,356,871
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	2,650,700	---	---	---	---	-2,650,700
Subtotal	9,171,571	1,842,843	1,820,000	842,843	800,000	-8,371,571
National pre-disaster mitigation fund	---	300,000	250,000	25,000	150,000	+150,000
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:						
State share loan	405	---	---	---	---	-405
(Limitation on direct loans)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(-25,000)	(-50,000)
Administrative expenses	543	557	557	557	557	+14
Salaries and expenses	203,801	209,163	219,690	209,163	214,690	+10,889
Defense function	30,000	30,527	31,000	30,527	31,000	+1,000
Subtotal	233,801	239,690	250,690	239,690	245,690	+11,889

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Emergency supplemental	25,000	---	---	---	---	-25,000
Office of Inspector General	10,303	11,549	11,549	17,754	14,000	+3,697
(Transfer from Disaster relief)	---	(21,577)	(21,577)	(21,577)	(21,577)	(+21,577)
Emergency management planning and assistance	384,623	3,727,914	348,040	696,214	369,299	-15,324
Defense function	20,000	19,300	19,000	19,000	19,000	-1,000
Subtotal	404,623	3,747,214	367,040	715,214	388,299	-16,324
(Transfer from Disaster relief)	(2,900)	(2,900)	(2,900)	(2,900)	(2,900)	---
Emergency supplemental	220,000	---	---	---	---	-220,000
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	225,400	---	---	---	---	-225,400
Fire Act	---	---	450,000	900,000	750,000	+750,000
Radiological emergency preparedness fund	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---
Cerro Grande Fire Claims	---	---	---	100,000	90,000	+90,000
Emergency food and shelter program	140,000	153,000	153,000	153,000	153,000	+13,000
Flood map modernization fund	---	300,000	200,000	100,000	150,000	+150,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:						
(Limitation on administrative expenses):						
Salaries and expenses	28,798	32,393	32,393	32,393	32,393	+3,595
Flood mitigation	76,381	77,666	77,666	77,666	77,666	+1,285
(Transfer out)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	---
National Flood Migration Fund (by transfer)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	---
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	10,535,825	6,703,912	3,611,895	3,203,117	2,850,605	-7,685,220
Appropriations	(1,557,854)	(6,703,912)	(3,611,895)	(3,203,117)	(2,850,605)	(+1,292,751)
Emergency appropriations	(8,977,971)	---	---	---	---	(-8,977,971)
(By transfer)	(22,900)	(44,477)	(44,477)	(44,477)	(44,477)	(+21,577)
General Services Administration						
Federal Consumer Information Center Fund	7,276	12,541	11,541	12,541	11,541	+4,265
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Human space flight	6,912,400	6,130,900	6,130,900	6,095,900	6,180,900	-731,500
Emergency supplemental	76,000	---	---	---	---	-76,000
Science, aeronautics and technology	7,857,100	8,844,500	9,144,500	9,003,000	9,207,665	+1,350,565
Emergency supplemental	32,500	---	---	---	---	-32,500
Office of Inspector General	23,700	24,600	24,600	26,600	25,600	+1,900
Total, NASA	14,901,700	15,000,000	15,300,000	15,125,500	15,414,165	+512,465

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
National Credit Union Administration						
Central liquidity facility:						
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses, corporate funds)	(309)	(309)	(309)	(309)	(309)	---
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
National Science Foundation						
Research and related activities	3,530,270	3,715,200	4,082,000	4,013,580	4,015,000	+484,730
Defense function	68,070	68,000	68,000	68,070	68,000	-70
Subtotal	3,598,340	3,783,200	4,150,000	4,081,650	4,083,000	+484,660
Emergency supplemental	300	---	---	---	---	-300
Major research equipment and facilities construction	138,800	126,280	159,510	59,280	149,510	+10,710
Education and human resources	875,000	908,080	910,580	932,730	909,080	+34,080
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 107-206)	19,300	---	---	---	---	-19,300
Salaries and expenses	170,040	202,950	193,852	182,160	190,352	+20,312
National Science Board	---	---	---	3,500	3,500	+3,500
Office of Inspector General	6,760	7,700	9,000	9,660	9,250	+2,490
Total, NSF	4,808,540	5,028,210	5,422,942	5,268,980	5,344,692	+536,152
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation						
Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	105,000	105,000	105,000	110,000	105,000	---
Selective Service System						
Salaries and expenses	25,003	26,480	26,480	26,480	26,480	+1,477
Total, title III, Independent agencies	39,251,615	35,496,712	33,095,500	32,739,843	32,669,282	-6,582,333
Appropriations	(29,959,444)	(35,496,712)	(33,095,500)	(32,739,843)	(32,717,282)	(+2,757,838)
(Transfer out)	(-22,900)	(-44,477)	(-44,477)	(-44,477)	(-44,477)	(-21,577)
(By transfer)	(56,560)	(75,865)	(75,325)	(75,325)	(75,325)	(+18,765)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,525,000)	(1,525,000)	(1,525,000)	(1,525,000)	(1,475,000)	(-50,000)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(309)	(309)	(309)	(309)	(309)	---
Grand total (net)	123,824,208	123,784,700	122,572,881	121,929,545	121,931,337	-1,892,871
Appropriations	(109,502,237)	(120,792,700)	(119,780,881)	(119,237,545)	(119,487,337)	(+9,985,100)
Rescissions	(-1,956,200)	(-1,208,000)	(-1,408,000)	(-1,508,000)	(-1,756,000)	(+200,200)
Emergency appropriations	(12,078,171)	---	---	---	---	(-12,078,171)
Advance provided in previous acts	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	---
(By transfer)	(61,560)	(75,865)	(75,325)	(75,325)	(75,325)	(+13,765)
(Transfer out)	(-22,900)	(-44,477)	(-44,477)	(-44,477)	(-44,477)	(-21,577)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,828,604)	(1,628,629)	(1,628,929)	(1,828,629)	(1,628,929)	(-199,675)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(381,882,979)	(381,511,955)	(388,511,955)	(381,845,651)	(388,511,955)	(+6,628,976)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(563,877)	(583,582)	(583,582)	(583,582)	(583,582)	(+19,705)

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
FSLIC resolution fund (mandatory)	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---
FHA Administrative Provision	---	---	---	---	---	---
Use of misc. receipts in NASA WCF Sec. 419	---	---	3,000	---	---	---
NASA enhanced-use lease Sec. 420	---	---	20,000	---	---	---
Extension of NASA early buyout provision	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
OMB retirement accurals	---	1,199,000	---	---	---	---
Total, adjustments	-4,000	1,195,000	24,000	-4,000	-4,000	---
Total (including adjustments)	123,820,208	124,979,700	122,596,881	121,925,545	121,927,337	-1,892,871
Amounts in this bill	(123,824,208)	(123,784,700)	(122,572,881)	(121,929,545)	(121,931,337)	(-1,892,871)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-4,000)	(1,195,000)	(24,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---
Total mandatory and discretionary	123,820,208	124,979,700	122,596,881	121,925,545	121,927,337	-1,892,871
Mandatory	28,404,766	31,576,860	31,576,860	31,576,338	31,576,860	+3,172,094
Discretionary	95,415,442	93,402,840	91,020,021	90,349,207	90,350,477	-5,064,965

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory	28,404,766	31,576,860	31,576,860	31,576,338	31,576,860	+3,172,094
Discretionary:						
General purpose discretionary:						
Defense discretionary	143,073	144,307	144,480	144,077	144,480	+1,407
Nondefense discretionary	95,272,369	93,258,533	90,875,541	90,205,130	90,205,997	-5,066,372
Total, Discretionary	95,415,442	93,402,840	91,020,021	90,349,207	90,350,477	-5,064,965
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary	123,820,208	124,979,700	122,596,881	121,925,545	121,927,337	-1,892,871

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS IN CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	House	Senate	Conference
DIVISION M - OTHER MATTERS			
TITLE I - DEFENSE RELATED TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS			
Military construction, Air Force (rescission)	---	-18,600	-18,600
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	---	18,600	18,600
Intelligence activities	---	3,894,929	10,000,000
Additional transfer authority (sec. 8005)	(2,500,000)	---	(500,000)
Total, title I:			
New budget (obligational) authority	---	3,894,929	10,000,000
Appropriations	---	(3,913,529)	(10,018,600)
Rescission	---	(-18,600)	(-18,600)
DIVISION N - EMERGENCY RELIEF AND OFFSETS			
TITLE I - ELECTION REFORM			
HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002			
Election adminstration reform	---	1,500,000	---
Election Assistance Commission			
Salaries and expenses	---	---	2,000
Election reform programs	---	---	833,000
Total, Election Assistance Commission	---	---	835,000
General Services Administration			
Election reform payments	---	---	650,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Disabled voter services	---	---	15,000
Total, title I:			
New budget (obligational) authority	---	1,500,000	1,500,000

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS IN CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2003
(Amounts in thousands)

	House	Senate	Conference
TITLE III - WILDLAND FIRE EMERGENCY			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management			
Wildland fire management	---	189,000	189,000
RELATED AGENCY			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Forest Service			
Wildland fire management	---	636,000	636,000
Total, title III: New budget (obligational) authority	---	825,000	825,000
TITLE V - FISHERIES DISASTERS			
Fisheries disasters	---	100,000	100,000
TITLE VI - OFFSETS			
Across-the-board rescissions	---	-11,392,000	-2,647,000
Total, Division N: New budget (obligational) authority	---	-8,967,000	-222,000
DIVISION P - UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION			
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
General Provisions			
United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission	---	---	1,800
Grand total, all titles: New budget (obligational) authority	---	-5,072,071	9,779,800
Appropriations	---	(6,338,529)	(12,445,400)
Rescissions	---	(-11,410,600)	(-2,665,600)

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot ask people to vote against their bill because it does some things which any piece of legislation would do which came to the floor at this point. It does provide needed funds for Medicare. It does provide funding for a number of programs which, if we did not pass the bill, would be limited to last year's level; and that would cripple a good number of programs, including education. But before Members decide how they want to vote, I think they need to understand that this legislation is a god-awful mess brought to the floor by a god-awful process.

About $360 billion, or 90 percent, of the $400 billion in spending contained in this bill, never came before the House of Representatives until it arrived in this one huge take-it-or-leave-it package today. That means 90 percent of the domestic budget involving hundreds of individual programs was never subjected to debate or amendment in the United States House of Representatives.

What you have here, as I said earlier, is the biggest back-room deal in terms of spending in the Nation's history. And when you have a back-room deal which is not ever aired in public, that means a lot of people are going to get hurt, and a lot of people are going to get things that they should not get. And I want to walk through some examples.

The most urgent need in this country is to ensure that we can track down and stop people who would commit acts of terror against our citizenry. This bill leaves huge gaps in our defenses. Once again, we are delaying the ability of funds that are required to protect American lives.

I would say to everyone who would listen that this is not the fault of our good friend, the chairman of the committee; he has done his duty, and he understands the need for action in this area. But there are many others in this Chamber and there are some on the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue who are not being helpful and who are blocking the resources that are critically needed at the moment. This Nation is in serious peril and here are some examples:

The head of the Customs Service says we need to greatly beef up the inspections of cargo containers used in worldwide shipping. He and others have warned that these containers offer terrorists with significant opportunities to get bombs, chemicals, missiles and other dangerous weapons into this country. He has asked for $57 million right now to do that job, $57 million. This bill contains $12 million, less than 25 percent of what is needed. We have $392 million in spending for new courthouses in this bill, but the committee could not find the other $45 million to fully fund the container security initiative that was asked for by our own administration.

In addition to the containers themselves, we have huge security issues with respect to ports. We have ships arriving in this country every day containing millions of gallons of highly flammable and toxic chemicals. They are bombs waiting to be detonated. The Coast Guard says the costs of upgrading security at these ports is $1 billion. This bill contains only $150 million or 15 percent of the amount that ought to be in the bill.

Now, we have known since we saw the pictures of those brave police and fire fighters on September 11 that the next attack might put them in even more dangerous situations. Very few police departments have the equipment necessary to allow first responders to enter an area that has been hit by chemical, biological or radiological weapons. We have been trying to get that money out for more than a year, and we have hit roadblocks time after time after time.

The White House is playing a flim-flam game with respect to this issue. A year ago, the President blocked the inclusion of significant first responder funds in the supplemental. Last summer, he vetoed first responder funds in the second supplemental. He has also refused since last October to release the first responder funds made available by the continuing resolutions. But he spends a lot of time going around the country being photographed with firemen and policemen and talking about the $3.5 billion in funds for first responders in his 2003 budget.

He does not mention, however, where he got the bulk of the money to pay for that $3.5 billion increase. He got it by eliminating a series of ongoing programs that also provide grants to local policemen and firemen. That is like the boss offering to double your pay next month if you will agree to take no pay this month. It does not help a heck of a lot.

This bill restores those basic cuts, but it does so by slashing the President's first responder initiative. When all grants to fire and police are combined, this conference report is $466 million below the President's request for first responders. For the first time, Congress will have a worse record on first responders than the White House, and that is outrageous. So I guess the answer is, let them use duct tape.

There are deficiencies in other areas. The Department of Energy, the committee could not find $108 million identified last spring by the Army Corps of Engineers as being absolutely essential for physical security upgrades to waterway navigation and dams around the Nation. And none of the $254 million identified by the Secretary of Energy last spring as necessary to secure radioactive material, nuclear weapons and other highly toxic substances at U.S. nuclear weapons plants and laboratories is provided in this bill.

Education is a mixed bag. Now, for the last 6 years, on average, we have been able to provide about a 14 percent increase in education.

□ 1730

The good news in this bill is that we have been able in this bill to raise the funding for education above the real dollar freeze that the President presented, or 3 percent in nominal terms.

This bill is about $3 billion above the President's for education. It means that we will have about a 10 percent increase. That is still a cut in the rate of increase that we have had for education on average over the last 6 years, but it is some progress and I am pleased to see it; but it is still funded at such limited levels that we will be leaving an additional 628,000 children behind who would not have been left behind if we had funded this bill at the Senate levels.

We are also turning a blind eye to what is happening on college campuses. State and local budget crunches are hitting, and tuition is skyrocketing in some places by as much as 36 percent. This bill holds Pell grants to a 1½ percent increase over last year. That simply means college will not be affordable to tens of thousands of young people who want to better themselves by getting a college education.

We have an ugly product with respect to both homeland security and a mixed bag with respect to education. I save the worst for last.

This bill is sad with respect to both funding and legislative language that will damage the environment and damage our forests and wilderness areas. This bill is a wholesale attack on environmental protection. The interior section of this bill is one of the worst appropriation measures to come to the floor of this House in many years. The park service is cut by $110 million below the President's request. The committee has trampled on a commitment made by the Republican and Democratic leadership of both bodies to provide a specific level of funding for key conservation programs, an agreement that was entered into in order to prevent the creation of yet a new entitlement in this area, and yet the committee has walked away from a solemn commitment that it made.

Then we have the environmental riders, or I should say the antienvironmental riders. This bill will exempt the Tongass from any review whatsoever once the regulations are out, and they have not even been completed yet; but this bill will prevent any review of whatever regulations are produced by either administrative challenge or challenge in courts. That is outrageous.

It also includes language which again allows funds in this bill to be used for preliminary activities, preliminary to drilling in ANWR. The worst provision involves an innocuous-sounding program called the Forest Stewardship Pilot Program. Currently, there are 80 projects around the country in which noncommercial organizations work at

thinning growth in forests that are considered vulnerable to fire.

These small projects are not required to get the normal environmental waivers. The House bill proposed to expand the number of projects by 12. The Senate bill would expand the project by 28. Reasonable people can disagree on what ought to happen here, but the conference agreement provides no limits whatsoever. You might as well turn our national forests over lock, stock and barrel to the timber companies. That is what this provision does.

There are no longer any legal limits to what can be cut under this provision. Whatever the administration wants, by all means, go ahead.

Then, as I said earlier, we have some special provisions. I have mentioned the provision in this bill which is here on behalf of a company that operates three chicken plants in Georgia. This provision says that the USDA shall certify chickens as being organic even if they are not fed organic meal. That provision may boost the profits of one company, but it undermines the integrity of the entire organic certification process.

Then there is another nifty little provision that arrived in the Committee on Appropriations last night. It involves the bank accounts of 10 Texas dairy farmers. As we all know, and I know a lot of you like dairy farmers. I do, too. I have a lot of them in my district. They are not getting this kind of treatment.

I was stunned to see what was being done in this bill. It seems that these 10 dairy farmers have herds close to the Mexican border. There have been concerns that the herds might be exposed to bovine tuberculosis, and USDA decided that they ought to be slaughtered. The problem is that if the cows had already been infected the farmers would be able to defer tax payments on the money received from the government; but because the cattle had not yet become infected, that deferral option is not allowed under Tax Code. So somebody decided the only fair thing to do was to have the government pay the taxes in full up front. So this bill contains 15 million bucks to be distributed to 10 farmers to cover their tax liability. Had they received the deferral, their benefit would have only been a fraction of that amount.

So I guess moral of the story is, there is no limit to how rich you can become if you have certain friends on the Committee on Appropriations.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am going to offer a motion to recommit to try to improve this bill in the most egregious area of the bill, and that motion to recommit would negate the language in this bill which allows funds to be used for activities preparatory to drilling in the ANWR. It would also provide funds that eliminate the special rider that abuses the pilot stewardship forest thinning contracting program. We would eliminate the rider that says that Tongass is exempt from all environmental review in court or in administrative activities, and we would raise the first responder funds in this bill to the amount requested by the President. That is what the recommittal motion will do.

There are many other provisions I would like to reach. In a recommittal motion we cannot do it under the rules under which we operate, but we are going to try to at least correct the most egregious antienvironmental provisions in this bill and try to put enough money in for first responders so that you can all go home and look at your firemen and policemen with a straight face.

I would urge support for the recommittal motion when it comes, and I would urge you to use your own judgment in terms of how to vote on final passage.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute, and I do so to restate my earlier comment that if one looks really hard, one can find a few things in this bill not to like, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), in his usual, skillful approach to his legislative responsibilities, has done just that.

He has identified a few things he does not like, but I wanted to comment on his comments about the ANWR, and there is no money in this bill for the Bureau of Land Management to develop or predevelop the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR. The President did not request funding for oil and gas development in ANWR, and the interior bill does not include funding for ANWR. So that really is not an issue, and we will address the other issues in the motion to recommit when we get to that point.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the bill today. The bill and conference report beside me, I would lift it but it is tough. It is about a foot and a half tall. We were given this document around noon today, if we could get a hard copy. That indeed was difficult as it was. So we have that amount of time to go through this.

I disagree that if one flips through this bill a person can find a few things wrong. It is tough to find much right about this bill. I object to the process as well as the product.

We had a House rule which says that we ought to have 3 days to review any omnibus bill like this. We are given a couple of hours. We waived that provision. We should not have.

I would say that this bill in many ways is a work of art. It is kind of a Hall of Fame bill, because if my colleagues look at it, I will just name a couple of the provisions in it. These are elements in the bill. We usually find the more objectionable earmarks or pork in the conference report, but we have not had time to leaf through that.

In the bill we will find, if one is a baseball fan, we will find $750,000 earmarked for the Baseball Hall of Fame. If we look a little further, if one is not a baseball fan, we can find $350,000 for the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Why we have that as an omnibus bill from the Federal Government I do not know. If one still is not a rock and roll fan or baseball fan, we can look further in the bill and find an earmark for $90,000 for the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame. I did not even know there is a Cowgirl Hall of Fame. Perhaps there is not, but now there will be. Who knows what else is in this bill and report. We will be discovering it for months.

We should not do business like this. It should not be done.

I would have thought, given the hall of fame element, that I ought to nominate some of my colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, for the hall of fame for pork, but I am afraid that they would fund it.

I urge my colleagues to reject this bill. Let us start over.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

The gentleman who just spoke said it was hard to find something good in this bill, but let me tell my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, there is money in this bill to take care of our soldiers in Afghanistan who are fighting the war against terrorism. There is money in this bill to upgrade our ability to perform intelligence activities, to know what the enemy might be planning to do against us. There is money in this bill to protect our homeland. There is money in this bill to provide funding and training and equipment for first responders, police and firemen, medical technicians, other people on the scene.

There is plenty in this bill that is good, and that is the reason it is going to be passed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), chairman of one of our very important subcommittees on homeland security.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time, and let me say at the outset how much we appreciate the work of our great chairman.

This has been a long, tortuous path that he has had to lead us through. He has got us here against all odds, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for the fine work that he has done in bringing this bill to us.

The gentleman who spoke just before the chairman, we have got to be sure that we come here with clean hands when we speak. Yes, this bill is big and we would like to have had it in a different form here, but we had to work with what we had to work with.

The gentleman from Arizona who says he is against the bill because he does not like all the spending in it, well, he requested 10 items in the defense bill. I do not know whether they

were granted or not, but he requested spending in the sum of $160 million, and now he says he is against the bill.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman name what that is?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Well, there are 10 of them. Would the gentleman like to read them?

Mr. FLAKE. Sure.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, here they are. While the gentleman is reading, I will proceed.

Mr. Speaker, this is an excellent conference report. It has significant benefits for homeland security and transportation activities in this country. I would like to take a minute, if I could, to highlight some of the aspects of the bill that I have just referred to.

Homeland security. We include $5.2 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, slightly more than the House figure, but it is $400 million more than what the President's asking in next fiscal year 2004. So TSA is going to have to slim down over the next few months to hit the President's target. They will also have to begin addressing security needs outside the aviation sector, and the bill funds several programs in port security and land security and other areas to help provide that focus.

Within this $5.2 billion for transportation security, we have $440 million to procure more of the airport bomb detection systems and install them with inline systems with baggage handling systems at the airports so we can get these systems out of the lobbies of our airports.

There is $100 million to reimburse the airlines to armor the cockpit doors to prevent another 9–11, and there is $8 million for commercial pilots to receive firearms training so that they can carry the weapons into the cockpit.

□ 1745

There is $150 million for port security grants and $10 million more for port security research and development.

There is $35 million to improve the security of commercial trucking and intercity passenger buses.

And then the Coast Guard, very important to our homeland security, we include $4.3 billion for their operating needs. That is higher than either the House level or the Senate-passed level as we went into conference. We increased them above either one of our levels and well above the administration request.

It includes significant new funding for homeland security activities, including new maritime safety and security teams at the Nation's larger ports and upgraded infrared sensors so the Coast Guard can patrol more effectively after dark.

Now, in transportation we include $31.8 billion for Federal-aid highways. That is $8.6 billion above the administration's request and $4.1 billion above the level guaranteed in authorizing legislation. Let me repeat that. We are above the level stipulated in the authorization. According to the Federal Highway Administration, under this bill every State will receive more formula highway money in 2003 than they got in 2002.

The conferees deserve a lot of credit for placing such a high priority on highway spending. This will be a significant boost for the economy and a huge boost for communities around the country who are mired in traffic congestion problems.

The bill also includes high-priority projects in response to the thousands of requests we had from Members of this body. No one knows the needs of our districts better than the Members of this House who are elected from those districts, and we have tried to be as responsive to those requests as we could.

Mr. Speaker, we should all be pleased about the Amtrak provisions of this bill. For the first time in at least a decade, this bill forces some real reforms on Amtrak. It allows the Secretary of Transportation to take a much more active and authoritative role.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I just wanted to point out that it was not noted by the gentleman who spoke before me that all 11 items that I requested have a ''DEF'' right next to them. That means defense.

I think all of us recognize that the proper role and function of the Federal Government is to fund our armed services, and I am proud of that. But we do not see anything else there. None at all. There is a difference between the National Cowgirls Hall of Fame and funding aviator night vision imaging systems for our helicopters.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, and I appreciate the gentleman's comments, I just want to point out on the Interior appropriations bill, as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) pointed out and I did as we discussed the rule, our only major concern is the fact that on the conservation spending category we, for 2 years, kept a commitment that was made by the Republican and Democratic leadership of the Committee on Appropriations; and this year we did not get a good allocation in the conference, and we had to cut approximately $700 million out of our bill.

A lot of the most important conservation spending categories were substantially reduced, which I deeply regret, because we had made a commitment to people outside of the Congress that we were going to stay with this trust fund and increase the level of conservation spending by about $160 million each year until we got up to $2.4 billion. Of course, this year we did not make our goal.

I just would point out to my colleagues that the League of Conservation Voters urges us to support a motion to recommit, which the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) will offer, on the fiscal year 2003 omnibus appropriations bill. They say, ''We strongly oppose the numerous antienvironmental riders that were added in conference and by the Senate, and we are concerned about the substantial funding cut the bill makes to the conservation trust fund.''

I would also point out to my colleagues, many on both sides supported a very modest amendment to create increased funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities. Both sides put an increase in, but when we got to conference, it was stripped out at the direction of the leadership on the Republican side. I think the Endowment for the Arts and Humanities does wonderful things for our country, and I was really kind of shaken by the fact that after this was cut in half during the Reagan administration and we were starting to move in the right direction, giving modest increases for both the arts and the humanities, that that money was, that increase was, stripped out.

So I wish I could tell my colleagues that this bill, when it left the House this year, was a very good bill. But now that we get the conference report, we are now $800 million below where we were when this bill was before the House.

I must point out also there are a whole series of categories within the Forest Service where we borrowed money last year to fight forest fires, and much of that money has not been repaid. So I hope, as we go through the year, if we have a supplemental appropriations bill, that we can go and readdress some of these important issues and do a better job.

The fact that we are below the President's request on the Park Service, or the House level on the Park Service, is also of concern to me.

I am going to vote for this bill. We have to preserve the prerogatives of the Congress. And I see the Speaker here on the floor. When the Speaker was elected he made a speech and he said, we are going to run these railroads on time. Well, I am confident this year we are going to go back to the regular order and pass our 13 appropriation bills in time, and I support that endeavor.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire as to the time remaining on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each have 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for yielding me this time, and I congratulate the chairman and all the people, the leadership and everyone else involved in this bill. I rise in strong support of the 2003 bill.

I will be very brief, but there is $4.3 billion for the FBI, an increase of $773 million above last year to help stop what we are concerned of, what may very well happen to this country, counterterrorism, counterintelligence. There is additional money for the DEA. There is $6.16 billion for INS, for Entry-Exit, funding additional border patrol, land patrol, immigration, and so many other very, very positive things.

With regard to local law enforcement, $1.4 billion to prevent violent crimes and acts of terrorism, including $500 million for the Byrne formula grant, $400 million for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program.

With regard to domestic preparedness for equipment, training, and exercises for fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and law enforcement, all of that is in this bill.

There is $2.1 billion for crime control. Again, very important.

Also, the body should know the conference report includes $716 million for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $150 million above the request and $248 million above fiscal year 2002 to provide the necessary resources for corporate abuse.

For the State Department, we have adequately funded embassy security and diplomatic readiness.

There are a lot of positive things in here with regard to the Supreme Court and others.

I want to close, Mr. Speaker, by one, commending the chairman and the full committee staff for an outstanding job, and also to personally thank the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary staff for their tireless efforts, requiring long nights away from their families while preparing this legislation.

Mike Ringler, clerk of the subcommittee, Christine Ryan Kojac, John Martens, Leslie Albright, Butch Davisson, and Nisha Kumar have worked night and day to finish the CJS portion. And Rob, on the other side, and many others have been involved.

I think this is good legislation that will save a lot of lives and good for the country.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to finally bring to the House Floor the conference report on the fiscal year 2003 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations. Within a very tight allocation, we were able to provide funding for a variety of critical national priorities.

For Federal law enforcement, the Senate bill was over $700 million below the House. We were able to restore those funds in the conference report, including; $4.3 billion for the FBI, an increase of $773 million above last year and $45 million above the request, to continue efforts to modernize the FBI's IT infrastructure, and to improve the FBI's counterterrorism and counterintelligence capabilities; $1.65 billion for the DEA, an increase of $15 million above the request, and $80 million above last year to continue to fight the scourge of illegal drugs; 6.16 billion for the INS, Including $362 million for Entry Exit, and funding to hire an additional 570 border patrol agents, 460 land border immigration inspectors, and 760 additional airport and seaport inspectors and support personnel.

The conference agreement provides $4.6 billion for State and Local law enforcement, including: $1.4 billion to prevent violent crime and acts of terrorism, including $500 million for the Byrne formula program, $400 million for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, and $515 million for law enforcement hiring, overtime, equipment, training, and technologies; $1 billion for the Office of Domestic Preparedness for equipment, training, and exercises for all types of first responders, fire, EMS, hazmat, and law enforcement; and $2.1 billion for other crime control programs, including $391 million to prevent violence against women, $57 million for methamphetamine enforcement and clean-up, $7.5 million for a prescription drug monitoring program to combat the abuse of prescription drugs such as OxyContin, and $465 million for juvenile delinquency and accountability programs.

The conference report includes $716 million for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $150 million above the request and $248 million above fiscal year 2002, to provide the necessary resources to protect investors from corporate abuse.

For the State Department, we have maintained the higher House funding level of $7.8 billion to fully fund the request for embassy security, to provide second year funding for the Department's Diplomatic Readiness Initiative, and to fully fund estimated current year assessments for the United Nations and United Nations Peacekeeping.

For the Department of Commerce, the Conference Report provides $5.73 billion for the Department of Commerce and other trade agencies, over $400 billion above the level in the House bill. This funding will allow the Department to generate timely and accurate economic statistics, negotiate and verify fair trade agreements, improve weather forecasting, and manage the Nation's fisheries.

For the Federal Judiciary, the conference report provides $4.9 billion, $199 million above fiscal year 2002. This includes funding to process an all-time-high number of criminal and bankruptcy cases, to continue the renovation of the Supreme Court building, and to fund the Judiciary's security requirements.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, this conference agreement represents a sound and fair resolution of the multitude of issues that we faced in conference, and it does so in a fiscally responsible manner.

We have come a long way toward constructing an acceptable bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

I would like to thank the Commerce-Justice-State subcommittee staff for their tireless efforts and long nights away from their families while preparing this legislation. Mike Ringler, clerk of the subcommittee, Christine Ryan Kojac, John Martens, Leslie Albright, Butch Davisson, and Nisha Kumar have worked night and day to finish the CJS portion of the Omnibus Bill and I want to personally thank them for their work and efforts.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to recognize and commend the appropriators for the difficult task that they had over this past year in coming together on this legislation.

I also want to express my very serious disappointment on what happened in the conservation accounts in the Interior appropriations portion of this legislation, that we were not able to fund the commitments that we had made that so many local communities and conservation organizations rely on, where we have partnerships with business and civic organizations and individuals coming together to try and provide for the conservation of our lands and our open spaces, which have been terribly successful.

The urban parks being zeroed out is a major disappointment to so many urban areas where we have, again, put together coalitions from the NBA, from women's sports to neighborhood organizations, from the Urban League and so many to rebuild these recreational facilities and opportunities for young people. It is a major disappointment.

I also must tell my colleagues that the forest stewardship contracts now simply open up the forest in a most unregulated fashion.

The disappointment is really this, and it is not the fault of these appropriators, it is the process. Because with this process it is not a fact that I did not get to be heard on this bill at one particular time or another, but my constituents did not. So many millions of Americans that are deeply concerned about the health of our environment, about the health of our forest, about the activities on our public lands are shut out from this process because those decisions were made last night or this morning or the night before, and they have had no time to respond to them. The vote will be taken about it, and they will read about it in the newspapers over the coming weeks.

That is a major affront to democracy. That is a major affront to the basic principles of this institution, to the basic principles of representative government, that the people in this country have been closed out of this process.

Yes, the process has gone on a lot longer than it should have, but it was far more closed than at any time in the history of the House of Representatives. And that is a major, major disappointment for those of us, as we sit here on the brink of war talking about freedom and we think about bringing freedom and democracy to other countries and we see it shut down in the people's House.

Legislation sits here and nobody has the ability to read it. Nobody knows what is in it, but we are going to be asked to vote for it. That is not the democracy we should be exporting. That is not the process we should be exporting.

It is a process that denies our constituents. Whether they are interested in education or the environment or public health or aerospace, it denies them the opportunity to be heard; and it is a corruption, an outright corruption of the basic and fundamental principles of our government, of our constitution, and of this institution, and it ought to be stopped.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), who is chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce and author of No Child Left Behind.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and let me congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), his staff, the committee members, along with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and his staff, for a product well done, considering the handicaps of never having a budget and never having appropriation bills from the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has promised to do its part on behalf of America's school children, and the spending bill we debate today more than delivers on those promises. Much like the President's budget itself, this agreement is particularly generous towards education. It will provide yet another large increase in Federal education funding on top of record increases provided last year and the years before. This means that more than enough is being provided for States and public schools to carry out the reforms in the bipartisan No Child Left Behind Act.

Not only are we providing enough money, we are providing more than enough. For 35 years, this Congress spent billions of dollars in education without ever insisting on results for the children that it was meant to serve. Just over a year ago, on this very floor, Democrats and Republicans stood proudly together to bring that era to an end. And as my colleagues rightly pointed out, we made a commitment to our children on that day.

But maybe some of us need to be reminded of what that commitment was. What No Child Left Behind promised was that politicians would stop using money as an excuse for a 35-year failure to close the achievement gap. Thirty-five years and $150 billion later, the achievement gap has not changed at all over that period of time. We have now significantly increased our funding for education, twice since the bill was signed into law, and there are no more excuses. Our children need results.

Let us look at title I. Under this agreement, aid to needy and disadvantaged schools through title I is increased by another $1.4 billion. And this is on top of the $1.5 billion increase provided as a result of last year's spending bills.

□ 1800

In other words, title I has virtually doubled since fiscal year 1995. Are we spending too little? I do not think so.

Let me look at the second chart which is even more striking, and this is on special education, IDEA. As the chart shows, we have increased IDEA in this agreement by $1.4 billion. That is on top of the $1.2 billion that we increased it last year. Since fiscal year 1995, we have increased funding for IDEA 400 percent. That quadruples the amount of money that we are spending for our special-needs children.

In addition to that, we put another $100 billion increase in the Teacher Quality Program. We increased Pell grants and pay off the shortfall from the prior year, and we increased Head Start funding by another $131 million.

Mr. Speaker, if money alone can solve the problems in education, they would have been solved a long time ago. What we need to do is work to change attitudes in America that says that all of our children deserve a chance at a decent education.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I must say, I am amused by the prior speech. I would simply observe with respect to title I, the Republican Party in this House had to be dragged kicking and screaming into supporting the very funds which the gentleman so proudly now pointed to on his chart.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to recommit which would remove the corrupt, dirty little disgusting antienvironmental riders that were picked up on this bill as it went through this process that simply are wrong. We ought to remove them. We ought to be ashamed of the antienvironmental riders that were added like leaches on the body politic.

We should have good, honest debates about money around here; but we should be ashamed of the leaches that get added to legislation in the dark of night that are against the environmental values of this country, and there are three of them that ought to be removed that will be in the motion to recommit, and I will tell Members what they are.

Antienvironmental leach number one: we in Congress pass environmental laws, and they ought to pertain to everywhere in America, in all 50 States in America. But in an unprecedented antienvironmental rider, the majority party, unless Members vote for this motion to recommit, says that the environmental laws of the United States passed by this Congress do not apply in one of the most beautiful places in America, the Tongass National Forest in the State of Alaska.

What possible excuse is there for telling Americans that in one of the pristine spots in this country the laws of the United States of America do not apply? What excuse is there? Members have said in this wilderness designation there is no judicial review.

What kind of Congress passes laws and then says we let the executive ignore the law by not having a judicial review? That is not a Congress that I know or should be proud of. We should get rid of this antienvironment rider.

Leach number two: the other side in this bill has attempted to simply say we are going to salvage logging, essentially without meaningful protection or laws. We have to remove it.

Leach number three: there is a dirty little secret of a back-door deal to try to open up the Arctic wilderness to oil drilling, and that is wrong. It should not be done in the dead of night. Join us to pass this motion and get rid of the antienvironmental riders.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of this omnibus appropriations conference report. I want to share with my colleagues some of the things that are covered by this conference report.

Our subcommittee section totals $133.4 billion, and I would emphasize this is the amount of the President's budget request. It includes funding for programs that touch the lives of all Americans from newborn health screening, Head Start, dozens of education programs, health research and prevention programs, training for dislocated workers to older Americans programs and the efficient administration of our Social Security and Medicare programs. All of these are encompassed in the bill.

And for the education portion, it brings funding to title I to $1.4 billion, an increase overall in education funding of 7 percent. I think as was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), this is a record. I think it is something we can all take pride in supporting on behalf of the people of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this omnibus appropriations conference report and to share with my colleagues the important programs we are funding within the Labor, Health

and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies title.

Mr. Speaker, this portion of the bill totals $133.4 billion, the amount of the President's budget request. It includes funding for programs that touch the lives of all Americans from newborn health screening, Head Start, dozens of education programs, health research and prevention programs, training for dislocated workers to older American programs and the efficient administration of our Social Security and Medicare programs. All these programs and more encompass this bill.

As my colleagues know, students, parents and teachers are working together to see real gains in student achievement as established in the No Child Left Behind Act passed by this Congress a year ago. This bill provides the vital funding to bring the goals of the new law to fruition, including a $1.4 billion increase in Title I funding, aiding disadvantaged students.

In the area of special education, we have also included an increase of $1.4 billion over fiscal year 2002 as we continue to increase the federal portion of special education dollars. And to assist those seeking to improve their skills through higher education, we have increased the maximum Pell grant to $4,050 while also addressing a shortfall in the program that has resulted from a larger than expected number of students returning to school by providing more than half a billion dollars over the President's request for the program.

I am pleased to report that the bill includes the fifth and final year of a commitment to double biomedical research funding for the National Institutes of Health with funding set at $27.2 billion. At this level NIH will be able to fund more than 38,000 research project grants, the highest number ever funded. These grants span countless areas including basic research as well as that for specific diseases that are the leading causes of death and disability—Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, cancer, AIDS and hundreds of others, including rare diseases.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have been key in bringing new health research into practice through health promotion programs. Now, as we face continued threats to our homeland we call upon the CDC to act as our first line of defense against bioterrorism as well. We have provided $4.3 billion to the CDC for these important activities.

Within the Health Resources and Services Administration we have included $1.5 billion for Community Health Centers, access points to those who have no health care, and $2 billion for Ryan White Aids program, a $96 million increase.

The bill provides funding for services for our neediest people, including $1.8 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and $1.376 billion for programs for older Americans, including nutrition programs such as Meals on Wheels and totaling nearly $719 million.

This bill funds the Department of Labor at $11.9 billion, $116 million below last year. However, within the account for the Workforce Investment Act, we have tried to focus our resources on the needs of the many people in our country who have been dislocated from their jobs by boosting support for dislocated workers by $92 million overall. We are hopeful that the many good people in our local communities working to provide job placement assistance to these unemployed workers will use this funding to assist these workers in re-gaining employment as quickly as possible. Finally, Job Corps, an outstanding program that partners with so many businesses to train our nation's youth for productive employment is increased by $60 million. Job Corps provides a needed second chance to many of our youth who had not found initial success in school or work.

Mr. Speaker, these programs serve the people of our great nation well and help to strengthen the educational, health and job opportunities for all Americans. I urge the support of the Members of this body in passing the bill today.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the members of my staff and that of Mr. OBEY in the endless hours of work they have provided to bringing this bill before us today. Craig Higgins, Sue Quantius, Susan Firth, Meg Thompson, Nicole Kunko, Francine Mack-Salvador, and Elizabeth Bowles, as well as David Reich, Cheryl Smith and Linda Pagelsen have done a terrific job in producing the product before us. Thank you to each of them.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for the opportunity to briefly discuss the importance of ensuring that Miami, Florida, is selected as the location of the Permanent Secretariat for the Free Trade of Americas.

Due to its role as the headquarters of the FTAA, the Permanent Secretariat will operate as the critical nerve center of an unprecedented economic colossus twice the size of the European Union.

The Permanent Secretariat will provide vital administrative services for FTAA member nations, while providing the situs for dispute resolution and other critical proceedings established under the FTAA agreements.

Although the FTAA will not be established until 2005, the site selection process for the Permanent Secretariat is currently ongoing. I wish to bring to the committee's attention the fact that should the FTAA become a reality, its success as well as the effective promotion of our national interests will depend significantly upon the placement of the FTAA's Permanent Secretariat in Miami, Florida.

The Permanent Secretariat's ability to effectively discharge its crucial functions will depend upon its geographical proximity to member nations, the reliability of the communications, the security of its facilities, and the quality of the transportation infrastructure.

Only a location in the United States can meet all of these criteria, and Miami is uniquely qualified. Miami is also universally recognized as the top of three prenegotiated candidates for the Permanent Secretariat, which also includes Panama City and Mexico City.

Due to the Bush administration's drive to accelerate negotiations, the beginning of negotiations next week, and the occurrence of a ministerial meeting in November, the committee's attention to this issue could not be more timely.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentlewoman that throughout the 2004 process, we will continue to work with the gentlewoman and the Florida delegation for this purpose.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his acknowledgment of my request and his support.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this time, and so does the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), in order to express the House's appreciation to Greg Dahlberg, who has served this institution so ably and for so long. For over 20 years he served on the Committee on Appropriations on the Subcommittee on Transportation, on the full committee central staff, and on the Subcommittee on Defense. Since 1994, he was a senior Democratic staffer for defense appropriations which covers virtually all of the military operations in the government.

He was appointed Under Secretary of the Army the last 6 months of the Clinton administration. He volunteered to help the new administration get started, and stayed a few extra months. He has been a personal adviser and great friend to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) and myself. He has served over 200 Democratic members to help them understand defense issues and to deal with those issues in their districts. He has a deep concern for the soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines deployed throughout the world. He loves this institution, and he has given help many times to both Democratic and Republican Members of this institution.

In the defense world there are many opportunities for qualified staff to leave the Hill for more lucrative jobs. Greg has resisted that temptation for many years, and for that we are grateful. We certainly wish him well in his future endeavors. He has been the institutional memory of this House on the budget process and on defense intelligence. He is one of the finest, most dedicated public servants, and one of the most decent human beings I have ever had the privilege to work with.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) reminded me that Greg Dahlberg was still here. I thought he was gone.

Yesterday we praised him in a closed briefing. Not only did the gentleman

from California (Mr. LEWIS) and I praise him, but the Secretary of Defense praised him because not only was he Under Secretary, he was Acting Secretary of the Army for a period of time.

I was shocked when he came back. This guy went over there, he had an office as big as this room here. He had a bathroom, car, an airplane, and he came back to the cubbyhole where we share a little room 12 by 12 with six other people.

Greg Dahlberg is a dedicated staffer. I have never seen a guy so dedicated. This guy is one of the finest people I know. It is completely bipartisan. He tries to get things done. He wants to take care of not only the military, but every other job he has been involved in. We are going to miss the honorable Greg Dahlberg. This is his last day.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, whether it is within the rules of the House or not, I think this institution owes Mr. Dahlberg a round of applause for his service.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense.

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and it is very appropriate that I should follow with my remarks those of my friend and colleague and partner in this business, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA). The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) was very kind to begin his remarks with a tribute to Greg Dahlberg.

I wanted to mention that the work of our subcommittee, that is the Subcommittee on Defense, along with MILCON, got their work done last year for the 2003 year; and it is largely because of the very fine relationship we have with our professional staff and with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member.

Just the day before yesterday in our meeting, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, responding to the needs that are within this bill, and this bill includes a $10 billion package which is an additive to the 2003 bill which was not included in that budget relative to some of the costs carrying forward the war on terrorism. It is costing us over $1.5 billion a month, and we are very cognizant of the importance of this legislation in connection with that defense effort. Indeed, I want to have in the RECORD a copy of the letter from the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that reflects his support for this legislation.

But probably this piece would not be a part of this package or would not be effectively here if it were not for the work of our very fine staff.

□ 1815

Greg Dahlberg reflects the finest of those professionals that we have around this place. We have them on both sides of the aisle, and especially among those committees that deal with the work on behalf of defense.

I think the Members know that, year in and year out, we come to the floor with a major portion of our discretionary money in the defense arena and we carry those bills forward with almost no rancor, taking usually very little time on the floor. And I think, generally speaking, those who are watching the action on the floor today should know that a significant reason for this bill going forward, so important that it go forward now, is that we do have this rather sizable piece of money that is critical to our being able to be consistent in moving forward with the war on terrorism.

And so while Greg leaves us officially in the near term, shortly, sometime, I am not sure when, I am sorry to see him leave. I am proud to be a friend of his; I expect to work with him in the months and years ahead, but in turn, I want to thank him for helping us get the kind of bipartisan support we expect to have for this bill as it passes.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT
CHIEFS OF STAFF,
Washington, DC.

Hon. C.W. BILL YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During our meeting yesterday you asked Secretary Rumsfeld and me how significant the $6.1B for Defense currently in the FY2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill is to the Armed Services. The following elaborates on our answer of yesterday.

The Global War on Terrorism is costing about $1.6B per month. This expense is not part of the Services' FY 2003 budgets. As a result, the Services are dipping into their budgeted 4th quarter operating accounts—we are in fact dipping into Service 3rd quarter operating accounts now—to fund first and second quarter FY 2003 expenses associated with the war. Without the $6.1B funding in the FY 2003 Omnibus, we will need to take immediate actions to reduce spending. These actions will negatively impact readiness.

I offer my support for your efforts in passing the Omnibus (H.J. Res. 2) before the President's Day recess. The package you have worked includes essential funding for the Defense Department; that is important to our national security.

The men and women of our Armed Forces deeply appreciate the support of your Committee and that of the entire Congress.

Sincerely,

RICHARD B. MYERS,
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to remind the Members of the House what the content of the recommittal motion will be. We will simply strike the antienvironmental riders exempting the Tongass National Forest plan from administrative and judicial review, expanding the Forest Service stewardship contracting demonstration program throughout the United States, turning over the forests of the country to the timber companies lock, stock and barrel if they choose.

It would also reconsider language in the conference agreement which removes the restriction in the House-passed Interior bill which prohibited the use of fiscal 2003 BLM funding for activity related to oil drilling in ANWR, the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve.

It would add funding for critical conservation resource programs at not less than 2002 levels. That is consistent with an agreement that was made and should be abided by until the year 2006.

And it also would add up to $500 million above the current conference levels to fund training, equipment and assistance for first responders; in other words, bringing it up to the presidential request.

Mr. Speaker, I full well recognize that there are many good things in this bill. Even a stopped clock is right twice a day. There are many things that we have to provide. And so I am certainly not going to ask Members to vote against the bill, but I am going to ask them to vote for the recommittal motion if you care about our environmental stewardship and if you really care about providing the equipment and the support necessary to our first responders, our policemen and firemen.

If indeed you want to send them the resources they need rather than duct tape, vote for the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, included in this legislation is $1.1 million for the Roanoke River Upper Basin Project. Is it the gentleman from Ohio's intention and expectation that the contract for construction will be awarded only on an open and competitive bidding process?

Mr. HOBSON. If the gentleman will yield, yes, I agree.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I do so, Mr. Speaker, to say also a sad good-bye to Greg Dahlberg, who was not only a trusted staff but a trusted friend.

Greg, you know that we are going to miss you.

I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for spirit of cooperation that we have enjoyed with each other working through this process. And I also want to say, please vote against his motion to recommit. I want to thank the Speaker of the House for the strong leadership that he gave us in trying to come to a conclusion on some very thorny issues, as well as the distinguished majority leader of the Senate. As for Senator STEVENS, I tell you he worked miracles, because he had to come down $9 billion more than we had to come down in order to meet this number.

I want to pay a special tribute to Vice President CHENEY. The Vice President weighed in as we were trying to solve some very difficult issues. He was

extremely effective. I just really appreciate the fact that he helped us get to where we are today, where we can finally pass this bill out of here, conclude the work of fiscal year 2003 and begin the work of fiscal year 2004.

And, yes, by the way, again, please vote against the gentleman from Wisconsin's motion to recommit.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this omnibus appropriations bill. It is unfortunate that Republicans felt it necessary to use this legislation as a vehicle to peddle their anti-environment agenda while forcing cuts in basic priorities. I would have liked to support many provisions included in this bill.

This bill contains funding I have worked for to fund two Army Corps of Engineers flood control studies that will help communities in my district to evaluate flood problems. It will also provide money for a pilot program in Alameda County to protect children at risk from entering the long-term foster care system. I strongly support these vital programs. However, I have no choice but to oppose the legislation before us today.

I cannot in good conscience support this Republican bill because it will open the door to an unprecedented assault on our environment. It grants logging companies unfettered access to public lands to devastate and degrade our national forests. It specifically invites the timber industry to invade Alaska's Tongass Rainforest and reduce the splendor of this wilderness to a patchwork of clear cuts. It opens the pristine landscape of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for the gas industry to make another oil field. An it leaves little money for the unkeep of our national parks and conservation efforts.

Beyond assaulting our environment, this bill continues to shortchange education and will leave our children behind regardless of the President's rhetoric to the contrary. It calls for an across-the-board cut in federal investment in our schools, a cut of over $300 million this school year. This bill also makes it more difficult for parents and students to pay for college. The meager increase for Pell grants doesn't even keep pace with the rising cost of inflation.

The bill makes a drastic cut in housing subsidies for poor families. In this tough economy, there is little reason to make times harder for those who have already been hardest hit by this tough economy.

Finally, this bill makes a mockery of homeland security and public safety. While the President continues to raise fears about impending terrorist attacks, his Republican cronies aren't funding the first responders who will be on the front lines if such an attack occurs. This bill also contains cuts in security at our ports, dams, and nuclear facilities that if breached could have a catastrophic impact.

I urge President Bush and Congressional Republicans to end their assault on our basic priorities. I ask my colleagues to support Representative OBEY'S motion to recommit, which would remove the disastrous anti-environmental riders from this bill. And, if that motion does not pass—which it won't—I urge my colleagues to vote against the entire bill.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be able to vote for this conference report, because it does include some things that I support and that are very important for Colorado and the country. If those items, or even the parts of this omnibus bill that included them, were being considered separately, I well could vote for them.

But that is not the situation today. Instead, today Members of the House are presented with a more difficult choice. We must vote yes or no on this entire conference report, which rolls into one enormous package no fewer than 11 of the regular 13 appropriations bills that together cover all of the government except the Department of Defense.

This is not the way the House should do its work. It is an embarrassment for all of us. But the responsibility lies solely upon the Republican leadership. They are the ones who refused to allow the House to consider only a few of the regular appropriations bills last year, either before the November elections or in the subsequent lame duck session. They are the ones who have brought this embarrassment, this shame, even, upon the House.

Nonetheless, each of us has had to try to review the results, weighing its good and bad features, without adequate information and in undue haste—haste now, after months and months of delay—and decide, on balance whether to support it. So I have done my best to review and understand what is before the House. And, on balance, with some regret, I must vote against it.

Let me briefly explain how I reached that decision, weighing the good parts of the bill against its serious defects.

GOOD ASPECTS OF THE BILL

Here are some of the good things in the bill:

COLORADO FUNDING ITEMS

The omnibus bill provides funding for several important activities in Colorado. I want to highlight just a few:

Rocky Flats Cleanup Funds—I am very glad that the omnibus bill includes $664 million to continue the ongoing cleanup of the Rocky Flats Site. This is a matter of the highest priority to all Coloradans, because this former nuclear-weapons production site, with its large quantities of radioactive materials, toxic chemicals, and other dangers is just 15 miles from the heart of our largest metropolitan area. The Department of Energy, through its contract with Kaiser-Hill, is working hard to have it cleaned up so it can be closed and transferred to the Department of the Interior for management as a National Wildlife Refuge. The funding included in the omnibus bill will enable that effort to continue, so this is definitely a good part of the overall package.

NIST laboratory repairs—I am particularly glad that these include more than $11 million to enable the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, to begin what the conferees very accurately describe as ''urgently needed construction and renovation'' work at NIST's laboratory in Boulder. The condition of this laboratory has been of great concern to me, and I want to express my thanks to Chairman FRANK WOLF and Ranking Member JOSE SERRANO for making sure that these funds were included. I look forward to continue working with them and the rest of the appropriations committee so we can complete this important task.

Beaver Brook acquisition—The conference report includes $2.5 million for the Forest Service to continue with acquisition of lands in the Beaver Brook watershed, in Clear Creek County, now owned by the City of Golden. I am glad that this is included, but regret that the amount is significantly less than the $4 million for this purpose that was included in the Interior appropriations bill passed by the House. I will seek to have sufficient funds included in the appropriations bill for fiscal 2004 to enable the Forest Service to stay on schedule for completion of this acquisition.

Great Sand Dunes—The bill includes $7 million to acquire lands slated to be included in this National Park System unit, and another $5 million for acquisition of lands that will be included in the adjacent unit of the National Wildlife Refuge system. I support these acquisitions.

Other good aspects of the bill include the following:

MEDICARE PROVISIONS

The omnibus bill includes increased payments for Medicare physicians and rolls back a scheduled March 1 pay cut that could result in serious health care access issues for our nation's seniors. I have long supported increased Medicare payments for providers and have cosponsored legislation to roll back the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services physician payment cuts scheduled for 2002 and 2003, and to devise a formula that better reflects the cost of care. So my vote against the omnibus bill should not be perceived as a vote against increasing payments for Medicare doctors. My record proves otherwise.

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

The drought Colorado and other states are suffering from has devastated many farmers and ranchers. Some of us in Congress have been asking for drought relief for almost a year. I am encouraged to see that there is some relief in the omnibus appropriation bill, but I am concerned that for many people it may be coming too late. It would have been appropriate for drought assistance funds to have been included in the supplemental appropriation passed last year, but the resistance of the Administration meant that didn't happen. And the refusal of the Republican leadership to act in a more timely fashion on the regular appropriations bills has compounded the problem.

LIMITS ON INFORMATION PROGRAM

I am very glad that the conference report retains the Senate's provision limiting the Defense Department's ''Total Information Awareness'' program. I thought the potential for abuse of this program outweighed its purported advantages, and think the restrictions included in the conference report are most appropriate.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The conference report includes $295 million for humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and $800 million for international HIV/AIDS programs. Bother are needed.

NASA

The conference report includes $50 million for NASA to investigate the cause of the Columbia shuttle tragedy, which is very important. It also provides that the general funds provided for the shuttle program will be exempt from the across-the-board rescission made by the bill—something that I support.

ELECTION REFORM FUNDING

The conference report includes funding to implement the Help America Vote Act, including funds to help Colorado and the other states to modernize their voting equipment. I strongly supported that election-reform law, and regretted that the President chose not to

spend the funds provided last year for its implementation. So I am glad these funds are included in this omnibus bill.

BAD ASPECTS OF THE BILL

If those are some of the good things, what are the bad? Here is a partial list:

SHORTCHANGING FIRST RESPONDERS

I have strongly supported efforts to improve our homeland security against terrorism. I supported establishment of a Homeland Security Department, as recommended by former Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, and did so even while the Bush Administration was opposing the idea. Central to those efforts will be the ability of our first responders, police, firefighters, and others, to meet the challenges they are facing. Unfortunately, in my opinion, the Administration's attitude toward them has been nothing short of shameful, and the Republican leadership of the House has slavishly followed the Administration's lead. The President and Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge have repeatedly promised the nation's police and fire departments $3.5 billion in ''new'' first responder grants. The President first pledged this ''new money'' in a February 25, 2002 speech to the nation's governors. However, last year, he threatened to veto the post-9/11 Homeland Security Bill if it included additional homeland security money. And in August, the President refused to spend the $5.1 billion homeland security package, which included $150 million in emergency first responder grants and which was developed on a bipartisan basis. Then, in December of 2002, the Justice Department announced that it would ''suspend awarding grants to aid first responders to terrorist attacks'' even though Congress had provided stopgap funding for first responders in continuing resolutions. And just last month, our Republican colleagues, following the lead of the Administration, voted down legislation to immediately fund the promised $3.5 billion in new money for first responders.

Now some of our colleagues are saying that this conference report funds the President's supposed request for $3.5 billion in ''new'' money for first responders. However, the fact is they are counting previously existing law enforcement and firefighting grants, as well as the new first responder initiative. For comparison, in 2002 those existing programs actually received roughly $2.3 billion. So, in reality the conference report includes only $1.2 billion in ''new'' money—far less than the $3.5 billion in ''new'' money that was promised.

UNDERMINING ORGANIC FOOD STANDARDS

Organic food products have become a $10 billion dollar industry in America—and Colorado is the number-two producer in the nation. The success of this segment of agriculture is built on consumer confidence in the USDA's standards represented by the ''organic'' label. Yet, this omnibus appropriation bill undermines some of the integrity of those standards by allowing meat to carry the ''organic'' label even though the livestock were fed on non-organic feed. The USDA took years to develop the organic standards working with a states and private entities.

WEAKENING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

As others have pointed out, the bill includes many provisions contrary to good environmental policy. Not only are these bad in themselves, their inclusion in an omnibus appropriations measure makes them doubly objectionable.

This is particularly important to me because I was a member of the Resources Committee during the 107th Congress, and am looking forward to membership on both that Committee and the Agriculture Committee in this Congress. Many of the provisions in this omnibus bill are legislative in nature, and should properly be dealt with in legislation originating in one or both of those Committees. Particularly notable in this regard are the provisions related to ''stewardship contracting'' as an aspect of forest management. While I understand why some of its proponents find it attractive, it is a subject that needs careful review and consideration, and should not be dealt with as a minor part of an omnibus appropriations measure.

If the motion to recommit had been adopted, many of my concerns regarding this conference report would have been resolved. That the motion did not succeed adds a great deal to my reluctance to support this conference report.

INADEQUATE FUNDING IN MANY AREAS

Overall, the conference report reflects the fact that the Republican leadership, not the appropriators, but their leadership, acted as agents of the Administration by imposing arbitrary and unrealistic constraints on funding for vital functions of government.

CONCLUSION—NO WAY TO DO BUSINESS

This bill is a textbook example of how we should not legislate, behind closed doors, without meaningful participation by more than a small number of Members, and under ''crisis'' conditions resulting from deliberate strategy. This along is a major reason that I cannot support the conference report.

So, Mr. Speaker, as I said, while it was not an easy decision, I have decided I cannot support this conference report.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Obey motion to recommit because this massive piece of legislation falls short in some issues critical to our nation, and includes certain controversial provisions that need to be debated and considered through the legislative process, not in closed conference.

I agree with my colleague from Wisconsin that there are homeland security priorities that we can and must fund that are not adequately addressed in this 1,100 page bill. For example, this legislation funds only one-fifth of what the U.S. Customs Commissioner says is needed to effectively inspect the thousands of cargo containers that enter our nation everyday. This presents our nation with an unfortunate vulnerability to terrorism and Congress must fund this priority.

In addition, as a member of the House Resources Committee, I feel provisions included in this legislation, such as a rider potentially allowing significant commercial logging in some of our most ecologically sensitive areas, and the funding of preliminary work for opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling, are uncalled for. These important and controversial issues should be fully debated and open to amendment through the normal legislative process. In addition, the cutting of important conservation program funding by $200 million dollars will set our nation further back in protecting our most important resources. These programs are supported by the states, and especially important to my home state of Wisconsin.

Further, thanks to an 11th hour provision inserted into the fiscal year 2003 omnibus appropriations bill, consumers of some organic food products may not know if their food is truly organic. This provision seriously undermines both consumer confidence in organic food labels and the USDA standards. The provision will permit some livestock to be labeled ''organic'' even though the livestock products do not meet the strict criteria established by USDA. Most significantly, producers of select livestock (chicken and other poultry products) would not have to meet the requirement that the animals be fed organically grown feed.

The recently enacted organic standard was the result of many years of careful deliberation and public input. Overwhelmingly, organic producers and consumers have supported the new standards. Due to this outrageous omnibus provision, organic producers and consumers will no longer have confidence in the organic labeling process.

Such a massive omnibus bill incorporating 11 spending bills and totaling nearly $400 billion, also lends itself to abuse through the inclusion of numerous pet projects that are not based on necessity and would not be justifiable to the public if considered in the light of day.

Mr. Speaker, we must have priorities in our funding. We must confront the threats facing our land while ensuring our children have access to quality education and our most needy have access to healthcare.

This legislation does meet many of the obligations of our government, and on their own merits, I would have supported them. However, the inclusion of funding for countless projects and programs that were never debated or considered on the House floor makes this bill unsupportable in its current form.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to recommit so that we can address some of the most damaging aspects of this bill.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, the Conference Committee for the FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill has included language relating to the funding of the installment due on or before September 30, 2003 under the Consent Judgment entered on February 7, 2003 in Sumner Peck Ranch, Inc. v. Bureau of Reclamation. By including this language it is not Congress' intent that the United States default in the payment of that installment. Creating such a default would be unwise. Instead, the intent of the language is to indicate that funds under the Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act are not authorized to pay such installment. By so indicating, it is further intended that payment of the Peck judgment installments is ''not otherwise provided for'' as that phrase is used in Section 1304 of Title 31 of the United States Code. Appropriations exist and are available under Section 1304 for payment of such installment, and it is intended that such appropriations be so utilized.

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, the Conference Committee for the FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriation Bill has included language relating to the funding of the installment due on or before September 30, 2003 under the Consent Judgment entered on February 7, 2003 in Sumner Peck Ranch, Inc. v. Bureau of Reclamation. By including this language it is not Congress' intent that the United States default in the payment of that installment. Creating such a default would be unwise. Instead, the intent of the language is to indicate that funds under the Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act are not authorized to

pay such installment. By so indicating, it is further intended that payment of the Peck judgment installments is ''not otherwise provided for'' as that phrase is used in Section 1304 of Title 31 of the United States Code. Appropriations exist and are available under Section 1304 for payment of such installment, and it is intended that such appropriations be so utilized.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, today the House passed the Omnibus Appropriations bill, to fund federal government operations for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2003.

This Omnibus package combines 11 of 13 separate funding bills that should have been completed months ago. But rather than conduct hearings and encourage thoughtful debate on America's budget priorities, the Republican leadership in this Congress has cobbled together a 3000 page, $400 billion megaspending bill in mostly back room deals. And now they ask for a simple yes or no vote on this huge package.

Mr. Speaker, I am a new Member of Congress and I am extremely disappointed by the process. The American people have been shut out of the process. I wish, Mr. Speaker, that I could use this vote as a lesson for my three children and children throughout my district, to teach them how the great democratic institutions of our land reflect the will of American people.

But today, Mr. Speaker, the democratic and deliberative process have been hijacked. The Committee system of this Congress has been bypassed. No hearings. No testimony from impartial experts. No debate. No markup. Nothing.

Mr. Speaker, this is no way to begin this new session of Congress. The full House has been given little opportunity to debate, and no opportunity to amend this huge bill. This is a dreadfully flawed backroom process that has allowed logging and oil interests to attach riders that are harmful to our environment. These riders, which have nothing to do with the appropriations process, allow for clear-cutting in national forests, prevent Forest Service administration decisions from being challenged in court, and remove a House-passed provision that would have barred preliminary work on a drilling program in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge.

But at the same time, this omnibus spending bill does include certain provisions that I strongly support. Among them are the full 4.1 percent cost-of-living pay raise for federal employees that the Administration had so strongly opposed, and a desperately needed adjustment to the Medicare reimbursement formula for doctors, hospitals and other health care providers that will improve access to care for thousands of patients. This matter should have been addressed months ago; it should not have been necessary to include it in this bill.

Although I support the federal pay raise and the Medicare formula fix, I am angered that they are being held hostage by the disastrous, short-sighted riders that wreak havoc on our environment. I object to this kind of back-room political extortion, a cynical abuse of the legislative process to advance the interests of a few over the needs of many.

That is why I voted in favor of the Motion to Recommit this bill and consider an alternative that better reflects our needs and priorities.

But since the motion to recommit did not pass, I was forced to cast a yes-or-no vote on the final package. Even with the terrible riders, I could not vote to deny our federal employees the pay raise they deserve, or to deny seniors access to Medicare by failing to adjust the reimbursement formula, or to deny funding for schools or homeland security or the many other needs that are funded in this bill.

But, Mr. Speaker, those of us who support progressive environmental and conservation policies will persevere. We will keep fighting these short-sighted policies. The American people do not support them and they will not stand.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve better so we can do better. We can do so much better.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, in the past, I have often been reluctant to support omnibus bills, which package multiple pieces of legislation into one. It is poor policy to legislate in this manner. This particular omnibus appropriations bill, combining eleven appropriations bills totaling $397.4 billion is the worst example of this that I have seen.

Many of the individual bills were never brought before the relevant committees and we are barred from offering amendments on the floor. The final draft of more than 1,000 pages were first made available to the full Congress less than 12 hours before we are being asked to vote on it. Nobody knows the extent of the riders, earmarks and provisions that have been added to this bill. What we do know is in here includes some of the most egregious environmental riders imaginable: allowing nearly unlimited clear-cutting of our national forests; exempting the Administration's Tongass National Forest management plan from all judicial or administrative appeals; and, allowing preliminary work for drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—despite the fact that it is currently illegal to drill there.

Many of my constituents have expressed concern about the process that has taken place to get us to this point. I am not able to defend the process to them and, therefore, cannot support final passage of this bill. It is not fair to legislators or the people they represent to conduct Congress in this manner. I look ahead with promise to a new fiscal year when Congress can again return to legislating.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for final passage of the FY 03 Omnibus Bill, but I will hold my nose as I do so.

Let me first note one positive aspect of the omnibus—the increase in Medicare provider payments. I'm very pleased that the conferees approved a 1.6 percent increase this year, to prevent the drastic payment cuts that threatened seniors' access to healthcare.

But all is not well, unfortunately. I believe, as do so many of my colleagues, that these are unusual and dangerous times that require urgent action. We cannot continue to leave this government limping along with frozen budgets, trying to meet the challenges of a new world. So I find myself compelled to vote for this bill, to protect my constituents and the people of the United States. Our federal agencies need to have appropriate funding to deal with the threats and challenges of the world as we see it today.

Mr. Speaker, the House leadership did not think it necessary to give our local first responders the funding they need to deal with emergencies. We've heard so much rhetoric about the need for this country to be prepared for the dangers around us. So why have we shortchanged the police, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel who are so crucial to these preparedness efforts? I voted for the motion to recommit because it added $500 million above the conference-approved levels for training, equipment, and assistance for first responders.

What I also cannot condone is the senseless assault on our environment contained in this bill, including language that removes oversight of public land management in areas like the Tongass National Forest. I also cannot condone a decrease in funding for conservation programs, which are so crucial as we consider how to end our dependence on foreign oil.

These are only two of the things I can find wrong in this bill, because we had less than one day to work on it. Who knows what else have been slipped in? I will vote for this bill, Mr. Speaker, but I do so with great reservation.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the Conference Committee for the FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill has included language relating to the funding of the installment due on or before September 30, 2003 under the Consent Judgment entered on February 7, 2003 in Sumner Peck Ranch, Inc. v. Bureau of Reclamation. By including this language it is not Congress' intent that the United States default in the payment of that installment. Creating such a default would be unwise. Instead, the intent of the language is to indicate that funds under the Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act are not authorized to pay such installment. By so indicating, it is further intended that payment of the Peck judgment installment is ''not otherwise provided for'' as that phrase is used in Section 1304 of Title 31 of the United States Code. Appropriations exist and are available under Section 1304 for payment of such installment, and it is intended that such appropriations be so utilized.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support for the conference report.

This omnibus act includes the fiscal year 2003 appropriations act for foreign operations, exporting financing, and related programs. As chairman of the Subcommittee, I'm pleased we'll finally enact into law important funding provisions and policy language that the Appropriations Committee considered last fall. It is vital that the Congress maintain a partnership with the Administration, both in funding for foreign assistance and in the development of the policy that accompanies and guides that assistance. Failure to enact foreign aid appropriations bills in a timely manner erodes and compromises the constitutional role of Congress in both these important areas.

The foreign operations division of this conference report totals $16.3 billion in discretionary budget authority. It is $250 million below the level approved last year by the House Appropriations Committee, $130 million below the Senate level, and $171 million below the President's request. However, despite these reductions we have managed to fund important initiatives in funding for HIV/AIDS, assistance for Afghanistan, and in the War on Terrorism.

Assistance to combat HIV/AIDS in the foreign operations division of this conference report totals $800 million. That compares to $475 million in the fiscal year 2002 appropriations act. As part of this funding, $250 million is a contribution to the Global Fund to fight

AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, bringing the total United States contribution to date to $725 million.

In the two years since I became chairman of the subcommittee, we've raised funding to combat HIV/AIDS from $300 million to $800 million, an increase of over 250 percent. I know everyone would like more, and the President recommends major increases in future budgets. However, I think we can take some satisfaction in the way this Congress has responded to the needs in this area.

The conference report also includes the recommendation from the House bill that provides a minimum funding level for Afghanistan of $295.5 million. The President's budget stated that final funding levels for Afghanistan were yet to be determined, but I believe it is necessary to maintain an emphasis on reconstruction of the physical infrastructure as well as building institutions of democracy in Afghanistan. For that reason funding in this bill for disaster assistance and refugee assistance is increased above the levels recommended by the President.

Total refugee assistance in this conference report is $813 million, compared to the President's request of $720 million. Many members of the House wrote to us last year to support as high a level as possible for refugee assistance, and we have responded.

We also have a new focus in this conference report on economic growth, including trade capacity building, basic education, and clean water. We include bill language providing that not less $452,000,000 should be provided for trade capacity building in the developing world. This is an issue close to my heart, because I believe that without the ability to participate in the international trading system, developing countries will be left behind in the global economy.

We also maintain and enhance assistance for our allies in the War on Terrorism. Israel will receive almost $2.8 billion in assistance, including an increase of $60 million in military assistance. Jordan will receive $250 million in economic assistance, an increase of $100 million. In addition, Jordan will receive $198 million in military assistance, an increase of $123 million. Anti-terrorism training for the security forces of our allies will increase from $38 million to $64 million.

I am disappointed we were not able to fund $200 million for additional anti-terrorism assistance for Israel as I recommended twice last year—once in the supplemental and once in the regular fiscal year 2003 bill. In this conference agreement, we were forced to reduce the overall level of the House bill by $250 million, and the Senate bill did not contain this funding. Therefore it was impossible to accommodate this increase without damaging cuts to other programs. However, it is my expectation we will be addressing this matter as part of the supplemental appropriations request we should be receiving from the Administration in the next month.

It should come as no surprise to learn that we do not continue funding for the heavy fuel oil costs of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, or KEDO, since North Korea has abrogated the Agreed Framework. This results in a reduction of $70 million from the President's request.

This conference report continues assistance to Eastern Europe and to Eurasia through out regional accounts. Funding for the Former Soviet Union and Eurasia is provided at a level of $760 million while assistance for Eastern Europe is funded at $525 million. However, we include language similar to that contained in the House bill prohibiting funding for the Government of Urkraine unless the President certifies that it has not provided arms to Iraq. We do not want to reward governments that are aiding Saddam Hussein.

We also retain important language initiatives from the House bill, including language that tightens oversight on both the West Bank and Gaza assistance program of AID and on our funding to the United National Relief and Works Agency. In neither case do we prevent funding for the important humanitarian work done by these agencies; we only ask for oversight by the USAID Inspector General in the case of the West Bank and Gaza Program, and a report by the GAO on whether current law is being followed by the State Department in providing assistance to the UN Relief and Works Agency.

After long negotiations with the Senate, the Committee came to a compromise on the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. The conference report funds this account at a level of $700 million, which is $75 million more than last year and $31 million less than the request. The conference report includes a permissive transfer of $31 million from the regular International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account from this or previous Acts, therefore if the authority is exercised, the Andean Counterdrug Initiative will be fully funded.

While I am a strong advocate of properly managed United States foreign assistance programs, the Committee learned last year that some foreign governments have assessed taxes against our aid programs. This is unacceptable, and we owe it to the American people to ensure that tax dollars intended for programs to help people are not transferred to the treasuries of foreign governments. Therefore, we include language from the House bill mandating that the Department of State take definite action to halt this practice. We further require that any tax that is collected and not properly reimbursed to the United States government will be deducted at a level of 200 percent from the aid that would be provided to that country in fiscal year 2004. Half of these funds will be returned in a rebate to the Treasury, thereby providing the first ''tax relief'' Congress will consider this year.

Finally, we have recommended language for the U.N. Population Fund that almost no one likes, but which almost everyone is prepared to live with. This bill respects the concerns of the majority in the House who insist that U.S. funds going to the UNFPA are contingent on that organization's commitment, action, and adherence to a policy of opposing coercive abortions in China in compliance with the so-called ''Kemp-Kasten'' amendment. I have also tried to recognize our common belief that it is imperative that U.S. maintain and continue to project positive leadership in international affairs in a way that helps us secure our very broad foreign policy interests. That is why both the fiscal year 2002 funds of $34 million, and $34 million in fiscal year 2003 will be available to UNFPA if they are in compliance with Kemp-Kasten.

Mr. Speaker, I have highlighted only the most important provisions of the foreign operations appropriations act. I think we have done a good job responding to the President's needs in this area while protecting programs important to the Congress. I strongly support this conference report and urge its adoption.

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disappointed that we were given less than twenty-four hours to evaluate this critical and massive omnibus appropriations bill. I object to this flawed process.

This bill includes a number of anti-environmental provisions that significantly endanger our nation's public lands, forests, wildlife, clean water, endangered species and other national treasures. These are environmentally harmful and fiscally wasteful projects. H.J. Res. 2 makes deep cuts to the Conservation Trust Fund. Congress established this fund to address the chronic underfunding of our nation's parks, refuges, wildlife protections, open space, and historic and cultural resources. The Conservation Trust Fund has responded to the concerns of thousands of conservation, environmental, preservation and recreation interests and a broad array of state and local interests. This proposal cuts this funding by more than $200 million. This proposal will also authorize unlimited private contracts for logging in national forests. This will open the doors of our nation's forests to the timber industry, allowing widespread logging under the guise of forest management.

H.J. Res. 2 will allow the Department of the Interior to conduct preleasing activities in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, even though Congress recently rejected oil and gas leasing in the Refuge. This will potentially open up the area to environmentally hazardous oil exploration. H.J. Res. 2 does not provide adequate funds to our homeland security which is needed to protect our nation from potential threats. The safety of individuals within our nation is a high priority and we must do everything we can to adequately fund projects that protect our citizens, as well as uphold our democratic principles.

Representative OBEY's motion to recommit will strike the anti-environmental riders. It will exempt the Tongass National Forest Plan from administrative or judicial review. His motion to recommit will add funding for critical conservation resource programs at not less than 2002 levels; and add up to $500 million above the current conference levels to fund training, equipment, and assistance for first responders. I will support Representative OBEY's motion to recommit because it will protect our environment while addressing concerns over our homeland security.

Not only do we need to protect our nation from potential threats from outside nations but we must also protect our citizens from environmental damage that will impact our health, land, and natural resources. The environment and health of our nation is not something I am willing to gamble with. I strongly urge my colleagues to support Representative OBEY's Motion to Recommit.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, the Conference Committee for the FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill has included language relating to the funding of the installment due on or before September 30, 2003 under the Consent Judgment entered on February 7, 2003 in Sumner Peck Ranch, Inc. v. Bureau of Reclamation. By including this language it is not Congress' intent that the United States default in the payment of that installment. Creating such a default would be unwise. Instead, the

intent of the language is to indicate that funds under the Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act are not authorized to pay such installment. By so indicating, it is further intended that payment of the Peck judgment installment is ''not otherwise provided for'' as that phrase is used in Section 1304 of Title 31 of the United States Code. Appropriations exist and are available under Section 1304 for payment of such installment, and it is intended that such appropriations be so utilized.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, today, the House considered the Omnibus appropriations measure for Fiscal Year 2003. It is the legal duty of the Congress to fund the government, and the time to vote on this funding was long overdue.

As is often the case, the majority decided to use this desperately-need bill as a vehicle to insert ''riders'' and other language that would be unlikely to pass on its own. In this bill, there was language that would open the way to preliminary studies of the feasibility of oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. There was language that would increase logging in national forests. There was a cut to conservation programs, and a severe underfunding of border security and first responders money.

I object to these provisions in the strongest terms. This is a sneaky, underhanded way of creating policy. At a time when funding for so many valuable programs in Maine and across the country is desperately needed, it is wrong to extort the Members of Congress into voting on these highly controversial measures. The majority is saying: vote in favor of this bill, with these odious measures included, or lose the entire bill.

So when the Motion to Recommit was offered, I gladly voted in favor of it. This motion would have instructed the Appropriations Committee to remove this offensive language, and pass a clean bill to fund the government. I would welcome the idea of a short delay in passing the omnibus if it were to mean removing these environmental sneak-attacks.

However, when that motion failed, I felt that the remainder of the bill was too important for Maine to be allowed to fail. The omnibus includes millions of dollars in direct aid to Maine. I have worked hard to obtain funding for projects in agriculture, health, transportation, construction, science, and labor. This includes $900,000 that I was able to convince my colleagues to include to help the workers in Millinocket and East Millinocket who have lost their health care in the wake of the Great Northern Paper Bankruptcy. This includes language that I was able to insert prohibiting the Department of Labor from consolidating the Bangor and Portland OSHA offices without further consultation with Congress. This includes Medicare payments to physicians and support to rural hospitals in Maine, money to develop the East-West Highways, money for education, federal housing loans, and small business loans.

I voted in favor of the omnibus so that Maine would not be deprived of all of these vital resources. I am extremely disappointed that this bill contained such detrimental, misguided environmental policy as well. I will continue to oppose measures such as these. I have already worked hard in my first month in Congress to oppose drilling in ANWR, to safeguard our environment, and to promote energy efficiency and alternative fuel sources. I have written letters, cosponsored bills, and worked with my colleagues already on these issues, and my determination to advance these causes will not diminish.

I am pleased that we could pass this bill, and bring important funding to programs in Maine and around the nation, and I wish that the majority party had not exacted such a high price.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Committee for setting an obligation limit of $31.6 billion for the federal highway program in 2003. As we are facing a struggling economy and overwhelming transportation challenges, it is essential that we continue to invest now to preserve jobs, save lives, and provide the basic infrastructure we need to get back on the road to economic growth. The Trust Fund can support this spending as we have a $16 billion balance and, at a time when we are looking at an economic stimulus package, it does not make sense to shortchange a program that helps grow the economy and provide good, well-paying jobs.

That being said, I am disappointed that once again the Committee has changed the way the program functions and, in essence, amended TEA 21 in the process. Once again funds—$269 million worth—which would otherwise go to the states are held back in order to expand earmarking opportunities, and at a 100% federal share. In addition, $285 million is appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund and $90 million is appropriated from the General Fund for further earmarking. And it appears that obligation authority is distributed in a way that favors program earmarked by appropriators at the expense of other apportioned or allocated programs. As last year, contract authority distributed to the states under the core programs is rescinded. It is only in the last two years that these types of activities have been approved by the appropriators, and it is a trend that should end with this bill.

I again want to praise the overall level of highway spending provided in this conference report. Now that we are finally finished with fiscal year 2003, and begin the 2004 appropriations process, I hope we can return to a process that respects the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees, that does not take funds away from the states, and that we can work together to advance the transportation agenda of our nation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I commend the Leadership and Members of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this legislation to the House floor and in concluding the FY 2003 funding process.

This bill provides critical resources for essential and much needed scientific, research and advanced technology initiatives.

As a member of the Research Subcommittee of the House Science Committee, I would like to express appreciation for the continued funding of many valuable research programs, both within the government and for the commercial sector.

Funding continues for the many federal research programs, including NIH, NSF, NOAA, NASA and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Within NIST, funding for the Advanced Technology Program is provided. ATP assists in the commercialization of promising technologies and provides federal resources that are much needed and scarce in the current economy and investment climate.

I would like to recommend an additional category for consideration in the use and awards of ATP funds for FY 2002–03 grants. Important advances in digital holographic technology are being developed, with broad applications for commercial as well as governmental uses, both defense and non-defense.

This important scientific work by mostly small companies has been funded through private capital, which is now largely unavailable at this critical period of technology development. With uses of this three-dimensional visualization technology pending in a number of critical areas, capital is needed to accelerate the R&D programs.

I urge NIST to include within the areas under consideration for ATP funding this emerging field of digital holographic technology and its great commercial potential.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this House Joint Resolution 2, the Omnibus Appropriations bill for Fiscal 2003.

At the outset, I'd like to recognize the valiant efforts of the Chairman of our full Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. YOUNG. The Chairman has provided energetic and stalwart leadership throughout this unusually long appropriations cycle and this House owes him a debt of gratitude. The Conference Report before us is a better piece of legislation today for his efforts and those of the rest of the Subcommittee Chairmen. I want to thank our House Conferees and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I will support this Conference Report. In doing so, I echo the comments of many of my Colleagues. There is much to be proud of in this bill.

We provide:

Another $10 billion for intelligence and defense activities, the immediate need of which is self-evident;

$825 million for our first-responders—those on the homefront we task to help our citizens in time of need;

An additional $3.1 billion over the President's request for education—to keep our commitment to the No Child Left Behind Act;

And the single largest program increase in the bill goes to NIH—the agency on the cutting edge of medical research and thus better support he collaborative efforts for basic research with our colleges and universities;.

No, this bill is not perfect. Given sole responsibility to draft this $397 billion package, we all would have rearranged priorities a bit, taken out some of the legislative riders and redrafted others.

But, my colleagues, we cannot let ''the perfect'' be the enemy of ''the good.''

We have a responsibility to govern. We have a responsibility to lead.

And at a time when this nation is waging a war on terror, defending our homeland and possibly preparing to send our young soldiers into harm's way, we should pass this bill and get on with the business of governing and reviewing the President's new proposal for FY 2004.

Once again, I thank Chairman YOUNG for his leadership. I urge adoption of the Conference Report.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the conference report on H.J. Res. 2, which includes the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 2003.

We were able to work out the differences between the House and Senate bills in such a way that the critical priorities of the House and Senate were protected. The product of our deliberations is a package that will help strengthen our defense, rebuild our critical infrastructure, and increase our scientific knowledge.

The total amount included in the conference agreement for energy and water programs is $26 billion. This is $858 million over fiscal year 2002 and about $287 million over the budget request.

I am pleased with the level of funding we have recommended for the Civil Works program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At $4.6 billion, the recommended funding is $456 million higher than the Administration's inadequate budget request. While that may sound like a large increase, the amount we have recommended is actually $27 million less than the Corps spent in fiscal year 2002. If we had funded the Corps' program at the level requested by the Administration, the result would have been schedule delays, increased project costs, and the loss of project benefits. In addition to providing more funds for ongoing projects, the conference agreement includes funding for a number of new construction starts.

For the Bureau of Reclamation, we have provided $953 million, which is $72 million above the budget request. This includes $23 million for the Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration Program in California.

For the non-defense programs of the Department of Energy, we were able to provide modest increases over last year for several programs. The basic research performed by the Department of Energy has led to many of the technological breakthroughs that have helped our economy grow. These programs will be even more important as we move into the 21st Century.

For the atomic energy defense programs of the Department of Energy, the conference agreement includes $15.7 billion, a slight increase of $33 million over the budget request. These funds will ensure that we have a reliable and safe nuclear weapons stockpile, continue to fund important nuclear nonproliferation programs to secure nuclear materials in Russia, and meet our commitments to communities throughout the United States to clean up the damage done to the environment over the past forty years.

I want to thank my Senate counterpart, Chairman PETE DOMENICI, and his Ranking Minority Member, Senator HARRY REID, for their cooperation and hard work. I am especially grateful to my good friend and the Ranking Minority Member of the House subcommittee, the Honorable PETE VISCLOSKY, for his tremendous efforts on behalf of this conference report. I also want to thank our full committee chairman, Mr. YOUNG, and the full committee ranking member, Mr. OBEY.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the Subcommittee staff for Energy and Water Development—Bob Schmidt, Jeanne Wilson, Kevin Cook, Dennis Kern, Tracey LaTurner, Dave Kilian, Rich Kaelin, and Chris Altendorf. Their expertise, knowledge, and negotiating skills have been invaluable throughout this process.

I urge the unanimous support of the House for adoption of this conference report. I would hope we could quickly conclude action on this conference report so that we can get this bill to the White House for signature.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). All time for debate on the conference report has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. OBEY. At this stage, I certainly am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the conference report on the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 2, to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to:

(1) disagree to section 323 in Division F of the conference report (expanding logging in Federal forests);

(2) disagree to section 335 in Division F of the conference report (preventing any administrative or judicial review of the Tongass Land Management Plan);

(3) reconsider its decisions on the Bureau of Land Management, Energy and Minerals program;

(4) fund, within the scope of conference, conservation spending category items in Division F (including National Park Service grants to States and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service programs) at no less than current rate; and

(5) increasing funding for training, equipment, and assistance for first responders provided through the Office of Domestic Preparedness to levels as close to the levels requested by the President as is possible within the scope of conference.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak against a provision in the FY2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill that weakens the organic label standards related to livestock production. This 11th hour provision weakens national organic standards by no longer requiring organic poultry producers to feed their birds only organically raised feed grains. This language, hidden in the Congressional Appropriations Bill, is contrary to the intent of organic livestock production and would severely undermine the organic standards that we currently have in place.

Organic foods have been one of the fastest growing components of the agriculture consumer marketplace, a market that is built upon trust. Millions of American consumers have growth to trust the quality, wholesomeness and integrity of organically labeled meats and vegetables. Should this provision prevail, the American consumers will no longer be able to trust organic labeled meat as truly organic. This provision will undermine both consumer confidence in organic labeling and the existing USDA standards.

Select livestock producers, specifically chicken and poultry product farmers in Georgia, would be able to market their products as organic without raising the birds on organically grown feeds. This provision is inconsistent with organic consumers perceptions of the origin of organic poultry and the intent and regulations of organic producers.

The recently enacted organic standards was the result of many years of careful deliberation and public input. Overwhelmingly, organic producers and consumers have supported the new standards. Due to this outrageous omnibus provision, organic producers and consumers will no longer have confidence in the organic labeling process.

I strongly urge you to vote for the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

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

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the conference report.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 193, nays 226, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—193

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Ballance
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Case
Clay
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doyle
Edwards
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kleczka
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanders
Sandlin

Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—226

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

NOT VOTING—16

Allen
Capuano
Collins
Combest
Cubin
Everett
Ferguson
Linder
Lipinski
Pascrell
Payne
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Tiberi
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY) (during the vote). The Chair reminds Members there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1839

Messrs. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, TURNER of Texas, and HALL changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote 31. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on rollcall vote 31.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 338, noes 83, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 32]

AYES—338

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Alexander
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chocola
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Fattah
Feeney
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Janklow
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sandlin
Saxton
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—83

Ackerman
Akin
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Bartlett (MD)
Blumenauer
Brown (OH)
Cannon
Chabot
Clay
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Deutsch
Doggett
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Filner
Flake
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gephardt
Gibbons
Green (WI)
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hensarling
Hinchey
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jones (NC)
Kind
Kucinich
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Markey
McDermott
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Musgrave
Oxley
Paul
Petri
Pitts
Ramstad
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanders
Schakowsky
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Smith (MI)
Smith (WA)
Stark
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Udall (CO)
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—14

Allen
Capuano
Collins
Combest
Cubin
Everett
Ferguson
Linder

Lipinski	Payne	Tiberi
Pascrell	Sanchez, Loretta	Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining to record their votes.

□ 1900

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation in my district.

I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting. I would have voted ''no'' on rollcall No. 27,''yea'' on rollcall No. 28, ''yea'' on rollcall No. 29, ''no'' on rollcall No. 30, ''yea'' on rollcall No. 31, and ''yea'' on rollcall No. 32.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I will be unable to vote during the following rollcall votes this afternoon because I am departing on the Speaker's CODEL to visit our troops in the Middle East. However, if I had been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 29 (Motion to recommit H.R. 4, the Personal Responsibility, Work and Family Promotion Act of 2003, with instructions)—''nay''; rollcall No. 30 (Final Passage of H.R. 4)—''yea''; rollcall No. 31 (Motion to recommit H.J. Res. 2, Making Further Continuing Appropriations For The Fiscal Year 2003)—''nay''; rollcall No. 32 (Final Passage of H.J. Res. 2)—''yea''.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, for security reasons our delegation trip departed prior to the conclusion of legislative business. Had I been present for the conclusion of legislative business, I would have voted ''nay'' on the Motion to Recommit (rollcall No. 29), and ''yea'' on Final Passage (rollcall No. 30) of H.R. 4—Personal Responsibility, Work and Family Promotion Act of 2003.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would have voted ''nay'' on the Motion to Recommit (rollcall No. 31), and ''yea'' on Final Passage (rollcall No. 32) of H.J. Res. 2—the Fiscal Year 2003 appropriations Conference Report.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, due to an official congressional delegation trip to Afghanistan, I was unable to cast votes on rollcall Votes 29, 30, 31, and 32. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall 29, ''nay'' on rollcall 30, and ''yea'' on rollcall 31, and ''nay'' on rollcall 32.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Pursuant to House Resolution 71, the House is considered to have adopted House Concurrent Resolution 35.

The text of House Concurrent Resolution 35 is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction:

Amend the title so as to read: ''Joint Resolution making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.''.

REQUEST TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 23, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in order to allow ample time for the House to move this bill now to the Senate and for the Senate to debate it, pass it, and to engross the bills and get them to the President and give him a little time to review this bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, (H.J. Res. 23), making further appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized under his reservation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, in a democratic institution, when we have nothing else, the only protections that remain for individual Members and for the constituents that we represent lie in the normal processes of the House. We have just passed a bill in which 90 percent of the dollars contained in that bill were dollars that were never debated on their merits on the House floor. For the last year, this House has engaged in a process of refusing to allow the democratic process that is fundamental to this Nation to manifest itself on the floor of this institution. And as a result, we have never had an opportunity to debate the wisdom of, for instance, cutting the first responders below the President's budget or doing a number of other outrageous things that happened in this bill tonight.

Because I take my institutional responsibilities seriously, I, in the end, most reluctantly voted for the bill that just passed, despite the fact that I am outraged by the process that produced it; I am outraged by the rigidity with which the White House has dealt with these issues; I am outraged that the White House, especially the Office of Management and Budget, have seemed to have determined that it is their way or the highway on all occasions.

I am used to give-and-take and I have had a cooperative relationship, not necessarily a loving relationship, but a cooperative relationship with virtually every President I have served under, including this President's father, and I want to have the same kind of relationship with the White House under these circumstances. But now we are being asked to provide for consideration of a motion tonight which, under the Rules of the House, ought to be brought up tomorrow; and we are being asked to pass a continuing resolution which gives the President more time to consider the very items that we were given no time whatsoever to consider on this floor today. I find that double standard both interesting and quaint and outrageous.

And so I have great respect for the job the gentleman has tried to do, but there are two ways to handle massive legislation like this on the House floor. One is to try to work out differences; and in working out those differences, it is important that one keeps to his or her word. Secondly, the other way to deal with it is just to ram the other side. And in too many instances, including the conference that took place, the full conference that took place the night before last, issues were rammed rather than working out an honest give-and-take arrangement.

So, in my view, if this body believes that the President needs more time to continue to study the document which we were not allowed to study before we voted on it, I am only the ranking Democrat on the committee and I have no idea of the impact of dozens of provisions in this bill; and I simply want to say that because of that, I think that the White House ought to have to exist under the same conditions that we have been forced to exist under. If we have to consider legislation without having an understanding of what is in it, and incidentally I know that Mr. Daniels, the OMB director, told his staff that he was going to be in charge of the conference.

Now, if he has not told the President of the United States what is in this bill, it is a little late, because they have imposed this product on us. So with all due respect, if the House wants to consider a continuing resolution, then it ought to do so under the regular processes of the House by bringing it up tomorrow.

Now, that is going to inconvenience me in a major way. I know it is going to inconvenience a number of my colleagues. But once in a while we have to put duty ahead of convenience, and I to intend to do so in this instance.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. Now, under my reservation, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding; and

the purpose of my request is to make sure that the bill does not get bogged down administratively between here, the Senate, engrossing the bill, and getting it delivered. That does take some time. And the present CR runs out on February 20. The House will not be in session on February 20.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it should be.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Well, that is a subject for discussion. But as of this moment, the House will not be in session on February 20. All we would ask for in this CR is to go to February 24 to give the President those few extra days. The gentleman has every right to exercise his right to object and if he does, so be it; and then the leadership will determine whether we will be here tomorrow or Saturday or whatever.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. Continuing under my reservation, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am puzzled. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for standing up for democratic procedures, but as I understand it, we will not be in session. The President does not have an item veto. I am interested to learn that the President is somewhat distrustful apparently of the Republican majority and does not want to sign anything from them without having a chance to hold it up to the light, and maybe he has a point there. But when he reads it if he does not like it, what is he going to do, veto the whole thing? In that case, the CR probably ought to go to March or April.

We are giving the President not much of a choice if we go with a CR to the 24th; we are still not in until the 25th. So if the President does catch you at something, and apparently there may be some things in there he is a little nervous about, what is his remedy? Veto the whole omnibus? I mean, if you had not done it in this way, we would all not be in this bind. But it does not make sense to me that even giving the President these extra few days, he will have no remedy if he does find something he does not like, because if he vetoes this, the CR is out on the 24th, then there is nothing and we do not come back until late on the 25th and you have that thing anyway. So I do not understand what this accomplishes, in any case.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation, let me just address one bill: the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education bill. That is really the guts of what we do domestically each year.

Now, we have a right to have issues like that debated. We have seen a strategy for the entire previous year which denied the minority the opportunity to even address the substantive issues related to education and health care, worker protection and the like, because there was a conscious strategy on the part of the majority to deny this House the opportunity to even consider those bills until after the election, because they were devoted to a budget resolution which made no sense and did not reflect what even majority party members would vote for after the election was over. So we were asked for a year to frustrate the ability of this institution to consider those major issues; and then after the election, it is all dumped into this pile, and we are told to vote for it, up or down. That is a fundamental abuse of this institution.

We are in the minority. We do not expect to win votes. You are in the majority; you won it fair and square, I honor you for it, and that means that you have a right to run this institution. But you have to run it in a way, if you are true to the traditions of this place, you need to run this institution in a manner which gives both you and us an opportunity to exercise our responsibilities. We have been denied that opportunity for an entire year. And that means that we cannot fulfill our fundamental responsibility as a minority, which is to offer alternatives on appropriation bills if we do not like the product you bring to the floor. And if you have the votes, you win. If you do not have the votes, then you do not. The problem is, we have never been able to figure out who had the votes, because we have never been able to vote.

So, under those circumstances, we have engaged in a charade for a year, and this is the product of the charade. And there is a lot of garbage in this pile, and I am telling my colleagues that a lot of people who voted for it are going to wish they had not voted for it, and there is a lot of garbage that would not be in this pile if we had been able to consider these bills on an individual basis.

So all I am saying is, after we have seen this total abuse of process for now over a year, we are now asked, once again, to forgo the right of the minority to notice on an issue, again for the convenience of the very people who put us through this in the process. I do not believe in the Bridge on the River Kwai syndrome. I do not believe in cooperating with people who are abusing the process by which this institution is supposed to run. So despite that fact, I have given my cooperation in many instances, as the gentleman knows, procedurally.

But it is very simple tonight. If you want a continuing resolution, I want us to get back to the normal processes, and I want us to deal with people on the basis of those normal processes; and that means that the normal process is if you really want a CR, come in tomorrow and pass it. But I do not intend to give unanimous consent request to consider it tonight.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and again I thank him for the cooperation that he has shown. There is no doubt we spent a lot of time putting this bill together. But I think the gentleman and his ranking minority members on all of his subcommittees and their staff would concede the fact that we were totally open and as we went from point to point, issue to point, project to project, that we were open with the minority, the ranking members and their staff. So this should not be a big surprise to anybody that paid attention to their appropriators on either side of the aisle. That was a very open process, a difficult process, one that I hope we never have to go through again, as well as the gentleman from Wisconsin. But we did the best we could with what we had to work with.

I would hope the gentleman would let us do this CR tonight to extend for merely 4 days, just to make sure that this gets to the President and he has time to at least look at it, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation, I would simply say that I think the gentleman has been totally open. I fully agree with that. The problem has not been him.

The problem has been that while he has tried to keep the process open, we have been denied our fundamental right as a minority to even offer amendments to the products that your committee has produced, and then all of the deals are made behind closed doors. If anyone attended the conference two nights ago, one of our members asked Senator STEVENS, he said, what is the process by which we are going to determine the outcome of the items that are still open in conference? And the response he got from the chairman of the conference was, the same process that was used to consider the items that are already closed. That process was simply a process in private where decisions were made by the majority.

Now, in the end, the majority is going to win most of these; I understand that. But we have a right to have honest differences considered, and at least we have the right to have those honest differences addressed in full view of the public and the press so that the public can determine which argument has the better of it, but they have been denied this time and time again, and we are fed up.

□ 1915

I am fed up with it. So I am going to, at every opportunity, take full advantage of whatever rights we have on the floor to try to see to it that we never have happen again in this institution this kind of nonsense because of the denial of the regular legislative process over the course of many months.

So I most regretfully suggest, if the gentleman wants to extend a courtesy to the White House that the majority would not extend to its own Members

and to us, then by all means, I am ready to consider that tomorrow, but not tonight.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman does not have any further questions, I regretfully object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 354, HUMAN CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2003

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules may meet the week of February 24 to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 354, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules in room H–312 of the Capitol by 12 noon on Wednesday, February 26.

Members should craft their amendments to the bill as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary on February 12, 2003, which is expected to be filed on Tuesday, February 25. Members are also advised that the text should be available for their review on the Web sites of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Rules by that time.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to make sure their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

LAYING ON THE TABLE HOUSE RESOLUTION 48

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Resolution 48 be laid on the table.

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

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 13, 2003.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Effective February 13, 2003, I hereby take a leave of absence from the Committee on Science due to my appointment to the Select Committee on Homeland Security.

Sincerely,

SHEILA JACKSON LEE,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING AUSTRALIA GROUP—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the United States Senate on April 24, 1997, I hereby certify pursuant to Condition 7(C)(i), Effectiveness of the Australia Group, that:

Australia Group members continue to maintain equally effective or more comprehensive controls over the export of: toxic chemicals and their precursors; dual-use processing equipment; human, animal, and plant pathogens and toxins with potential biological weapons applications; and dual-use biological equipment, as that afforded by the Australia Group as of April 25, 1997; and

The Australia Group remains a viable mechanism for limiting the spread of chemical and biological weapons-related materials and technology, and the effectiveness of the Australia Group has not been undermined by changes in membership, lack of compliance with common export controls and nonproliferation measures, or the weakening of common controls and nonproliferation measures, in force as of April 25, 1997.

The factors underlying this certification are described in the enclosed statement of justification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 12, 2003.*

HONORING SUSAN B. ANTHONY

(Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, February 15 commemorates the 183rd birthday of one of the true heroines of our country, Susan B. Anthony. Best known for being a pioneer of the women's movement, Ms. Anthony dedicated much of her life to the fight for equal rights between the sexes. However, it would be in error to speak about the life of Ms. Anthony and not to mention her diligence in defending the rights of the unborn.

As a natural outgrowth of her beliefs that all humans deserve equal protection under the law, Ms. Anthony spoke out courageously against abortion. Indeed, she believed that abortion violated the rights of both women and their children, by exploiting women and by denying their unborn children the most precious of our rights, the right to life.

The courage and hard work of Susan B. Anthony has not left one woman in our country untouched. It is my sincere hope as we reflect upon her life and achievements, the women's movement will recognize the need to return back to our roots, to the vision that Susan B. Anthony had for us.

WASHINGTON-LINCOLN RECOGNITION ACT OF 2003

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will honor America's greatest presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. The Washington-Lincoln Recognition Act of 2003 will require Federal Government agencies to call the Federal holiday we will observe this coming Monday by its proper legal name, Washington's Birthday, not President's day.

Second, the bill calls on the President to issue a proclamation each year on the anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln on February 12. Without this bill there will be no commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday or his accomplishments in preserving the Union and issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The big lie of Presidents' Day stems from the 1968 law which shifted the observance of most Federal holidays to Mondays. There would be no United States, no presidency at all without George Washington. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. A generic Presidents' Day diminishes the accomplishments of America's greatest presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, while rewarding the mediocrity of others.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and the American people to support passage of the Washington-Lincoln Recognition Act of 2003.

HONORING SAVANNAH STATE UNIVERSITY

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the newly introduced Rogers' resolution recognizing the contributions of historically black colleges and universities. I am very proud that my own district contains Savannah State University. Founded in 1890, Savannah

State is the oldest public historically black college in Georgia.

The role that these colleges and universities have played in our Nations' history is unmistakable. Universities like Savannah State have offered first-class educational opportunities to students for decades, and they have continued that leadership and excellence into this, the 21st century.

Today, our historically black colleges and universities form the culture and educational training grounds for many African American leaders of tomorrow. We must do all that we can to recognize the past heritage and the future potential that is embodied by these institutions.

I am pleased to give this resolution my full support.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will now proceed to special orders without prejudice to resuming legislative business.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ANNIVERSARY OF PAT FINUCANE MURDER IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues of an event that occurred 14 years ago yesterday. Pat Finucane, a Northern Ireland human rights attorney who defended individuals who were detained and targeted by the British and the RUC, was shot and killed by British loyalist paramilitaries while he sat eating a Sunday meal with his wife and three children.

Since his murder in 1989, Amnesty International and the United Nations have called on the British Government to investigate any collusion between the RUC/British Government officials and the loyalist paramilitaries. Unfortunately, after 3 years of investigation, still no report has been made public.

According to the UDA, the Ulster Defense Association, which claimed responsibility for his murder, Mr. Finucane was profiled as an individual who was helping support the pro-Catholic, pro-republican cause in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, I call on the London Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir John Stevens, to expeditiously complete the report on the February 1989 killing of Pat Finucane in Belfast. Sir Stevens has been investigating this case for almost 3 years.

Late last year, Sir John Stevens announced for the second time that the Finucane report would be delayed as a result of a British military witness being reluctant to speak to the police. Stevens claimed that the report will be released before next spring; however, there continues to be speculation that the report may be delayed further should a public inquiry be ordered.

There are few who will dispute the facts in this case. According to Brian Nelson, a former British military intelligence agent who also served as chief intelligence officer in the UDA, he directly assisted in the targeting of Pat Finucane and passed a photograph of Pat Finucane to a UDA member just days before the killing. However, Mr. Nelson claims that he has never been examined in an open court. To date, no one has been prosecuted for the murder of Pat Finucane.

The facts in this case seem quite straightforward, once again a pro-loyalist police force used its authority to further sectarian rule and continue the rash of violence against the Catholic community.

Mr. Speaker, I call on Prime Minister Tony Blair and London Metropolitan Police Commissioner Stevens to finally release the current report and then immediately open a full public inquiry into this matter. My hope is that by putting an end to this long-drawn-out process, we can bring both justice to the individuals who undertook this gruesome act and take steps to ensure that it does not happen again.

This whole matter, once again, reinforces my belief that for too long both the British Government, along with their police force, and the loyalist paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland have worked in tandem to usurp the rights of the Catholic community.

A full public inquiry into this matter will show the world that the only way peace can last in Northern Ireland is for a full, fair and just reform of policing in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland must immediately implement all of the Patten Commissions' recommendations on policing.

□ 1930

Mr. Speaker, if there is to be a just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland, we must learn from what happened to Pat Finucane and ensure that it never happens again.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 41) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 41

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, February 13, 2003, or Friday, February 14, 2003, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 25, 2003, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday, February 13, 2003, Friday, February 14, 2003, Saturday, February 15, 2003, or any date from Monday, February 17, 2003, through Friday, February 21 2003, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, February 24, 2003, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by it Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2003

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourns to meet at 2 p.m. on Friday, February 14, 2003, unless it sooner has received a message or messages from the Senate transmitting both its adoption of the conference report to accompany House Joint Resolution 2 and its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 41, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2003

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, February 26, 2003.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE HOUSE AT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CEREMONIES

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order for the Speaker to appoint two Members of the House, one upon the recommendation of the minority leader,

to represent the House of Representatives at appropriate ceremonies for the observance of George Washington's birthday to be held on Friday, February 21, 2003.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. JO ANN DAVIS OR HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH FEBRUARY 25, 2003

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 13, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JO ANN DAVIS or, if not available to perform this duty, the Honorable ROSCOE G. BARTLETT to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through February 25, 2003.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

HONORING JIM SACKETT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like the opportunity to recognize the career of a leading personality in Palm Beach County.

For 25 years, the Treasure Coast of south Florida has been graced by the reassuring voice of WPTV News Channel 5 anchorman Jim Sackett. Mr. Sackett has distinguished himself over the years by providing outstanding coverage of some of south Florida and the Nation's leading stories. From Hurricane Andrew to the 2000 presidential election, from the Lake Worth, Florida, school shooting to the horrific events of 9–11, Jim Sackett's presence on West Palm Beach's NBC affiliate station gave south Floridians a place of trust to turn to during these difficult times.

His life and work, however, have not centered solely on reporting the tragic events. Mr. Sackett is known throughout south Florida as a journalist of tremendous character and a committed member of the community. He has a weekly segment called ''Thursday's Child,'' which profiles hard-to-place adoptable children, and so far has benefited hundreds of young children. He is recognized for his continued efforts the last couple of decades. The Friends of Abused Children presented Mr. Sackett with their Child Advocate of the Year award.

Due to circumstances in his family, Mr. Jim Sackett is also a long-time supporter of the leukemia and lymphoma society and has been a passionate fund-raiser and advocate for the society. He has also served for 3 years as co-chairman of the American Heart Association's heart walk, yet another cause to which Mr. Sackett devotes his time and energy.

Mr. Sackett has been a fixture of the West Palm Beach area since 1978, both on and off air. He is a great news broadcaster, but an even greater citizen. He dedicates himself to the cause of pursuing journalistic excellence.

I want to take a moment to commend my good friend and Channel 5 news anchor Jim Sackett. I commend him for his service to south Florida. I congratulate him on 25 phenomenal years at WPTV News Channel 5, and I hope against hope that these 25 years are really just the beginning. Best wishes on his anniversary. Keep going.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO. addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PENCE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED ABOARD ''COLUMBIA''/STS–107

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on January 16, 2003, the space shuttle *Columbia* and her crew, Commander Rick Husband, Pilot Willie McCool, Specialist Michael Anderson, Kalpana Chawla, David Brown, Laurel Clark, and Ilan Ramon, rocketed off launch pad 39 A, the same launch pad which was used to launch Apollo 11, the first manned mission to the Moon. I was there on that day on January 16th. It was a beautiful launch, filled with tremendous excitement and hope for the potential work of the crew of *Columbia*.

They left on a 16-day research mission, and they were performing research in a number of disciplines, from biological and medical research to physical sciences, Earth sciences and space sciences, as well as product development. In total, an amazing 86 different research experiments were ongoing during this extended shuttle mission.

This required the crew to work 24 hours a day in two different 12-hour-a-day shifts. Their motto for the mission was ''ex orbe scientia'': from orbit, science. Many people are saying that we should abandon research in low-Earth orbit and head straight to Mars, but I can tell my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, as a medical doctor, I can attest to the myriad number of medical problems a crew to Mars may face.

The crew of STS–107 was working hard on a number of experiments to help us understand better and counteract some of the challenges medically and physiologically that a crew would face on an extended voyage such as a trip to Mars. I will just cite a couple of examples of the types of research they were doing.

One of the principal challenges of zero gravity is a decline in bone mass that occurs when we are up in space. It is actually we lose 1 percent of our bone mass each month we are on orbit. If we are to venture out truly into long-duration space missions, such as a trip to Mars, we need to find ways to counteract this bone loss that occurs on orbit.

The crew of STS–107, the *Columbia* mission that was tragically lost, was trying to understand better the bone loss that occurs in space and things that can be done to counteract it. Needless to say, as a physician, I know full well the tremendous potential that this research could have yielded back on Earth. I took care of many patients who suffered personal tragedies from the consequences of osteoporosis, the same phenomenon that occurs on orbit with our astronauts.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the research experiment was actually done on the astronauts themselves, and so a tremendous amount of knowledge and understanding about the effects of space on bone loss was lost with the crew.

Additional research was being done on the immune system. As we all know, our Nation, our world, has been wracked by new challenges, medical challenges that affect the immune system in humans, and what has been discovered is that the immune system of astronauts on orbit is impaired. Whether it is the stress of rocketing off into space or adaptation to zero G or other features of the unique features of space environment, astronauts on orbit experience a loss of immune function, and the crew of STS–107 was studying this issue as well.

They were studying pharmacokinetics that are changed in space. Pharmacokinetic is the absorption of drugs from our gastrointestinal tract and how they are handled and eliminated by our body, and there are some very, very unique features of the zero G environment that this crew was studying.

Protein turnover in space. We all lose muscle mass as we age. As well, we lose muscle mass in space, and this loss of muscle mass with aging, there may be ways to counteract that, and there may be links to counteracting this muscle mass loss in space and what we

can do here on Earth to help the elderly or people with physical conditions that involved significant muscle mass.

Renal stones, they were doing research in this arena.

The vestibular system which controls our balance, they were doing research on. This is very, very critical for many elderly people who experience difficulties with their balance system and experience falls as they get on in years, and the crew of STS–107 was doing research in this area as well.

Perhaps one of the most promising areas of research for the American people is the work they were doing on cancer research. The work they were doing with prostate cancer specifically involved the bioreactor, and regretfully all of this research was lost.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude by just saying this was a great human tragedy, the loss of this crew. It was a great blow to our space program. It was also a great blow to the advancement of science.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MEEK of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, 108TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for publication in the RECORD.

COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

(Adopted February 11, 2003)

RULE 1—APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES

The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a privileged motion in Committees and subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

RULE 2—COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

REGULAR AND ADDITIONAL MEETINGS

(a)(1) The regular meeting day for the Committee shall be at 10 a.m. on the second Wednesday of each month in such place as the Chairman may designate. However, the Chairman may dispense with a regular Wednesday meeting of the Committee.

(2)(A) The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(B) The Chairman shall notify each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular and additional meeting of the Committee at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting, except under circumstances the Chairman determines to be of an emergency nature. Under such circumstances, the Chairman shall make an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE USE PROHIBITED

(b) No person may use a wireless telephone during a Committee or subcommittee meeting or hearing.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

(c)(1) The Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by the Committee, and the subcommittee Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Committee or the subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman or the subcommittee, Chairman, as the case may be, shall consult with the ranking minority member and make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Clerk of the Congressional Record and the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the Committee and each of its subcommittees shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House rule XI.

QUORUM AND ROLLCALLS

(d)(1) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for business and a majority of the members of any subcommittee shall constitute a quorum thereof for business, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(2) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(3) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the Committee and each of its subcommittees, including a record of the votes on any question on which, a recorded vote is demanded. The result of each such record vote shall be mad available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(4) A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. With respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the report of the Committee on the bill or resolution.

(5) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

POSTPONING PROCEEDINGS

(e) Committee and subcommittee chairmen may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment, and may resume proceedings within two legislative days on a postponed question after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

CALLING AND INTERROGATING WITNESSES

(f)(1) Committee and subcommittee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member may be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of witnesses in both Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. Except as otherwise announced by the Chairman at the beginning of a hearing, members who are present at the start of the hearing will be recognized before other members who arrive after the hearing has begun. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) regarding the 5-minute rule, the Chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member may designate an equal number of members of the Committee or subcommittee majority and minority party to question a witness for a period not longer than 30 minutes. In no event shall the Chairman allow a member to question a witness for an extended period under this rule until all members present have had the opportunity to ask questions under the 5-minute rule. The Chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods of time.

(3) So far as practicable: (A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of the appearance of the witness, a written statement of the testimony of the witness and shall limit any oral presentation to a summary of the written statement; and (B) each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years.

(4) When a hearing is conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee on any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman of the majority of those minority members before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of the hearing thereon.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

(g) Any meeting of the Committee or its subcommittees that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by radio, television, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of House rule XI.

SUBPOENAS

(h) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of House rule XI, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

RULE 3—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) Its analysis, appraisal, evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, the Committee and its various subcommittees, consistent with their jurisdiction as set forth in Rule 4, shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in subsection (b).

(b)(1) The Committee and its subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the applications, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated.

(2) In addition, the Committee and its subcommittees shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of House rule X.

RULE 4—SUBCOMMITTEES

ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a)(1) There shall be three subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Health, which shall have legislative, oversight and investigative jurisdiction over veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

(B) Subcommittee on Benefits, which shall have legislative, oversight and investigative jurisdiction over compensation, general and special pensions of all the wars of the United States, life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Force, cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad, except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, burial benefits, education of veterans, vocational rehabilitation, veterans' housing programs, readjustment of servicemen to civilian life, and soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

(C) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which shall have authority over matters that are referred to the subcommittee by the Chairman of the full Committee for investigation and appropriate recommendations. Provided however, That the operations of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall in no way limit the responsibility of the other subcommittees on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for carrying out their oversight duties. This subcommittee shall not have legislative jurisdiction and no bills or resolutions shall be referred to it.

In addition, each subcommittee shall have responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it.

(2) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of that subcommittee.

REFERRAL TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(b)(1) The Chairman of the Committee may refer a measure or matter, which is within the general responsibility of more than one of the subcommittees of the Committee, as the Chairman deems appropriate.

(2) In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chairman of the Committee may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

POWERS AND DUTIES

(c)(1) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(2) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the Chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full Committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so shall notify the Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee of the Subcommittee's action.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee during any of its meetings and hearings, but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the meeting or hearing.

(4) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee as the Chairman of the Committee deems necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 5—TRANSCRIPTS AND RECORDS

(a)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular and additional meeting and hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees. Any such transcript shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and each of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of House rule XI and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STRENGTH OF AMERICA'S FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some comments to the Chair in the Chamber in part from my position as a Congressman, but also in my prior career as a psychologist at a time when America's families are facing a great deal of struggle and turmoil under the shadow of terrorism and the current code we are facing.

I believe, as I am sure the Chair did, the strength of America's future can be measured by the strength of America's families. We also know that the weapons of terrorists include more than just their horrible weapons of mass destruction or the threat to use them, but it is also in their abilities to instill fear and worry among a people, and it is important that we do not let them.

□ 1945

We all know the police, the FBI, CIA, thousands of soldiers, and our homeland security team are working to be constantly vigilant to keep out those trying to harm us and hurt our families. But I would also like to help Americans know that there are things people can be doing in each and every one of their homes, as adults and children alike are struggling at this time over what to do.

I am sure my colleagues' offices have been inundated, as have mine, with calls from folks who are hearing about such things as stocking up on goods and supplies, getting duct tape and plastic and having it around their

house in case they need it because of the level of threat and worries. These are all things that are actions we should take just probably in the normal course of things, making sure we have some safety devices around the home. But it is important we do not succumb to the types of things terrorists want us to worry about.

When terrorists threaten societies, they try to instill fear and helplessness among citizens. They seek to hold a society or government hostage by the fear of destruction or harm. It evokes a fundamental sense of helplessness, which can lead to other psychological stresses and problems. And as we are trying to cope with the irrational information that is beyond our comprehension, to know that people are trying to harm us, it can set up a whole chain of psychological events culminating in fear, helplessness, vulnerability, and grief. Those things, in turn, have an impact upon our society, our economy, as they affect our spending and our optimism.

Let me offer some suggestions that America's families and parents can use to cope with these struggles as they face us. First of all, it is very important that adults be aware of the feelings that they may be experiencing. Understand that these feelings are normal reactions to an abnormal, stressful situation. It is important that adults educate themselves on how to handle the situation, what to do in response and to prepare themselves and their families.

It is important to remember that all of us have faced adversity and trauma in the past, and try to remember what we did to pull up our own courage and strength to overcome fear and helplessness. It is also important to talk to others about our fears and understand that it is okay to ask for help. It is important to make efforts to maintain the usual routines, to think positively, to recognize that terrorists are trying to create fear, and know we should not succumb to them.

It is also important, as adults, that we limit some of our exposure to media coverage. The networks are now filled with news. The daily news, the news channels, constantly barrage us with information, and it reaches a point where people should finally turn it all off so they can get on with their lives and, of course, also do other things to reduce stress, getting out, doing their jobs, exercising.

I also want to mention some things, Mr. Speaker, that are important for children. Many children struggle with knowing just what to say and understanding their own feelings; and it is important for parents to connect with them, to talk with them and encourage them to speak about how they are feeling about events. Ask children what they have seen or heard or experienced, particularly important among preteens and teens, who may spend a lot of time on the Internet or talk to other peers. Gossip spreads quickly among kids, and it is important adults get involved and help them understand facts.

Assure children that parents and other adults are taking care of them, that they will continue to help them deal with anything that makes them feel afraid. It is also helpful to let children know that they have experienced troubles before, and let them pull up their own courage that has helped them overcome those troubles. It is helpful to remind them to do their best at whatever they are doing, their homework, their activities, their chores or hobbies, because it is that sense of mastery which gives all of us an ability to deal with these troubled times.

Let me also say it is important for parents and children to spend time praying together, for hope, for peace, and just the very act of keeping families together.

During these troubled times, let us remember this, that this Nation, this great Nation that was founded in the pursuit of liberty, fed by daily acts of courage and strengthened by exercising our freedom, will remain strong and great. And know that every family builds upon their strength and hope and courage. That is what stands between us and terrorists and that is what will help us remain victorious and strong as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, during this time I know that these are the things that will help our families in America. The bonds of our families in America will help us remain strong as we face these troubles.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 8, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the United States Group of the North Atlantic Assembly:

Mr. BEREUTER of Nebraska, Chairman;
Mr. REGULA of Ohio;
Mr. HEFLEY of Colorado;
Mr. GILLMOR of Ohio;
Mr. GOSS of Florida;
Mr. EHLERS of Michigan;
Mr. MCINNIS of Colorado; and
Mr. BILIRAKIS of Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CASE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

INTRODUCTION OF SAFE FOR AMERICA ACT 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Security and Fairness Enhancement, or SAFE, for America Act of 2003. This much-needed bipartisan legislation eliminates the controversial immigration program, the visa lottery program, which threatens national security, resulting in the unfair administration of our Nation's immigration laws, and encouraging a cottage industry for fraudulent opportunists.

Each year, approximately 50,000 aliens are chosen at random to come and live permanently in the United States via the visa lottery program. This program presents a serious national security threat. Under the program, each successful applicant is chosen at random and given the status of permanent resident based on pure luck. A perfect example of the system gone awry is the case of Hesham Mohammed Ali Hedayet, the Egyptian national who killed two and wounded three during a shooting spree at Los Angeles International Airport in July of last year. He was allowed to apply for lawful permanent resident status in 1997 because of his wife's status as a visa lottery winner.

Usually, immigrant visas are issued to foreign nationals that have existing connection with family members lawfully residing in the United States or with U.S. employers. These types of relationships help ensure that immigrants entering our country have a stake in continuing America's success and have needed skills to contribute to our Nation's economy. However, under the visa lottery program, visas are awarded to immigrants at random without meeting such criteria.

In addition, the visa lottery program is unfair to immigrants who comply with the United States immigration laws. The visa lottery program does not prohibit illegal aliens from applying to receive visas through the program. Thus, the program treats foreign nationals that comply with our laws the same as those that blatantly violate our laws.

In addition, most family- or employer-sponsored immigrants currently face a wait of years to obtain visas. Yet the lottery program pushes 50,000 random immigrants with no particular family ties, job skills or education ahead of these family- and employer-sponsored immigrants each year with relatively no wait. This sends the wrong message to those who wish to enter our great country and to the international community as a whole.

Furthermore, the visa lottery program is wrought with fraud. A recent report released by the Center for Immigration Studies states that it is commonplace for foreign nationals to apply for the visa lottery program multiple times using different aliases and other false personal information. In addition, the visa lottery program has spawned a cottage industry featuring sponsors in

the U.S. who falsely promise success to applicants in exchange for large sums of money. Ill-informed foreign nationals are willing to pay top dollar for the ''guarantee'' of lawful permanent resident status in the United States.

The visa lottery program represents what is wrong with our country's current immigration system. The SAFE for America Act eliminates the visa lottery program from the Immigration and Nationality Act. The removal of this controversial program will help ensure our Nation's security, make the administration of our immigration laws more consistent and fair, and help reduce immigration fraud.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this important bipartisan legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CORRINE BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING FORT CAMPBELL SOLDIERS AND FAMILIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our Fort Campbell family as they prepare to send America's best overseas.

Fort Campbell has already suffered the loss of four very brave men who fought for our freedom. They were Chief Warrant Officer 3 Mark Osteen, Chief Warrant Officer 2 Thomas Gibbons, Staff Sergeant Daniel Kisling, and Sergeant Gregory Frampton. They were killed during a training mission.

It is my privilege to represent much of Fort Campbell and many of the brave men and women who call it home. As we speak, the 101st Airborne Division, America's famed Screaming Eagles, are gearing up for deployment. They will be taking our thoughts and prayers with them as they serve the forces that guard our country and protect our way of life. They have been ever vigilant and ever ready to defend this great Nation, our values, and our allies since World War II. We have asked them to make certain sacrifices to advance freedom in the past, and once again they stand ready and willing to risk themselves in our defense.

I was very touched today as I read some of their thoughts as they planned for departure. ''This is the culmination of what we do,'' Sergeant Greg Weaver stated. ''This is our job.''

And from Private Jerokiah Darr, ''I don't know exactly what we're up against. All I know is we're the best-trained division in the Nation.''

And Specialist Eric Reason said, ''We've got the best Army in the world, and I'm confident in it.''

Mr. Speaker, Fort Campbell comprises much of my district. It is located in Montgomery County, Tennessee. It is an honor and a privilege to represent those men and women, and it is an honor for me to take time this evening to pause in our deliberations and to honor those men and women and the families of Fort Campbell.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STRICKLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, 108th CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with Clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, I respectfully submit the rules of the Committee on Ways and Means for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On January 29, 2003, the Committee on Ways and Means adopted by voice vote, a quorum being present, the following committee rules.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, provides in part:

* * * 1. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

(2) Each subcommittee is a part of its committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules, so far as applicable. * * *

* * * 2. (a)(1) Each standing shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

(A) shall be adopted in a meeting that is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public;

(B) may not be inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House * * *.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Committee on Ways and Means, on February 7, 2001 adopted the following as the Rules of the Committee for the 107th Congress.

A. GENERAL

RULE 1. APPLICATION OF RULES

Except where the terms ''full Committee'' and ''Subcommittee'' are specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee on Ways and Means and its Subcommittees as well as to the respective Chairmen.

RULE 2. MEETING DATE AND QUORUMS

The regular meeting day of the Committee on Ways and Means shall be on the second Wednesday of each month while the House is in session. However, the Committee shall not meet on the regularly scheduled meeting day if there is no business to be considered.

A majority of the Committee constitutes a quorum for business; provided however, that two Members shall constitute a quorum at any regularly scheduled hearing called for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence. In establishing a quorum for purposes of a public hearing, every effort shall be made to secure the presence of at least one Member each from the majority and the minority.

The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet pursuant to the call of the Chair.

RULE 3. COMMITTEE BUDGET

For each Congress, the Chairman, in consultation with the Majority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee. After consultation with the Minority Members, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted by Minority Members. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated Committee budget, and shall present the same to the Committee for its approval or other action. The Chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House. After said budget shall have been adopted, no substantial change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the Committee.

RULE 4. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Any Committee or Subcommittee print, document, or similar material prepared for public distribution shall either be approved by the Committee or Subcommittee prior to distribution and opportunity afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority or additional views, or such document shall contain on its cover the follow disclaimer:

Prepared for the use of Members of the Committee on Ways and Means by members of its staff. This document has not been officially approved by the Committee and may not reflect the views of its Members.

Any such print, document, or other material not officially approved by the Committee or Subcommittee shall not include the names of its Members, other than the name of the full Committee Chairman or Subcommittee Chairman under whose authority the document is released. Any such document shall be made available to the full Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to its public release.

The requirements of this rule shall apply to the publication of policy-oriented, analytical documents, and not to the publication of public hearings, legislative documents, documents which are administrative in nature or reports which are required to be submitted to the Committee under public law. The appropriate characterization of a document subject to this rule shall be determined after consultation with the Minority.

RULE 5. OFFICIAL TRAVEL

Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff. Official travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full Committee for any Member or any committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Member and any committee staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee, its Subcommittees, or any other Committee or Subcommittee of the Congress on matters relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee, and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

(1) The purpose of the official travel;

(2) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;

(3) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and

(4) the names of Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

In the case of official travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such Subcommittee prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee Chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated above.

Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the full Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

RULE 6. AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE RECORDS AND PUBLICATIONS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of Rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee. The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE 7. WEBSITES

The minority shall be entitled to a separate website that is linked to an accessible only from the full Committee's website. For any website created under this policy, the Ranking Minority Member is responsible for its content and must be identified on the introductory page.

All Committee websites must comply with House Regulations.

The content of a committee website may not:

(1) Include personal, political, or campaign information.

(2) Be directly linked or refer to websites created or operated by campaign or any campaign related entity, including political parties and campaign committees.

(3) Include grassroots lobbying or solicit support for a Member's position.

(4) Generate, circulate, solicit or encourage signing petitions.

(5) Include any advertisement for any private individual, firm, or corporation, or imply in any manner that the Government endorses or favors any specific commercial product, commodity, or service.

B. SUBCOMMITTEES

RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEE RATIOS AND JURISDICTION

All matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means involving revenue measures, except those revenue measures referred to Subcommittees under paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 shall be considered by the full Committee and not in Subcommittee. There shall be six standing Subcommittees as follows: a Subcommittee on Trade; a Subcommittee on Oversight; a Subcommittee on Health; a Subcommittee on Social Security; a Subcommittee on Human Resources; and a Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures. The ratio of Republicans to Democrats on any Subcommittee of the Committee shall be consistent with the ratio of Republicans to Democrats on the full Committee.

1. The Subcommittee on Trade shall consist of 15 Members, 9 of whom shall be Republicans and 6 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Trade shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to customs and customs administration including tariff and import fee structure, classification, valuation of and special rules applying to imports, and special tariff provisions and procedures which relate to customs operation affecting exports and imports; import trade matters, including import impact, industry relief from injurious imports, adjustment assistance and programs to encourage competitive responses to imports, unfair import practices including antidumping and countervailing duty provisions, and import policy which relates to dependence on foreign sources of supply; commodity agreements and reciprocal trade agreements including multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and implementation of agreements involving tariff and nontariff trade barriers to and distortions of international trade; international rules, organizations and institutional aspects of international trade agreements; budget authorizations for the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the U.S. Trade Representative; and special trade-related problems involving market access, competitive conditions of specific industries, export policy and promotion, access to materials in short supply, bilateral trade relations including trade with developing countries, operations of multinational corporations, and trade with nonmarket economies.

2. The Subcommittee on Oversight shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall include all matters within the scope of the full Committee's jurisdiction but shall be limited to existing law. Said oversight jurisdiction shall not be exclusive but shall be concurrent with that of the other Subcommittees. With respect to matters involving the Internal Revenue Code and other revenue issues, said concurrent jurisdiction shall be shared with the full Committee. Before undertaking any investigation or hearing, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall confer with the Chairman of the full Committee and the Chairman of any other Subcommittee having jurisdiction.

3. The Subcommittee on Health shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to programs providing payments (from any source) for health care, health delivery systems, or health research. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters that relate to the health care programs of the Social Security Act (including titles V, XI (Part B), XVIII, and XIX thereof) and, concurrent with the full Committee, tax credit and deduction provisions of the Internal Revenue Code dealing with health insurance premiums and health care costs.

4. The Subcommittee on Social Security shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the Federal Old-Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance System, the Railroad Retirement System, and employment taxes and trust fund operations relating to those systems. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters involving title II of the Social Security Act and Chapter 22 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Railroad Retirement Tax Act), as well as provisions in title VII and title XI of the Act relating to procedure and administration involving the Old-Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance System.

5. The Subcommittee on Human Resources shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act including welfare reform, supplemental security income, aid to families with dependent children, social services, child support, eligibility of welfare recipients for food stamps, and low-income energy assistance. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall include bills and matters relating to titles I, IV, VI, X, XIV, XVI, XVII, XX and related provisions of titles VII and XI of the Social Security Act.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall also include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the Federal-State system of unemployment compensation, and the financing thereof, including the programs for extended and emergency benefits. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall also include all bills and matters pertaining to the programs of unemployment compensation under titles III, IX and XII of the Social Security Act, Chapters 23 and 23A of the Internal Revenue Code, the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974, and provisions relating thereto.

6. The Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures shall consist of those revenue measures that, from time to time, shall be referred to it specifically by the Chairman of the full Committee.

RULE 9. EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF SUBCOMMITTEE

The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member may sit as ex-

officio Members of all Subcommittee. They may be counted for purposes of assisting in the establishment of a quorum for a Subcommittee. However, their absence shall not count against the establishment of a quorum by the regular Members of the Subcommittee. Ex-officio Members shall neither vote in the Subcommittee nor be taken into consideration for purposes of determining the ratio of the Subcommittee.

RULE 10. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS

Insofar as practicable, meetings of the full Committee and its Subcommittees shall not conflict. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman of the full Committee and other Subcommittee Chairmen with a view toward avoiding, wherever possible, simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 11. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION AND SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

Except for bills or measures retained by the Chairman of the full Committee for full Committee consideration, every bill or other measure referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman of the full Committee to the appropriate Subcommittee in a timely manner. A Subcommittee shall, within 3 legislative days of the referral, acknowledge same to the full Committee.

After a measure has been pending in a Subcommittee for a reasonable period of time, the Chairman of the full Committee may make a request in writing to the Subcommittee that the Subcommittee forthwith report the measure to the full Committee with its recommendations. If within 7 legislative days after the Chairman's written request, the Subcommittee has not so reported the measure, then there shall be in order in the full Committee a motion to discharge the Subcommittee from further consideration of the measure. If such motion is approved by a majority vote of the full Committee, the measure may thereafter be considered only by the full Committee.

No measure reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless it has been presented to all Members of the full Committee at least 2 legislative days prior to the full Committee's meeting, together with a comparison with present law, a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change, a section-by-section justification, and a draft statement of the budget effects of the measure that is consistent with the requirements for reported measures under clause 3(d)(2) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 12. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman of the full Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those Committee Members as the Chairman may designate. In making recommendations of Minority Members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

C. HEARINGS

RULE 13. WITNESSES

In order to assure the most productive use of the limited time available to question hearing witnesses, a witness who is scheduled to appear before the full Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee at least 48 hours in advance of his appearance a written statement of his proposed testimony. In addition, all witnesses shall comply with formatting requirements as specified by the Committee and the Rules of the House. Failure to comply with the 48-hour rule may result in a witness being denied the opportunity to testify in person. Failure to comply with the formatting requirements may result in a witness' statement being rejected for inclusion in the published hearing record. In addition to the requirements of clause 2(g)(4) of Rule XI, of the Rules of the House, regarding information required of public witnesses, a witness shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his position and shall provide sufficient copies of his written statement to the Clerk for distribution to Members, staff and news media.

A witness appearing at a public hearing, or submitting a statement for the record of a public hearing, or submitting written comments in response to a published request for comments by the committee must include on his statement or submission a list of all clients, persons, or organizations on whose behalf the witness appears. Oral testimony and statements for the record, or written comments in response to a request for comments by the Committee, will be accepted only from citizens of the United States or corporations or associations organized under the laws of one of the 50 States of the United States or the District of Columbia, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman of the full Committee or Subcommittee involve. Written statements from non-citizens may be considered for acceptance in the record if transmitted to the Committee in writing by Members of Congress.

RULE 14. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

Committee Members may question witnesses only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. All Members shall be limited to 5 minutes on the initial round of questioning. In questioning witnesses under the 5-minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall be recognized first after which Members who are in attendance at the beginning of a hearing will be recognized in the order of their seniority on the Committee. Other Members shall be recognized in the order of their appearance at the hearing. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chairman may take into consideration the ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members and the number of Majority and Minority Members present and shall apportion the recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage Members of the majority.

RULE 15. SUBPOENA POWER

The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chairman of the full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

RULE 16. RECORDS OF HEARINGS

An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of all testimony taken at a public hearing. The staff shall transmit to a witness the transcript of his testimony for correction and immediate return to the Committee offices. Only changes in the interest of clarity, accuracy and corrections in transcribing errors will be permitted. Changes that substantially alter the actual testimony will not be permitted. Members shall correct their own testimony and return transcripts as soon as possible after receipt thereof. The Chairman of the full Committee may order the printing of a hearing without the corrections of a witness or Member if he determines that a reasonable time has been afforded to make corrections and that further delay would impede the consideration of the legislation or other measure that is the subject of the hearing.

RULE 17, BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS

The provisions of clause 4(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives are specifically made a part of these rules by reference. In addition, the following policy shall apply to media coverage of any meeting of the full Committee or a Subcommittee:

(1) An appropriate area of the Committee's hearing room will be designated for members of the media and their equipment.

(2) No interviews will be allowed in the Committee room while the Committee is in session. Individual interviews must take place before the gavel falls for the convening of a meeting or after the gavel falls for adjournment.

(3) Day-to-day notification of the next day's electronic coverage shall be provided by the media to the Chairman of the full Committee through an appropriate designee.

(4) Still photography during a Committee meeting will not be permitted to disrupt the proceedings or block the vision of Committee Members or witnesses.

(5) Further conditions may be specified by the Chairman.

D. MARKUPS

RULE 18. RECONSIDERATION OF PREVIOUS VOTE

When an amendment or other matter has been disposed of, it shall be in order for any Member of the prevailing side, on the same or next day on which a quorum of the Committee is present, to move the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence over all other questions except the consideration of a motion to adjourn.

RULE 19. PREVIOUS QUESTION

The Chairman shall not recognize a Member for the purpose of moving the previous question unless the Member has first advised the Chair and the Committee that this is the purpose for which recognition is being sought.

RULE 20. POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment.

The Chairman may resume proceeding on a postponed request at any time.

In exercising postponement authority the Chairman shall take reasonable steps to notify members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 21. OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS OF MARKUPS AND OTHER COMMITTEE MEETINGS

An official stenographic transcript shall be kept accurately reflecting all markups and other meetings of the full Committee and the Subcommittees, whether they be open or closed to the public. This official transcript, marked as ''uncorrected,'' shall be available for inspection by the public (except for meetings closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House), by Members of the House, or by Members of the Committee together with their staffs, during normal business hours in the full Committee or Subcommittee office under such controls as the Chairman of the full Committee deems necessary. Official transcripts shall not be removed from the Committee or Subcommittee office. If, however, (1) in drafting of a Committee or Subcommittee decision, the Office of the House Legislative Counsel or (2) in the preparation of a Committee report, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation determines (in consultation with appropriate majority and minority committee staff) that it is necessary to review the official transcript of a markup, such transcript may be released upon the

signature and to the custody of an appropriate committee staff person. Such transcript shall be returned immediately after its review in the drafting session.

The official transcript of a markup or Committee meeting other than a public hearing shall not be published or distributed to the public in any way except by a majority vote of the Committee. Before any public release of the uncorrected transcript, Members must be given a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks. In instances in which a stenographic transcript is kept of a conference committee proceeding, all of the requirements of this rule shall likewise be observed.

RULE 22. PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS AND LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

A press release describing any tentative or final decision made by the full Committee or a Subcommittee on legislation under consideration shall be made to each Member of the Committee as soon as possible, but no later than the next day. However, the legislative draft of any tentative or final decision of the full Committee or a Subcommittee shall not be publicly released until such draft is made available to each Member of the Committee.

E. STAFF

RULE 23. SUPERVISION OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman of the full Committee except as provided in clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives concerning Committee expenses and staff.

Pursuant to clause 6(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the full Committee, from the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions, shall ensure that each Subcommittee receives sufficient staff to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

RULE 24. STAFF HONORARIA, SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS, AND UNOFFICIAL TRAVEL

This rule shall apply to all majority and minority staff of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

a. Honoraria.—Under no circumstances shall a staff person accept the offer of an honorarium. This prohibition includes the direction of an honorarium to a charity.

b. Speaking engagements and unofficial travel.—

(1) Advance approval required.—In the case of all speaking engagements, fact-finding trips, and other unofficial travel, a staff person must receive approval by the full Committee Chairman (or, in the case of the minority staff, from the Ranking Minority Member) at least 7 calendar days prior to the event.

(2) Request for approval.—A request for approval must be submitted in writing to the full Committee Chairman (or, where appropriate, the Ranking Minority Member) in connection with each speaking engagement, fact-finding trip, or other unofficial travel. Such request must contain the following information:

(a) the name of the sponsoring organization and a general description of such organization (nonprofit organization, trade association, etc.);

(b) the nature of the event, including any relevant information regarding attendees at such event;

(c) in the case of a speaking engagement, the subject of the speech and duration of staff travel, if any; and

(d) in the case of a fact-finding trip or international travel, a description of the proposed itinerary and proposed agenda of substantive issues to be discussed, as well as a justification of the relevance and importance of the fact-finding trip or international travel to the staff member's official duties.

(3) Reasonable travel and lodging expenses.—After receipt of the advance approval described in (1) above, a staff person may accept reimbursement by an appropriate sponsoring organization of reasonable travel and lodging expenses associated with a speaking engagement, fact-finding trip, or international travel related to official duties, provided such reimbursement is consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives. (In lieu of reimbursement after the event, expenses may be paid directly by an appropriate sponsoring organization.) The reasonable travel and lodging expenses of a spouse (but not children) may be reimbursed (or directly paid) by an appropriate sponsoring organization consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) Trip summary and report.—In the case of any reimbursement or direct payment associated with a fact-finding trip or international travel, a staff person must submit, within 60 days after such trip, a report summarizing the trip and listing all expenses reimbursed or directly paid by the sponsoring organization. This information shall be submitted to the Chairman (or, in the case of the minority staff, to the Ranking Minority Member).

c. Waiver.—The Chairman (or, where appropriate, the Ranking Minority Member) may waive the application of section (b) of this rule upon a showing of good cause.

NOMINATION OF MIGUEL ESTRADA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to take this opportunity to talk to all Americans who might be listening, on behalf of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. We want to take this opportunity to once again talk about a very serious situation, one that we take extremely seriously, and that is the nomination of Miguel Estrada. Miguel Estrada is not qualified to sit on the second highest court of this land. We stand behind our position despite incorrect statements made by some of our Senate Members.

Let me say that this decision was not an easy decision for us, to go against another Hispanic, but we have to make sure that someone says ''The King has no clothes.'' Someone has to stand up and be able to say there is something wrong with this nominee.

There has been a lot of rhetoric around the debate, and some have had the gall to accuse those that oppose Estrada as being anti-Hispanic. Well, a lot of us feel that that is ridiculous. A lot of us feel that that type of language is utilized because of the fact that they cannot stand up and defend their candidate. They are not talking about the qualifications of the candidate; apparently, he does not have the qualifications, and so that is why they have chosen to talk about the negative and get into negative stereotyping.

Let me also indicate that if they feel so outraged at the treatment of Miguel Estrada because we have stood up as a Hispanic Caucus, as congressional Members, 20 congressional Members elected by a majority of Hispanics of this country, and questioned not only the qualifications of this individual, but questioned the fact that he has been unwilling to respond to questions that have been brought to him, then we ask why were the Republicans not outraged when it came to Anabelle Rodriguez, who was nominated to the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico in 1996. She waited for over 1,000 days. In the end, she was never confirmed.

Where was the outrage on the part of the Republicans for Jorge Rangel, nominated to fill a vacancy in the Fifth Circuit? After waiting 15 months, he withdrew his nomination citing that he could no longer wait in limbo.

Where was the outrage with Hilda Tagle, who sat waiting for 32 months before she was confirmed by the Senate to the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of Texas?

And where was the Republican outrage when Richard Paez, who waited longer than anyone, more than 5 years? Close to 5 years. Where was their outrage then?

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We have called into question the depth of the support from some of the Senators who are indicating their support for Mr. Estrada. Those same Senators, in fact, some of the very Senators who are accusing Democrats of being anti-Hispanic and having biases, voted against Richard Paez's nomination three different times.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). The Chair will remind Members that it is not in order to cast reflections upon the Senate.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. In fact, the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, a coalition of leading Hispanic organizations, including one of the groups that supports Mr. Estrada, have Senate Republicans being given an average score of 25 percent when it comes to Hispanics. Why?

Mr. Speaker, as elected officials both in the House and in the Senate, we get elected and one of the first things I was asked and one of the first pieces of advice that was given to me, be very careful when you write a letter of endorsement of anyone because they might turn out to be someone whom you might not like to have your name associated with.

In so doing, I would ask the other body, they have an obligation and a responsibility to make sure when it comes to nominations to check who they nominate and who they do not nominate. So when it comes to looking at the nomination of Estrada, we ask that——

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. The Chair reminds Members to refrain from urging the Senate to take any specific action.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I know full well if I sign someone's letters, that I have to know them personally, and I would ask the questions that need to be asked of this candidate.

Let me take this opportunity, as we interviewed the candidate, we asked when there was a discussion in terms of the commitment to equal justice for Latinos and Hispanics, there seemed to be no record.

When we asked about a commitment regarding protecting a Latino's interests in the courts, there was no record. When we asked about support for congressional right to pass civil rights laws, there was no record. When we asked for support of individual access to courts, it remained unclear.

When we asked the candidate about support for Latino organizations or causes that he had participated in, or whether he had done any pro bono work, there was no record.

When we asked about Latino organizations or causes that he volunteered for in the community, there was no record.

When we asked for support of Latino law students or any young legal professional, there was no record. Commitment to individual Latino internships, there was no record.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ), who headed the task force on the interview. The gentleman did a great job on the interview. The gentleman has also served as a district judge.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, let me explain by way of background that the Congressional Hispanic Caucus is comprised of 20 Members of this body. There are 24 Latinos in this August body, 20 of whom are Members of this particular caucus.

Early on we realized we had a special duty and responsibility not just to our communities but to all Americans to make sure that we had the most qualified people in the judiciary, especially those that were being advanced on the basis of ethnicity, and especially because they were Latinos because they were supposed to bring something to the table that was very unique based on that particular ethnicity, in this case, being Hispanic.

So what we did is we started what we referred to as the Hispanic Judiciary Initiative, and I am going to read from a basic document which provided us the guidance as we proceeded with evaluating and interviewing the nominees that would come before our caucus in order for us to make a recommendation.

Statement of Purpose on the Recruitment and Support of Judicial Nominees.

Political leadership, particularly in the Federal Government, benefits from a diversity of thought and action. In an effort to promote this ethnicity, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus promotes and encourages Hispanic representation at all levels and every branch of government.

In order to ensure that the judicial branch more accurately reflects the communities that it serves, the caucus will actively work to identify and recommend qualified Hispanic candidates to fill Federal court vacancies. As with all positions, the caucus strives to find judicial candidates who are qualified, experienced, have demonstrated a commitment to the Hispanic community and will enhance diversity on our courts by contributing underrepresented perspectives, what we all seek when we strive to achieve diversity.

The evaluation criteria. The purpose of the criteria established for the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Hispanic Judiciary Initiative is to measure the diversity that a nominee can bring to the bench, and I emphasize that because I think it goes to the very crux of the argument and the problem that we have with the Miguel Estrada nomination.

In addition to evaluating the honesty, integrity, character, temperament, and intellect of nominees, the Hispanic Caucus will place an emphasis on concerns specific to the Latino community, equal justice and advancement opportunities for Latinos working in the judiciary. Because of the nature of our mission and the central role that the courts play towards the success of that mission, the Hispanic Caucus requires that a nominee have a demonstrated commitment to protecting the rights of ordinary residents of the United States through professional work, pro bono work and volunteer activities, and to preserving and expanding the activities that we have made on civil rights and individual liberties, including rights protected through core provisions in the Constitution, such as the equal protection clause, due process clause, first amendment, fourth amendment and the right to privacy, as well as through the statutory provisions that protect Latinos' legal rights in such fundamental areas as education, voting, affirmative action, employment, and contracting.

Then we proceeded, and we had a formal meeting with Mr. Estrada in June of last year. It lasted over an hour. The members of the caucus were there. Mr. Estrada did demonstrate that he is a keenly intelligent and talented lawyer. There is no doubt about that, and we will not argue that point; but that is not what is in controversy.

Having been licensed in 1972 as a lawyer in the State of Texas and having practiced for 10 years, and after more than 14 years on the bench and a couple more years in private practice, I can tell Members that the most gifted, talented lawyers should never sit behind the bench and pretend to be impartial and unbiased judges of law and fact.

There is a way that we can gather that information, and that is what we attempted to do in our hour-long session with Mr. Estrada. My colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ), has pointed out where we believe Mr. Estrada fell short; and I will get more specific later in the evening. However, I do not want to detract from what is the major argument here.

It is not whether someone went to an Ivy League law school, which is a great accomplishment which we do recognize. It is not that they wrote for the journal or bar review. They could have been president of the class, went on to have a highly successful professional career in a highly respected law firm. That is fine.

The Hispanic Caucus looks at those things as givens. We expect integrity and honesty and hard work and accomplishment from each and every nominee that is presented by the President of the United States, whether that President is a Republican or Democrat. Those are the givens, and the American people should expect that those are the givens.

What is so extraordinary about an individual who will put those black robes on and will sit there in judgment of his or her fellow man is what really is the issue and what is so important as we proceed with the nomination and confirmation process at the Federal level.

The first thing we have to recognize is the incredible power of the third coequal branch of the government, the judicial branch, which in my humble opinion is the most powerful branch of government. If one thinks of judges and what they do day in and day out, at the State level they will determine who raises your child. They can even determine whether you have any rights to your child. They will determine whether you have any property at the end of the day. They can deny you your freedom, and even sign your death warrant. On the Federal level the same thing. They will determine at the end of the day whether you own anything, the sanctity of a contract. They can deny you your freedom, and they can sign your death warrant.

The third branch of government can even determine in the final analysis who will sit in this Chamber or the other Chamber, or who will occupy the White House, as we all know from just a couple of years ago.

Members know exactly what I refer to, and it is our Constitution which we must all love, obey and follow. That is what is at stake here. That is what my colleagues and I are trying to impress on those that will listen.

This is not just about a Hispanic nominee; this is about a judicial officer who will have tremendous power and will sit in the second most powerful court of the United States of America for a lifetime. Based on our interview and the particulars that I am willing to go into, there is no doubt that Miguel Estrada fell short.

Would I hire him as my lawyer to represent me in some sort of transactional litigation? I probably would if I could afford him. But would I trust him to put those black robes on, listen to our argument and then render a fair and impartial decision? I think not, and I will tell Members why.

It is about life's experiences, and let no one make a mistake about when a judge sits up there, it is the totality of that judge's experiences and life experiences that form those opinions that go into the judgment-making process. It is not in a vacuum. It is based upon experience and history.

All we ask of Latino nominees presented by the President of the United States is that those nominees, they do not have to be Democrats, they do not have to be Republicans, liberals or conservatives, we do not care what schools they went to, we want them to have an appreciation for the historical role that the courts have played in the lives of minorities in this country. In the final analysis when the legislative branch lets you down and the executive branch's programs and agenda let you down, when you are a minority, many times it is your first, but definitely your last, resort in seeking justice. It comes from those men and women that put those black robes on every morning in the courthouses of the United States. That is what is at stake for us.

It is not a conservative or liberal ideology. We just want them to bring into the decisionmaking process the importance that the most powerful branch of government plays today in the lives of minorities. I need not remind Members of the landmark cases that have come from the courts that have provided us freedom and opportunity when it was not forthcoming from the legislative or the executive branch.

As we all know, whatever laws we pass here, whatever the President proposes, whatever we adopt, they are going to be interpreted and applied by the third branch of government, the judicial branch.

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And so when we take these nominees into consideration, we had better debate their merits. We had better engage in true evaluation and assessment. That is our duty and our responsibility, not just to our individual districts, not just to men and women of color, but to all Americans.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) for heading the task force on nominations and for doing such a good job. In fact, I know it was a hard decision to make and to decide. We have been there and supported many other nominees that have been Republican and we have supported those. This particular candidate we felt that we were not going to be rubber stamping anyone, and we also felt, and I am glad the gentleman did it in a very good way, we get elected for 2 years. The Senate gets elected for 6 years. These individuals, one can say I made a mistake, I am going to knock him off next time, I am not going to support that Congressman and not vote for him. With this Senate and the judges, they are appointed for life. They are appointed for life, and it is important that we take this seriously; and I am glad that at least we have some of the Members that are really looking at it and asking that he respond to these questions appropriately.

I also take pride tonight to recognize the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS), and I was really pleased to see today the breaking news from the State of California that the California LULAC had also gone in opposition to the confirmation of Miguel Estrada. And with us we have the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS).

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, and I also want to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ), who led us in this final night here this evening with the American public to try to shed some light on a process that I think has been tainted very negatively, especially towards my other colleagues who serve with us in the Hispanic Caucus. And I would like to say before I begin my discussion, we did go through a very laborious process trying to figure out exactly what kind of candidate we would be supportive of, and I want to just run through that very quickly.

As you know and was said earlier, we assess nominees, their qualifications in the following areas: one, diversity in the judiciary, whether they have shared our views that Latinos are underrepresented in the Federal courts. Is there an acknowledgment of that? Involvement in the Hispanic community. Someone alluded to Mr. Estrada as being a leader in the Hispanic community. I would like to see that proof. Leadership, whether they have any intention to remain in the greater Latino community after being appointed to the bench. Fourth, opening the doors, whether they have worked to advance the number of Latinos in the legal profession through mentoring, through internships and through outreach efforts in our community. And, fifth, key cases, what are their views on key court cases that have heavily affected the Latino community, and what have they done to advance the issues of Latinos in the courts?

Supporters of Miguel Estrada's nomination for the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals tout that the League of United Latin American Citizens is supportive of his nomination. These supporters should be aware that in my own State of California, as was mentioned earlier by the chairman, that the California LULAC delegation is not in support of this nominee, and we have a letter to that effect that we received today and was read at one of our meetings that we had earlier today.

These supporters should also know that Mr. Mario Obledo, the past National President of LULAC, stands in strong opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Estrada. Mr. Obledo is a strong advocate and well known nationally throughout the Latino community for his work on civil rights and his leadership in our community and issues that we care most about. Mr. Obledo has been an attorney for 34 years. He is cofounder of the Hispanic National Bar Association and was one of the first general counsels and past president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund. He was also cofounder of the Southwest Voter Registration. He was also former Harvard Law School professor.

Let me just share with you some of his thoughts. Mr. Obledo wrote to us and said his opposition to Miguel Estrada's confirmation is based on Mr. Estrada's unwillingness to give full answers to many of the questions posed to him by the Senate Judiciary Committee. In a statement released by Mr. Obledo, he outlines his concerns and says the following:

''There are serious questions raised by his sparse record on basic civil rights and constitutional matters. It is unclear that Mr. Estrada would recognize that the first amendment protects the rights of youths to congregate and associate on public streets. It is also likely that Mr. Estrada would not place proper limits on law enforcement as required by the fourth amendment. Given his views of enumerated rights, there are serious questions whether he would recognize a suspect's right not to make incriminating statements. His record leads me to conclude that he would not take seriously and fairly Latino allegations of racial profiling by law enforcement. Based on his actions in pro bono litigation, there is a question whether he believes that organizations which have long represented the interests of communities would have the right to represent those interests in court. In addition, his views concerning the continued viability of affirmative action programs is also suspect.''

These words all come from a longtime advocate who is known nationally who represents our community and who was past national president of LULAC.

I also want to share with my colleagues here that when we were reviewing the nomination of Mr. Estrada before the Hispanic Caucus meeting that we held back in June, one of the things that came to light for me was that this individual, while not having a lot of background working in the community, did mention his affiliation with other groups; and he mentioned those and I want to reiterate those. He said that he was a member of the Federalist Society, which is a form of conservative legal professionals and law students who wished to dismantle existing civil rights, one of the very important premises that we base our vote on, the protection of civil rights. He has also stated that he was a member of the national board of directors for the Center

for Community Interest, which as we know is dedicated to defending antiloitering ordinances which have been introduced in many communities, some in southern California, to clear the streets of Latino day laborers seeking to find jobs. These are things that raise questions and issues for me personally as well as other Members.

I want to also set the record straight that our Hispanic Caucus has indeed and in fact supported other Republican Hispanics for appointments, and I would proudly say that I can go down the list here and name them. Rita D. Martino, who was nominated but not appointed for U.S. Treasurer, who also is very active in the community, the Latino community. Gaddy Vasquez, who I know personally from Orange County, was a county board supervisor, very proudly involved in our community and sits on numerous boards related to Mexican Americans and the Hispanic community, was nominated for Peace Corps director. We proudly supported that nomination. Richard Carmona, who came in and went through also a very laborious process with us. I even got on the phone with him to ask him his personal views on a woman's right to choose. He was not specific, but everything else convinced me that he would certainly do his best to defend those issues with respect to the Latino communities like diabetes treatment, health care and access, and tearing down barriers for Latinos, poor Latinos, to receive health care in this country. I proudly supported his nomination and so did other Members of our caucus.

And lastly, Jose Martinez, whom we also supported in his nomination to the U.S. District Court of South Florida. I am proud to say again that here we were supporting a Republican Hispanic. All of them I believe came forward and said that they would defend our community, but most of all the American public; and I think that we truly base our ideals on the premise that this country should treat everybody fairly. Equal protection under the law should be guaranteed no matter what robe they wear and if one stands in a courtroom that one be treated fairly and justly and not have to go before someone who has already made up their mind because of where they come from or because of experiences that they have not had.

And I want to say something lastly tonight. I was very, very personally hurt to hear statements made last night on this floor from individuals that would call us the left, and I want to quote, if I can: ''The left is inflamed by any prospective judicial candidate with the courage to oppose their unrelenting, small-minded, intolerant hostility to the traditional foundations of American life, faith in God, reverence for tradition, respect for the true rule of law and the recognition that we are all ultimately accountable for our actions.''

I stand here to say, nothing could be so completely far from the truth. Many of us here have taken our oath of office as Members of Congress to uphold the Constitution and to do the best thing we can and to be objective; and I am insulted to know that people are thinking that members of our Hispanic Caucus do not take their job seriously, that we stand here and take an oath of office to defend every American regardless of the color of one's skin, the language that they speak or where they were born.

I am a proud Latina. My parents are both immigrants. My father came to this country as a brazero under the brazero program and worked the fields in Colorado, on the railroad, and ended up in Los Angeles where he met my mother, who is a central American. I am proud of my heritage, and I know the value of having individuals in leadership positions to bring about change in our society, and one of the ways you do it is by instilling pride and opportunities to open up doors for young people to serve. And one capacity that I see lacking in this gentleman, in Mr. Estrada, was that at every step of the way in his career he did not reach out. He did not extend a hand. He did not allow for future Latinos or Latinas to come up that career ladder, and that to me is very shocking because everybody else that we have interviewed for these positions and others that have been nominated and appointed could go back and recite exactly what they did to help improve the situation for Hispanics in this country.

So I agree with my colleagues and with those that serve in the other House that we have to block this nomination because we can do better. Americans here are expecting the best. We want the best, and we want to see that there is evidence to prove or disprove, disprove, anything that we have said here tonight. I thank the chairman.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Let me thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) for her kind words. And let me also indicate that we cannot support someone just blindly just because they have a Spanish surname.

I want to take this opportunity also, and we have the pleasure tonight of having a leader of the Democratic Caucus, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to speak tonight not as the chairman of the Democratic Caucus but as a member of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and I want to join my colleagues in their opposition to the nomination of Miguel Estrada for the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, which is generally known as the second most important and powerful court in the land.

It is not lightly or easily that members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus come to the floor to oppose a nomination of an American of Hispanic descent to such a high position; but we do it out of a principled view, and those principled views are based in the fundamental belief that the reason that we advocate for Americans of Hispanic descent who are qualified, who are competent, who have the judicial temperament and the experience to be able to serve admirably for all Americans on the bench is because we want to bring to that institution and to other institutions the experience of what it is to be a Hispanic American in this country, to bring the challenges and the obstacles in this case in the judicial system.

I will never forget when I was actually trying cases of having judges who would yell at me about having my client look at them straight in the eye when they were talking to them and having to explain to that judge that in the culture of which my client came from that in fact it was a sign of defiance to look the judge straight in the eye but a sign of respect not to be doing so. I will never forget the trucker with a family of four who was trying to keep his job and who had been given a ticket for refusing to take a Breathalyzer test, but when we looked at the videotape of his particular case and saw that an officer who was not bilingual was telling him to breathe in instead of to blow out into that Breathalyzer machine gave him a ticket for refusal which would have meant a loss of his license. Luckily that case was won. But they are two simple examples of culture and language that affected the livelihoods and the futures of individuals who came before the court system.

And having someone from the community, as the White House has heralded this individual being, it was the White House in the first instance who said that Miguel Estrada, we are nominating him and he is a Hispanic American, he has a great Horatio Alger story, and in fact we are proud to be doing so. Once one puts that as one of the merits of the individuals, then it is truly legitimate to look at what experiences that individual has in the context of our community.

When Mr. Estrada came before the Congressional Hispanic Caucus for nearly an hour, he demonstrated no sense of what it is to be Hispanic American in this country.

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He never participated in any national organization, he never participated in any State organization, he never participated in any local organization in the Hispanic communities. He never used the ability that he had as a lawyer to do work pro bono work on behalf of any individual or cause or community organization. He never used the opportunity in his firm to bring someone in from the Hispanic community, to open the door of opportunity for others.

He did not know some of the landmark cases that are crucial to the Hispanic community, like Lau v. Nichols, which is the question of what services a limited-English-proficient student

should have, a landmark case. This was not to discuss how he would judge in the future, but simply to say, what do you think about that ruling? Did that ruling make sense? Do you agree with the ruling or disagree with the ruling? Did the court go too far? That was only one of many examples.

Now, either this candidate did not know, in which case it is rather appalling, because even those, Mr. Chairman, as you have suggested in some of our meetings, who may not be lawyers, know about these landmark cases because of how important it is to our community. Yet this individual did not.

Nor did he seek to answer other questions as it relates to other landmark cases that are well established as the law of the land. So either he did not know or he chose not to answer because he was hiding whatever his true positions are.

Now, this is a lifetime appointment. It is a lifetime appointment. And I believe when someone is going to get a lifetime appointment, we clearly have not only the right, but the obligation to know what this person's opinions are, what is their view on the role of the judiciary, what is their view on some of these landmark cases determined by the United States Supreme Court, so we can determine.

Also what is their temperament? To be very honest with you, Mr. Estrada, in the hour he spent with members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, in which he was treated with great respect, did not exhibit the temperament that one would want of a Federal District Court judge, or, in this case, a Federal Appellate judge.

He also has no experience. He has never sat on the bench at any level, in a municipal court, a State court, a Federal court, at any level. So that is like going from the stockroom at AT&T to being the CEO of the company. That just does not happen in real life.

Having some experience, especially when you are coming as a member of a minority community, seeking to get onto these benches, and then doing a great job so others will be considered as well, is critically important to us.

So whether it is his lack of experience, whether it is his unwillingness to answer questions about what are landmark cases, whether it is his total, it seems to me, disdain for having anything to do with the Hispanic community, we asked him, what do you view, and I am not quite sure I want to paraphrase the question, because I am not sure exactly how the question was posed, but what does it mean to be Hispanic to you in the context of being a judge, and he said it was irrelevant. Irrelevant.

Well, the White House cannot have it both ways. They cannot say, this is a great Hispanic appointment, and yet the man tells us his being Hispanic is irrelevant to any experience he might bring to the bench.

When we asked him whether he would or has considered in the past qualified law clerks who may be from minority backgrounds, that answer was not in the affirmative.

So, for a wide range of issues, I do not know how one gives consent when one does not even have the information necessary by which one devises consent. And that is why the other body, as it is debating at this very moment, I think, debates on the fundamental crucial issue, which is the constitutional obligation of Members of the other body to give advice and consent; but to give advice and consent, you must have informed opportunities to make a decision.

The reality is, if a candidate is unwilling to give you substantive answers to critical questions or there is nothing to read about his writings because they will not give you his legal writings, or there is no history to look at, how does one make informed consent under the constitutional obligations required of the Members of the other body? They simply cannot.

This is the most stealth candidate that has ever come before the other body.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). The gentleman will refrain from casting reflections on confirmation proceedings in the Senate.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, this gentleman did not cast any reflections on the Senate. The question was, how does one make a decision under the Constitution. Is the Constitution not permissible to be talked about in this body in the context of what roles the Members of the United States Congress have in terms of the Constitution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman can discuss, generally, Senate procedures on a factual basis, but to characterize Senate procedures with regard to particular confirmation proceedings would not be in order.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I am not characterizing Senate procedures in this case. I am raising the question of the obligation under the Constitution of Members of the other body. I thought one could not mention the word ''Senate.'' You just did, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, in any event, the fact of the matter is, I hope I am not upsetting people, but the fact of the matter is that we have a set of circumstances under which we cannot be supportive of a candidate who absolutely does not want to be forthcoming; that is not providing for informed advice and consent.

I would simply say, Republicans cannot have it both ways. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus has supported Republican, conservative judges nominated by this administration. A judge in Florida, a judge in my home State of New Jersey, got the unanimous support of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

This is nothing about partisanship. It has nothing to do with the question of ideology in terms of conservative or liberal. But those individuals received our support because they had the history and the background and the abilities with which we could in fact say, when they go to the bench, they are going to represent our community.

Lastly, I find it incredible to hear those voices who would suggest that those of us who represent Hispanic Americans in this country, over 10 or 12 million Hispanic Americans in this country, are being anti-Hispanic. That is just incredible.

Those voices who are saying they are anti-Hispanic, those are the ones that denied Judge Paez a hearing for 4 years. They are the ones who denied judges coming out of Texas even an opportunity to have their nomination be heard before the committee. Those are the voices that called us ''enemies of the state'' on this very floor during campaign finance reform debate. Those are the voices who say, we want to shut the door on you and we want to deny, as they just did on the welfare reform bill, that legal sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers of the United States citizens living in this country legally, that they cannot receive any of the benefits that they pay taxes for.

So you cannot have it both ways, my friends. You cannot, as Republicans, come to this floor and question us, when you have consistently, consistently, acted in ways and voted in ways that dramatically hurt our community.

That is the most outrageous set of circumstances, and I applaud the Members of the other body who are doing everything they can to uphold their constitutional obligations under the law.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all Members that it is not in order to cast reflections on the Senate.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) for joining us tonight on this important issue.

One of the key things we want to mention is, Mr. Estrada has failed to answer the questions before our committee and before the other body. On at least seven occasions, Mr. Estrada refused to answer questions on Supreme Court cases, and on at least nine occasions, Mr. Estrada refused to answer whether he could name any Supreme Court case that he disagreed with.

My God, I am not an attorney, but if I were to ask, do you have any cases out there that you have some kind of disagreement with, I would have said, Plessy v. Ferguson and a lot of those other decisions that have discriminated against African Americans in this country. There are a lot of cases he could have named, but he chose not to respond or say anything.

I want to take this opportunity to indicate I know that the gentlewoman

from California (Ms. SOLIS) had mentioned the letter that we had received about the statement by Mario Obledo.

I want to talk a little bit about Mario Obledo, because Mario Obledo is one of our founding fathers, one of our pioneers. He was a cofounder of the Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project, the first General Counsel and Past President of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund. He was a cofounder of the Hispanic National Bar Association, a former Harvard Law School professor, the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom award and a past national president of LULAC.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mario Obledo for coming forward, because I know it is difficult coming forward and indicating that a fellow Hispanic is not qualified to be a judge.

I also want to acknowledge the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ). I know, as a task force member, he has worked diligently on this issue. I want to thank him personally. I am not sure if he wants to continue on the dialogue and say a few words.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank my colleague again for yielding this time. I am going to be very brief, because this is going to be the last you will hear from me tonight regarding the nomination of Miguel Estrada.

I hope everyone understands that the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has interviewed at least three different Latino nominees submitted by the White House. Judges Martinez and Inares were shown to be sterling examples of what a nominee should be to any of the Federal benches. Were they Republicans? I am sure they were. But it did not matter because they demonstrated that sensitivity and that understanding of what the role of a judge is and should be when it comes to all Americans, but in particular to minorities.

The civil rights groups that represent the Latino interests in this country oppose Miguel Estrada, and they do it for their own reasons, many of which are shared by the Hispanic Caucus. You have heard about Mario Obledo, a true trailblazer in the civil rights movement for Latinos.

We also wish to impress on everyone that this is not a question of whether a Latino nominee can speak Spanish, is truly bilingual or not, whether they were raised in East L.A., West San Antonio or in the barrio. That is not the issue. That is not what we are seeking. It is more important than just having the Hispanic surname. It is more important than simply being bilingual. It is about the heart and the soul of the Latino and the experience and the understanding of that experience.

Mr. Estrada was not as forthcoming regarding many of the questions that had been posed to him in this process. When he did answer, I have indicated that he failed the criteria established, which is basic in nature.

People will say this is all about politics. Well, probably everything is always about politics; is it not? I will be the first one to admit when the Republican administration is in office, they will appoint only Republicans, and when Democrats are in office, they only appoint Democrats. We know that is the nature of the game. So it is not a question of party affiliation.

But we do know something, that those individuals, regardless of party identification, ethnicity, race and gender, have incredible discretion, so we need to know something about them, that they will be fair and impartial judges. And the way we do that is through this process. People get to ask questions, and the nominees, if they are forthright, will fully comply and answer the questions so we can gather some insight about their ability to exercise that discretion in a responsible and fair and impartial manner.

You say, well, the law, black letter law, we passed the law, it is right there, we should know what it means. That is not true. If that was true, every decision of the Supreme Court of the United States would be 9 to 0.

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It is not. The President of the United States today occupies that position on a 5-to-4 ruling from the court, so the Constitution and the laws of the United States are open to interpretation. And we do need to know that individuals will go in there and make those determinations fairly and impartially.

I will end it with this: Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter put it this way, and he was being brutally honest, and any judge and any lawyer knows that this is the reality: The words of the Constitution are so unrestricted by their intrinsic meaning or by their history or by tradition or by prior decisions that they leave the individual justice free, if indeed they do not compel him to gather meaning, not from the reading of the Constitution, but from the reading of life. Members of the court are frequently admonished by their associates not to read their economic and social views into the neutral language of the Constitution. But the process of constitutional interpretation compels the translation of policy into judgment, and we know that for a fact, and we are here today recognizing that.

There is a litmus test, and I believe this should be the litmus test for Republicans, Democrats, liberals, conservatives, anyone that is going to ever occupy the bench. A dear friend of mine, Dan Pozza, was running for President of the State bar of Texas and they asked him why he became a lawyer, and we should ask, why do you want to be a judge? And this should be the answer, and if an individual cannot answer in this fashion, they should not occupy that bench and make those rulings.

This is what my dear friend said: ''I came of age, as the saying goes, in the 1960s. The 1960s started off as an era decidedly not marked by diversity and pluralism. Women and people of color in particular were excluded from the important positions in our society. What that meant was that a large segment of society had little or no control over their own lives and their destinies. Much of what was accomplished in the 1960s and over subsequent decades can be attributed to the desire by those marginalized people to be heard. During this period, I came to recognize that law is power and that power, the law, had often been used to restrain the rightful interests of many of our citizens. I also recognize that we as a society would need law to liberate our citizens and provide them with the opportunity to succeed or fail in life on their own terms, rather than on the terms dictated to them by the powerful and the elite.''

If Dan Pozza felt compelled to become a lawyer on that basis, that should be our test, and especially to those that will occupy and rule on cases day in and day out and interpret the Supreme Court of our land and the Constitution of the United States. Miguel Estrada did that meet that criteria when we interviewed him in June, and he does not meet it today in February 2003.

Mr. RODRIQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his hard work on this issue.

Let me take this opportunity to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS).

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to again just clarify that one of the misleading advertisements that is out there being presented to the public is that there are various Hispanic national organizations that are in support of Mr. Estrada and his nomination. I would like to just clarify that many of those organizations have bipartisan representation, and I would venture to say that many of them happen to agree with the Hispanic caucus position.

I have personally spoken to members of the GI quorum, the LULAC organization in my own State, and talked to various other organizations. So the ones that are purporting to say that they as Hispanic organizations are the voice for Hispanics alone I think is very misleading. I will not say that I am the voice for all Hispanics in the country, no. But I do want to make it very clear that one of the premises behind our caucus, the Hispanic caucus, is that we support the advancement of our community through means of protecting our rights and our liberties in this country, through actions that the court has taken to provide us with our civil rights, the right to vote, the right to be able to lead a life here in this country. I think that that is something that has to be made clear.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here with my distinguished colleagues, including the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ), who led us in this endeavor this evening. Our Hispanic community appreciates the work of our leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzales), the chairman of the Hispanic Civil Rights Task Force.

Mr. RODRIQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) for being here tonight and just indicate that we will not support anyone blindly and we expect them to move forward on answering the questions.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT FOR OUR VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 6 minutes, which is the balance of the leadership hour, as the further designee of the minority leader.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I come to this Chamber tonight, and I enjoyed listening to my colleagues talk about this important court nominee. But I wanted to talk about another issue that is important to the American people, and that is the way this government and especially this administration is treating our veterans. I bring this chart to this Chamber as I did last night to illustrate the fact that if a veteran goes to a veterans hospital today and looks upon a bulletin board, they are likely to see this notice. It says: Did you know the medication copayment has changed from $2 to $7. Just about a year ago, the VA decided that they were going to increase the copayment that a veteran must pay for their medicine from $2 a prescription to $7 a prescription.

And at that time, I thought it was an outrageous act, that we would impose this additional financial burden upon our veterans.

But looking at the President's budget which he just released for 2004, he just released it a few days ago, they do not want to charge $7 a prescription as a copay, but they are actually suggesting that this be increased to $15 a prescription.

Now, think about that. At a time when we are preparing to send America's young men and women into a war, we are treating our veterans, those who have fought past wars, those who have served our country with honor, we are charging them more for the medicines they need to stay healthy or to simply maintain their lives. From $2 a prescription to $7 a prescription, and now, in the President's budget, $15 a prescription. Many veterans take 10 or more prescriptions a month. That is a lot of money, and many of our veterans are on fixed incomes.

Now, in the President's budget for 2004, he is also calling for an elimination of the taxation on dividends. About $674 billion, if that plan is enacted, about $674 billion will go to the richest people in this country, millionaires, multimillionaires. Why would we charge veterans more for their medicines while, at the same time, we are proposing to give $674 billion to the richest people in this country? Not only has the VA decided to raise the cost of medicine, but they have also decided in the President's budget to raise the cost of going to an outpatient clinic for care to see a doctor, from $15 to $20. Why would we raise the cost that a veteran must pay simply to go to see a doctor when, at the same time, we are giving $674 billion to the richest people in this country?

About a year ago, the VA put out a memo, and this memo went out to all other health care providers across this Nation. And it basically said, too many veterans are coming to our facilities for services. It is costing us too much money, so you are no longer able to market the services that veterans are entitled to receive. It is a gag order. They are actually telling the health care providers across this country that you cannot tell veterans what they are entitled to receive under the law. They were quite specific in their memo. They told these health care providers that they could no longer participate in community health fairs. They could no longer send out newsletters describing their services. They could no longer go to an American Legion post and sign up veterans for the services that they, under the law, are entitled to receive. I call it the "if they don't ask, we won't tell" policy. If the veteran does not ask what they are entitled to receive, the VA will not tell them what they are entitled to receive.

Then, a few weeks ago, the VA decided that they would do something else to save money. They decided to create a new priority group called Priority Group 8, and if you are a veteran and you make about $26,000 or $27,000 a year, you are no longer going to be permitted to enroll in the VA health care system. And under the President's budget, they are really suggesting that there be an annual enrollment fee imposed upon veterans, a brand-new enrollment fee. If you make $24,000 a year and you are a veteran, they are asking that you pay $250 a year just to enroll in the VA health care system.

Now, I do not think $24,000 is a lot, and people out there in the rest of the world need to know that those of us who serve here in this Chamber make about $150,000 or so a year. Mr. Speaker, $24,000 is not a lot. But in the President's budget, if a veteran makes $24,000 a year, they will be required to pay a $250 annual enrollment fee just to participate in the VA health care system.

Why are we doing this? Why do we not take part of that $674 billion that we are giving to the richest people in this country and use it to provide health care for our veterans? It is simply the right thing to do.

THE UNITED NATIONS, NATO, IRAQ, AND MIGUEL ESTRADA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, this evening I want to address a couple of areas. The primary focus of my comments this evening will be on the United Nations, on NATO, and Iraq. But I cannot allow some of the comments that I have just heard in the last 45 minutes to go unrebutted, so I intend to take a few minutes here at the very beginning to rebut some of the remarks that were made.

I was a witness to a very aggressive personal attack on an individual called Mr. Estrada, and I can tell my colleagues that had Mr. Estrada been a Member of the United States Congress, the Speaker behind me would have ruled those kinds of comments out of order by the time they got to the second sentence, because they were so vicious and such a personal attack. It was not even a fair fight. Speaker after speaker after speaker stood up in front of all of us, just a few minutes ago, and while attacking Mr. Estrada, said, this is not a partisan issue, but yet it was Democrat after Democrat after Democrat after Democrat. They did not invite anybody else in to speak on the other side of the issue. Not at all. In fact, the statement was made by the gentlewoman from the State of California that, in fact, they had been very aggressive just to prove that they were not being partisan, just to prove that they were not attacking Mr. Estrada because he happens to be a Republican and a conservative Republican.

Just to prove that, the gentlewoman from California said we aggressively stood up in support of a Hispanic who was recently named to the bench, apparently in the State of California. I would just tell the gentlewoman from California, I have been here almost every night during Special Orders, and I have never seen, never seen her or any of her other colleagues who spoke this evening take that podium and speak in favor of this Hispanic judge or this Hispanic in California who happened to be a Republican and that they say adamantly and bravely stood up and spoke for.

I tell you what else I find a particular interest from the gentlewoman from California who, by the way, I consider a professional. In fact, I am surprised by the comments that I heard coming out of my colleagues this evening because I happen to have watched my colleagues over the time that I have worked with them, and I think they are pretty sharp people. I think they are very capable. I was surprised tonight at these remarks.

But back to the gentlewoman from California who, as I mentioned earlier, I think is a professional. I work on a committee with her. She made a comment about the right to vote, how hard the Hispanic community worked to get the right to vote, and I agree with her. But do we have a double standard here, when one party stands up and talks about the right to vote on one hand and yet on the other hand works in unison with the other body to deny the right to vote? We see what is going on here is a filibuster. They are afraid to have a vote on Mr. Estrada.

□ 2100

Every one of these people, every one of those Democrats who voted this evening, sometime during their comments talked about the right to vote for Hispanics. And yet they stand here and in support of the denial of the right for a vote for Mr. Estrada.

Hey, let Mr. Estrada rise and fall on his own merits. Let the vote take place. That is what is being requested.

I am not here to try to convince my colleagues on the Democratic side that they need to support Mr. Estrada, but I am here saying it is incumbent, it is incumbent upon these Democrats to at least allow a vote on Mr. Estrada. If they want to vote no, if the Senate or the other body votes no, so be it. It fell on its own merits. But at least it got a vote.

So if you are going to stand here this evening and talk about the right to vote and how strongly your community, and I agree with that comment, how strongly your community worked to obtain equal status to get that right to vote, to be recognized as citizens, then on one hand, as you preach that you should, on the other hand, follow your own preaching and allow that vote to take place.

Let me make a couple of other comments in regards to that. I heard the thought that he is not qualified. He came to the Hispanic Caucus. I heard the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, comment after comment after comment assailed Mr. Estrada, attacked personally Mr. Estrada. And what surprised me is time after time I heard a very partisan Democratic attack that Mr. Estrada was not qualified.

Now, very few of these people speaking this evening ever went to law school, very few of these people ever practiced in a court of law. And let me say their focus on there is from the Democratic side. I am a Republican. So I tend to, obviously, I favor Republicans. That is the nature of the game. But in order to kind of neutralize, in order to look over the partisanship, we have another player in this game, and it is called the American Bar Association. And the American Bar Association evaluates not based on party affiliation, but evaluates the qualifications of a particular candidate. And Mr. Estrada was no exception.

They did not evaluate Mr. Estrada on whether or not he was Hispanic. They did not evaluate Mr. Estrada on whether or not he was a Republican. They did not evaluate Mr. Estrada based on whether or not he was a Democrat. They evaluated Mr. Estrada on his qualifications to serve as a judge on an appellate level. They are the most nonpartisan evaluation you have out there. In fact, in my opinion I think they are too liberally based.

But the fact is, the opinion that they issued, which was never even mentioned once during this vicious attack this evening by the Democrats and the Democratic leadership over here, and I say Democrats, that is too general, a very small group of Democrats and some leadership, they never even mentioned what the American Bar Association did.

By now your curiosity is probably up. Well, Congressman MCINNIS, what kind of evaluation did they come out with? They gave him an evaluation that rated its highest recommendation they issued, highest recommendation they issue. Why do you not, if you want to fight fair, why do you not bring out the facts? You ought to say, you know, we disagree with this, but the American Bar Association did say, did give their highest qualifications to Mr. Estrada. That is only fair.

Let me mention another thing that I think is a little remarkable for its lack, and that is that Mr. Estrada has no experience as a judge. You know what, there were some Congressmen this evening who were making those statements who had no experience, previous elected experience, or certainly did not have any of the experience at the level of being a United States Congressman before they were elected to the United States Congress. Yet, in my opinion, although it has been somewhat discounted this evening, in my opinion, those individuals who spoke were very qualified to be United States congressional people.

You know, I do not know what the background is, but I do not think the gentlewoman from the State of California held elective office prior to this that was equivalent to the United States Congress; yet, she is a very capable individual. And it is the same with any of a number of those individuals. They are capable, but they did not have to come in here with this prior experience.

And yet you turn around, while you lack that prior experience yourself, and serve in the United Congress, you turn around and assail, viciously assail, Mr. Estrada because he ''does not have the experience.''

Keep in mind, one, what you are supporting this evening through that tirade of comments was, you were supporting the effort to not allow a vote. Not you in the same boat, no. The effort you were supporting is, do not ever give him a chance to have a vote.

My position, whether you are Republican or Democrat, my position is, let Mr. Estrada rise and fall on his own merits. Allow him the vote. If you believe, as apparently you do, that for some reason, although the American Bar Association said he is highly qualified, you think you are more educated in your evaluation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). The gentleman will suspend.

The gentleman will refrain from urging the Senate to take action.

Mr. MCINNIS. I stand corrected, Mr. Speaker.

Yet my colleagues over here who think that they can evaluate better than the American Bar Association are making an effort to deny the vote.

So, in summary on this, let me say, number one, let me say there was no need for that vicious, one-sided attack this evening. It was very partisan in its nature. It was not a fair fight and at least you ought to be fair. I think Mr. Estrada can stand up and lose the fight if he gets a fair fight. You did not even give him a fair fight.

In fact, you did not know I was coming this evening. I did not expect to make comments in this regard. But I felt that attack was so vicious and double standards were being utilized that somebody has to speak up for Mr. Estrada on this House floor.

By the way, I have never met Mr. Estrada. I would not know him if he walked in the door right here. There is no reason for me to stand up and defend him here tonight other than the fact that it was a one-sided attack by a small group of Democrats and their Democratic leadership, and that is fundamentally unfair. And it is fundamentally unfair for a group to work against a vote being taken, to deny that right to vote after they preach to us.

You were preaching, my colleagues were preaching to us about how hard they have worked in their community, and which, by the way, I agree with, their community worked hard to be sure that they had the right to exercise a vote. And yet on one hand you say, we have a right and we worked hard in our community to exercise the vote. But on the other hand, do not allow the vote for Mr. Estrada; but although the American Bar Association says he is qualified, we do not think he is qualified. And although we do not think he has experience, we did not have any experience before we came in the United States Congress. For some reason, it is okay for us, but it is not okay for Mr. Estrada. And by the way, we will do it on the House floor where nobody stands in defense of Mr. Estrada.

I find myself here not even knowing Mr. Estrada but feeling you are picking on the little guy, and it is not a fair fight.

I am willing to stand up to you. I know you out number me 10 to 1 tonight. I know you came here speaker after speaker after speaker, first giving a disclaimer that it was not partisan

and then of course the rest of your comments were completely partisan.

So I am standing up for him. And I think he ought to have a vote. And I think you ought to take into consideration or at least say to the people when you make your comments, by the way, while I disagree with Mr. Estrada, you should know that the American Bar Association gave him its highest evaluation of what they think is required to serve as a judge on the appellate level in the Federal Government.

Enough. Enough of that.

I need to talk this evening and spend some time with my colleagues on the situation that is occurring in NATO, the situation at the United Nations, the situation in Iraq. I think at the very beginning it is important to distinguish between the United Nations and NATO.

NATO, of course, is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is a family. It is a strong defense alliance built between America and its European neighbors. It is an alliance that is like a close-knit family. It is an alliance that has gone to war as an alliance, as in Kosovo. It is an alliance in which, like blood brothers, like blood brothers, you make the commitment when you join that alliance that a fight with anybody in the alliance, a fight upon any individual country within the alliance is a fight with the entire alliance. And for 50-some years that alliance, NATO, has stood strongly.

In the last 2 weeks we have had a breakup in the family. We have had a couple of members of the family, three members to be specific, who, despite the fact that the family has coddled them for 50-some years, despite the fact that the family has put their arms around them in a time of need, despite the fact that members of NATO like the United States of America, like on D-Day, put their arms around France and helped France. It was not Iraq that went to help France. It was not Iraq that was in Kosovo helping France. It is not Iraq and Korea helping South Korea. It is not Iraq out there doing anything for France other than selling them oil. And France left.

One of our family members has left, in my opinion, in part due to a business deal. It has shaken the entire foundation of the organization we know as NATO. And while we start let me mention, I just want to quote from an article, this is off Yahoo, New York Post, it is an op-ed piece, so I am quoting from the op-ed piece, ''Mr. Howard Served in D-Day.''

He is an American, an American citizen. He did not have a bone to pick, but he decided to go to answer the call for his country to fight for France, and this is what he said: ''We were men of war and men of honor. The turncoats making policy in Paris and Berlin,'' speaking to what has happened in the last 2 weeks, ''do not know the meaning of the words,'' referring to the words ''men of war, men of honor.'' France was in trouble. Excuse me, let me step back.

Mr. Howard remembers why our young men went to war. He says, ''France was in trouble and all of us had to do something about it. Simple as that.'' ''France was in trouble and all of us had to do something about it. Simple as that. With this anti-American thing going on, I tell people loud and clear, I am an American, first and last. You got a problem? I think we all did our bit back then.''

Now what has happened. Let me just take a look because there is a perception out there from the world-wide media. They sensed for obvious reasons that there is a breakup in the family, that a family that nobody thought they would ever see a crack in, a family that has had a strong history of partnership for 50-some years all of the sudden, in a matter of hours, suffered a major break. And the perception out there is that it is a fight between the United States of America and France and Germany.

It is not a split between the United States of America and France and Germany and Belgium. It is a division in Europe. Let me show you.

I have a chart to my left and I would like to refer you to the chart. I am going to circle the three members of the family. Let me first of all point out on the chart the members of the family. Take a look: United States, Portugal, Norway, Italy, Greece, Denmark, we have 19 of them, Turkey, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Iceland, Germany, Canada, Czech Republic, Spain, Poland, Luxemburg, France and Belgium. That is the family. I am introducing you to our family in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

And by the way, it is not the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that would be engaged in the conflict in an offensive fashion against Iraq. The issue with Iraq is separate from NATO. That is being handled by another unit called the United Nations and primarily through their Security Council.

□ 2115

Back to our family at NATO. All of these family members agree with this exception: Germany, France and Belgium.

My point in referring my colleagues to the posters is I would like my colleagues to see that it is not a split, an even split in the family. It is not even close to an even split in the family. Sixteen members of this family support another member and let me tell my colleagues who that other member is. That other member is the most moderate Muslim country in the world.

That other member, which is the country of Turkey, is a country that time and time and time again has come to the alliance and assisted the alliance. That is a member despite the pressure, and talk about pressure, France and Germany and Belgium have never seen pressure like the Turks have. Time and time again the Turks have been under intense pressure from some of the more radical countries in the Middle East to walk away from NATO. They have looked at Turkey and said how dare you stand with the United States of America, how dare you stand with Great Britain, how dare you stand with the Netherlands or Iceland or Canada or Greece or Italy or Spain. What are you doing in that organization?

But the Turks have stood tall. Time and time again the Turks have delivered to the family. Time and time again the Turks have proven that they are not only a stable, but they are probably one of the strongest members of the family, and time and time again the Turks have come to the assistance of the other members. It is like the big brother, always there to help. That is a good description of Turkey. That is not an accurate description of France or of Germany or of Belgium, but Turkey's always been there to help.

With the situation in Iraq, it appears because of remarks and indications that Saddam Hussein has made that the country of Iraq could very easily decide they want to pick a fight with Turkey and blindly attack Turkey with weapons, possibly weapons of mass destruction. For the first time in the alliance of NATO, Turkey has come under what we call section 4 of NATO. For the first time Turkey has come and invoked section 4, and they are the big brother who has always helped us, has now come into the family house and said can you help me.

Turkey has said can you help me, and you know what the brothers and sisters in that family house have said? The United States said, yes, and by the way, the United States now says if NATO will not stand up for you because of the actions of France and Belgium and Germany, we will. The United States, just be aware anybody in the world, you take on Turkey and we consider it a direct attack against the United States of America, and we will respond accordingly with overwhelming superiority.

But when the family was asked to pitch in and help Turkey, the United States stepped forward and they said yes. Portugal stepped forward and they said yes. Norway stood forward and they said yes. Italy stood forward and they said yes. Greece stepped forward and they said yes. Denmark stepped forward and they said yes. The United Kingdom obviously stepped forward and said yes. The Netherlands stepped forward and said yes. Iceland stepped forward and said yes. Canada stepped forward and said yes. The Czech Republic stood forward and said yes.

What is really neat about some of this, some of these countries are our little brothers and sisters. They are very small as far as military might, but they are very, very small countries; but by gosh, they stood forward and said we are going to help our brother Turkey. We are going to give it the best we got. Spain stepped forward and said yes. Poland stepped forward

and said yes. Luxembourg, little reluctant, slow, yes. Hungary stepped forward and said yes.

But then some of the most prominent, some of the biggest members of the family, to the shock of every other member of the family, to the shock of the brothers, to our brothers and sisters, France stepped forward and said not only no, not only maybe, we will abstain from this, maybe we will stay in the house while you go out to help our brother Turkey. France stepped forward and said I am going to veto the right for you to help Turkey in any way. I am going to veto to make sure NATO cannot get out of the door of the house to go help our brother Turkey. Germany did the same thing. Shame on them. Belgium.

Remember what I told you about Mr. Howard, about what Mr. Howard said on D-day. France was in trouble and all of us had to do something about it. Simple as that. We were men of war. We were men of honor. It was that simple. Our brother France, it was in trouble. That is what Mr. Howard talks about, D-day, and yet how quickly and how shamefully the French and the Germans and the Belgians forget not what the United States did for them, although what we have done for that country whether it is the Marshall Plan or Hitler or bringing down the Wall, you cannot count all the assistance we have given to those countries, but speaking much more broadly than the United States, this assistance came from their fellow member of NATO, and in the last week, they shocked the family by saying we are not going to participate, we are not going to help Turkey.

How can they do that? I mean, it is like looking at your brother and saying how can you betray the family, how can you walk out on us like that, in a time of need, without warning? You walk out on the family. This has nothing to do with Iraq. That is not the issue here in front of NATO. That is the issue in front of the United Nations Security Council. Why are you using Iraq as a cover to defy your brother? Why are you walking out on your family? Why do you do this? What do you have to gain?

Have you made the choice that instead of putting your investment, your commitment with the people who have stood beside you for 50 years, whether it is Portugal or Spain or Italy or Hungary or Iceland, instead of putting your commitment with these people, you are now choosing to put your commitment with Saddam Hussein and Iraq? You are walking out of our family, not only the insult of leaving our family in a time of need, France and Germany and Belgium; but you are going across the street to help one of the worst men in the history of this world.

It is unanswerable unless, unless you begin to look a little deeper. Then you find out that the French signed an agreement with the Iraq government for the right to explore an oil field that they believe has 40 billion barrels of oil in it at a discounted price. Iraq knows that if they can win the public relations war, Iraq knows that maybe they can break America because America may not have enough guts to act without the French or without Germany.

If France and Germany, let us just say that the oil that they are getting from Iraq and the arms that they are selling to Iraq, and Germany's in there, too, and so is Belgium, let us just say that that is not the reason for leaving the family. If the reason for leaving the family is they do not want to go to war and somehow they tie NATO into the war, again, it is not the NATO issue with Iraq. It is the United Nations that is dealing with Iraq, two separate institutions, but if that is their concern, they, in fact, are making the war more likely, the probability of war higher because of the fact that they are now presenting a broken front, a nonunified family, a broken family.

The best way to settle this peacefully is stand nose to nose with Saddam Hussein with a unified international community that says disarm and disarm now.

The President of the United States has made this very clear. The President and Prime Minister of Italy has made this very clear. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has made this very clear. Many, many people throughout this world are willing to stand as a unified team as the President and Colin Powell says or the Vice President and Mr. Rumsfeld or Condoleezza Rice, with a coalition of the willing.

Every time France needed something, NATO became the coalition of the willing. Every time Germany or Belgium needed something, it was NATO that was ready to stand up to the plate. That was the deal. We are blood brothers. We made a commitment, a solemn commitment 50 years ago, and we have stood in honor only to be disgraced by the countries that we, America or many of these countries, we lost on D-day. It is stunning to the international community that NATO, which was perceived as probably the strongest alliance in the world of a multiple nation makeup would, in fact, be defied by its own family.

So let me say to my colleagues, this is not light discussions which are taking place right now. I, under the fine leadership of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), who is the chairman of the parliamentary arm of the House for NATO, I am a member of that. I have been a member of that for a long time. I have witnessed the family. I know what a good family it is.

Tomorrow or the next day we will depart for NATO meetings, and I intend to be as strong in my comments in front of the French and the Germans and the Belgians as I am with my colleagues this evening. This is a serious rift. No one should take it lightly. The message I will deliver to the French and to the Germans and to the Belgians is, for God's sake, think about what you are doing. Think about the family that you are about to walk out on. Be selfish for a minute and think about your own future. Be totally selfish and think about is your future better with your brothers and sisters in the NATO alliance? Is your future better with Poland and the United Kingdom and the United States and Hungary and Spain and Italy and any number of these countries, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Canada? Is your future better with them or is your future better with the country of Iraq? I mean, it is so basic and yet so fundamental to the survival of this family.

Let me say that this split in the European community, France wants to be the big dog. France wants to always lead the parade. France wants to be the head of the EU and Germany wants to be France's little buddy.

Let me say, in my opinion, NATO will suffer from this but what will suffer the most is the investment that France and Germany and Belgium, the investment they are making with Iraq. They will suffer the most in the long run for they will find out you cannot deal with a madman. You cannot deal with a killer. You cannot appease, you cannot appease a cold-blooded killer who not only invaded two other countries, two of his neighbors, but also in cold blood used weapons of mass destruction, chemical gases, to kill his own people.

You are being dealt a bad hand, and I am going to say to the French and to the German and the Belgian colleagues, look at the hand that you have been dealt. You have got a great hand. You have got a hand that is shared by 16 other nations who have been with you for 50 years; and whether you have got a good hand or a bad hand, we have always been there and you have got a good hand right now, and you are about to throw it on the table and give it to the person who showed up, who does not have the best interests of anybody but himself, Saddam Hussein, in mind.

Let us move again, as I said earlier, we have the United Nations which we are going to speak about right now and we have NATO. My comments up to this point have been focused specifically on NATO, keeping in mind that the issue in front of NATO is not the issue of Iraq. The issue in front of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, clearly is do we or do we not go to the assistance of one of our members, that is, the country of Turkey, which has invoked section 4, which requests help from its different colleagues? Do we, an organization that has been a solid family for 50-some years, do we in fact work to continue that family or should in fact NATO, the issue now in front of us, is our family now broken because three of our members, the Belgians, the French and the Germans have refused to honor their lifelong commitment, their blood brother commitment to stick with us?

□ 2130

That is NATO. The issue is not Iraq. The issue is, do we help Turkey, which faces imminent threat from Iraq? The issue is, do we or do we not help Turkey?

I can say for sure that America will help Turkey. And every one of those 16 countries voted to go immediately to assist Turkey. And France and Germany and Belgium, your failure to act will not cause a weakness for our friends, the country of Turkey. We will act.

The rest of the members of NATO, despite your veto threat, and unfortunately we will have to act outside the body of NATO, but whether it is a truck, whether it is a prayer, whether it is medics or mechanics or the military might of the United States and the British, we will protect Turkey. And you, France, and you, Belgium, and you, Germany, will see this as one of the largest and most significant mistakes of your country's history.

Now, let us move to the United Nations and talk just for a moment about the United Nations. The United Nations, really when it comes to the issue of Iraq, and keep in mind the United Nations has about 189 members, I may be off one or two, but 189 countries or so. North Korea, for example, is in the United Nations. We have a number of different countries which are completely opposite of the United States and of the free world, in my opinion, in the United Nations. But we are not talking about the whole body. The real focus we have today, dealing with the problem of Iraq, dealing with the problem of weapons of mass destruction, dealing with the problem of, for example, North Korea and proliferation of nuclear weapons, that primarily focuses on the Security Council of the United Nations.

I wanted very quickly, if you look to my left at the poster, the United Nations Security Council, these are the members of the Security Council. These members, for example Russia, can carry a veto and prevent the United Nations from taking action as a body. For example, the Kosovo air war. The head of the Security Council persuaded the United Nations to oppose an air war in Kosovo. So it is a powerful body, but it is a powerful body within the scope of the United Nations.

This is the body of which we were in hopes would be strong enough, have tough enough teeth that it could bite into the problem and hold on to it after the Persian Gulf War of 12 or 13 years ago. It was the United Nations which issued the resolution, led by the United States and the joint members of the United Nations, to take action, to free Kuwait after Iraq overran Kuwait without cause, conquered its country, destroyed its oil wells, killed tens, maybe hundreds of thousands of people in the country of Kuwait. It was the United Nations that issued a resolution supporting military conflict, if necessary, to free the country of Kuwait.

It was the United Nations that kept the United States and the British, because we decided to be Mr. Nice Guy. We thought the United Nations could do something with Iraq after the Persian Gulf War, which was an overwhelming victory for the allies and America because of our military superiority. We had confidence, now as it appears, misplaced confidence, but we had confidence that the United Nations could help us rebuild Iraq through a series of resolutions, through a series of inspections, through disarming Iraq.

The United Nations assured us 12 years ago to not go in and exterminate, do not go in and destroy or eliminate Saddam Hussein. Stay out of Baghdad. It was the United Nations. It was not George Bush, Sr., who made the decision. It was not Margaret Thatcher and the United Kingdom who made the decision to stay out of Baghdad. It was not Norman Schwarzkopf who decided not to go into Baghdad. It was the United Nations who insisted that our mandate was simply to get Iraq out of Kuwait, to not go into the city limits of Baghdad and take down the regime of Saddam Hussein.

So we agreed to it because we were under the mistaken trust that the United Nations meant what they said. We were under the mistaken belief that the United Nations would carry through with its resolutions, that the United Nations, through its Security Council, would be sure that the resolutions that Saddam Hussein agreed in his own writing to follow, even proposed some of these resolutions.

We were confident. That may be too strong a word. We were cautiously optimistic that the United Nations would not be a paper tiger, that the United Nations, within a short period of time, would disarm Iraq of these weapons of mass destruction. We knew of munitions that Iraq had, and we were cautiously optimistic that Iraq, through the United Nations, would disarm and become a member of the world community.

It was a big mistake, and it is proving today that the United Nations itself does not have the gumption to do what it says. And it is the United Nations, not the United States, it is the United Nations that is on the brink of becoming what we call a paper tiger, an organization in the West they say is a cowboy with a big hat but no cows. The United Nations is right on the brink of making that decision. Do we once again become a paper tiger?

Now, let us look a little at the history. First of all, what kind of weapons are we talking about in Iraq? Are we talking about these missiles we discovered in the last few days that have a range that exceeds the maximum range that Iraq agreed they would restrict these missiles to? Are we talking about the shell casings that Iraq denied that they still had? What are we talking about?

Let me show you an inventory of what we are talking about and why we think it is important for the United Nations to not become a paper tiger. Again, let me refer you to my left. This is not what the United States or the Brits or any other ally says that Iraq has. This poster to my left does not reflect what the United Nations says Iraq has; this poster reflects what Iraq, what Saddam Hussein said he had. That is what this poster reflects. Take a look at it.

Weapons of mass destruction: Mustard gas, 2,850 tons of mustard gas. That stuff is lethal, and I am going to show you case after case after case where Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, used these weapons of mass destruction either against his war in Iran or against Kuwaitis or against his own people.

Sarin nerve gas, 795 tons. Do you realize what you could do to America or to Canada or to Portugal or to any neighbor of Iraq with 795 tons of sarin nerve gas?

VX nerve gas, 3.9 tons. This is a very, very vicious weapon of mass destruction. The last two words describe it most accurately, mass destruction.

Tabun nerve agent, 210 tons.

Anthrax, 25,000 tons. Now, we all have an idea of what anthrax does because of the anthrax attack we had here in the Nation's Capital. That killed servants of this country. That killed people serving this country with just a few drops of powder in an envelope.

He, under his own admission, has 25,000 tons of anthrax. He has 400 tons of uranium and he has 6 grams of plutonium. Under his own admission, he has these weapons of mass destruction.

Now, we do not know where he has them. He agreed, by the way, to destroy them. He agreed to turn these over to the allies. By the way, you do not just destroy them. You do not just go out and set them on fire. You have to go through a very complicated process to disarm these.

He has become an expert at sensing that the United Nations may be really nothing but a paper tiger, that it may follow the history of the League of Nations, which was charged with the responsibility, almost in a duplicate situation with Germany after World War I, to disarm Germany, and they backed down. Germany lied, and Germany, in fact, had weapons they said they did not have. The League of Nations did not enforce inspections. The League of Nations became a paper tiger, and Germany became a war machine. Unfortunately, many of us suffered. Many of our countries suffered during World War II.

The United Nations is heading down that direct path because they refuse to disarm Iraq. Instead, they are going to play this cat-and-mouse game.

Well, our President, thank goodness for our President, who has said enough is enough. He said earlier it is like a bad movie and he is not interested in seeing the rerun. You know what the

rerun is? Let me show you what President Bush does not want to see a rerun of. Again, the poster to my left.

President Bush does not want to see a rerun of August of 1983, where mustard gas killed no fewer than 100 people. He does not want to see a rerun of February 1986, where Saddam Hussein used mustard gas and tabun and killed 8,000 to 10,000 people. President Bush does not wants to see a rerun of the October 1983 attack, where Saddam Hussein used mustard gas to kill 3,000 Iranians and Kurds. President Bush does not want to see a rerun of the December 1986 act by Saddam Hussein, mustard gas, where he killed thousands of Iranians. That is the rerun President Bush does not want to see.

Unfortunately, the person we would call ''the dove,'' the person least likely to urge this country to go into a military conflict, is Colin Powell, a man of high integrity, highest popularity rating in the United States of America because they know this is a man of integrity, and he has said enough is enough.

Take a look at the team we have. President Bush put together the A Squad. We have DICK CHENEY, one of the most qualified Vice Presidents in the history of this country. Condoleezza Rice. By the way, DICK CHENEY is just north of us in Wyoming. The President from Texas. Condoleezza Rice schooled in Denver, Colorado. Condoleezza Rice, one of the brightest, most capable people in the area of international affairs, world affairs. Don Rumsfeld, one of the toughest guys I have ever met; one of the smartest men I have ever had the privilege to visit with. And, of course, Colin Powell.

These people do not want to see a rerun. These people, and every Member of the United States Congress ought to be standing up strong and saying to the United Nations, do not let this happen to any more generations, to any more people in the world. United Nations, you have the opportunity today, you have the opportunity today to make sure that this movie, which is reflected on the poster to my left, will never be rerun again; that no other family in the history of the world will suffer from the hands of Saddam Hussein by a weapon of mass destruction.

It is an inherent obligation of the world to stand up to this tyrant and to stop him. Yet, as we are on the verge of that, I fear that this tyrant is winning a public relations, a public relations effort with the United Nations, and the United Nations itself is about to become an unimportant organization because they did not stand up when standing up was called for. They did not answer to the call of duty when the most important call of duty came forward. They blinked. They blinked to the madman. They attempted to appease him.

Look at history. History is a teacher. I do not care what history teacher in America you pick. Any history teacher you want, of any political affiliation, whether prowar, antiwar, pro-this or anti-that, there is one thing they all share in common. Every history professor in America shares one thing in common. What is it they share in common? They share in common that the knowledge of history gives you a pretty good idea of the future: That history is often repeated, that history repeats itself.

To my left is the poster of history. It is the history of Saddam Hussein and the weapons of mass destruction. Not weapons that he has threatened to use, but weapons that he has used. It is the history of tens of thousands of people who died a horrible, horrible death. It is a history that the United Nations is on the verge of choosing to ignore. Maybe the United Nations should ask any historian anywhere in the world, forget the United States, ask anywhere else in the world if they think history will repeat itself.

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Fortunately, we have a President who has built a coalition throughout this world. This is not America standing alone. This is America standing with many countries throughout the world, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, many, many different countries throughout the world.

So, okay, United Nations, maybe you are going to be a paper tiger, but we are convinced that history will repeat itself with Saddam Hussein, and we are at the end of our game. Even if it costs us some of our brave young men and women, we are willing to put the lives of our country's citizens on the line to stop this murderer. When duty calls, the United States under the leadership of our President and these other countries, the leadership of Tony Blair and the United Kingdom, et cetera, et cetera, have answered the call.

We are begging the United Nations answer the call while you have the opportunity. Come out of the foxhole. You have an obligation to get onto the field. We must stop history from repeating itself.

I could not speak with more serious or somber attitude than I am speaking to you this evening. Standing right in front of us is the history. We know the history. This inventory that Saddam Hussein has admitted himself is not a made-up inventory. Those are very, very lethal weapons. It is not like a single shot from a rifle where there is one victim. One vial of these inventories that Saddam Hussein has admitted to having, one vial can wipe out an entire community. History shows time and time and time and time and time and time again, this madman has used these weapons of mass destruction and killed thousands, tens of thousands of people.

Yet we have people of sound mind who stand back and put their hands over their eyes and pretend that history will not repeat itself, that pretend that the cancer does not exist and this is somehow going to go away if we try to appease the madman. If we say give us a little of that inventory at a time, we will be satisfied with your word that you will not attack, that history will not repeat itself.

I will tell Members what the United Nations is doing. They are making a bet, and anyone that supports allowing this madman to continue down his path, they are making a long bet. They are making a bet that the odds are so stacked against them that most of us would consider it a bet of insanity. It is a bet that no one in Las Vegas, no one that gambles, nobody that has ever gambled would ever take with the odds that face these people that do not want to stop this madman by military conflict, if necessary.

It is a bet that is based on the premise, it is a bet that is based on the premise that history will not repeat itself, and that this madman all of a sudden has turned a new leaf and that this madman all of a sudden wants to join the world community and is a man of integrity now and a man of honesty.

I am telling Members those that are making that bet, they are not just going to lose, you are making this bet on behalf of the entire world. And unfortunately, if we lose the bet because history repeats itself, we all lose. Tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands of people will have their lives snuffed out because of a foolish, foolhardy bet that has been made.

Everyone of us in this Chamber and everybody in an elected office or an office of leadership in this world, the time has arrived to stand up. The time has arrived to come out of the foxhole fighting. The time has arrived to make sure that we address the fact that history will repeat itself.

We have an opportunity today to, in my opinion, save hundreds, maybe hundreds of thousands, of people. It is not the only problem that we have out there. Sure, we have a problem with North Korea, and we have economic problems. We have the AIDS problem. But I am telling Members the problem that I think is the biggest threat is the one with the highest probability of repeating itself in history, and that is Saddam Hussein and the use of weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leaders of our country, including my colleagues in Congress who had enough guts to stand up and say enough is enough. But I am telling those people who are betting that history will not repeat itself, in my opinion, and I say this with a great deal of sincerity, and I do not say this with a lot of exaggeration, in my opinion you have let down every human being on the face of the Earth.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. EVERETT (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today after 4:00 p.m. on account of a congressional delegation trip to Afghanistan.

Mr. LINDER (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today after 4:00 p.m. on account of business in Georgia.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEK of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CASE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MURPHY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOODLATTE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BLACKBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURNS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. THOMAS, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 141. An act to improve the calculation of the Federal subsidy rate with respect to certain small business loans, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 41 of the 108th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). Accordingly, pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Friday, February 14, 2003, unless it sooner has received a message or messages from the Senate transmitting both its adoption of the conference report to accompany House Joint Resolution 2 and its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 41, in which case the House shall stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 25, 2003, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 41.

Thereupon, (at 9 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 41, 108th Congress, and its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, February 25, 2003, at 2 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information: NEIL ABERCROMBIE, ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ, GARY L. ACKERMAN, ROBERT B. ADERHOLT, W. TODD AKIN, RODNEY ALEXANDER, THOMAS H. ALLEN, ROBERT E. ANDREWS, JOE BACA, SPENCER BACHUS, BRIAN BAIRD, RICHARD H. BAKER, TAMMY BALDWIN, FRANK W. BALLANCE, JR., CASS BALLENGER, J. GRESHAM BARRETT, ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, JOE BARTON, CHARLES F. BASS, BOB BEAUPREZ, XAVIER BECERRA, CHRIS BELL, DOUG BEREUTER, SHELLEY BERKLEY, HOWARD L. BERMAN, MARION BERRY, JUDY BIGGERT, MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, ROB BISHOP, SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR., TIMOTHY H. BISHOP, MARSHA BLACKBURN, EARL BLUMENAUER, ROY BLUNT, SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, JOHN A. BOEHNER, HENRY BONILLA, JO BONNER, MARY BONO, JOHN BOOZMAN, MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO, LEONARD L. BOSWELL, RICK BOUCHER, ALLEN BOYD, JEB BRADLEY, KEVIN BRADY, ROBERT A. BRADY, CORRINE BROWN, HENRY E. BROWN, JR., SHERROD BROWN, GINNY BROWN-WAITE, MICHAEL C. BURGESS, MAX BURNS, RICHARD BURR, DAN BURTON, STEVE BUYER, KEN CALVERT, DAVE CAMP, CHRIS CANNON, ERIC CANTOR, SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO, LOIS CAPPS, MICHAEL E. CAPUANO, BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, DENNIS A. CARDOZA, BRAD CARSON, JULIA CARSON, JOHN R. CARTER, ED CASE, MICHAEL N. CASTLE, STEVE CHABOT, CHRIS CHOCOLA, DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN, WM. LACY CLAY, JAMES E. CLYBURN, HOWARD COBLE, TOM COLE, MAC COLLINS, LARRY COMBEST, JOHN CONYERS, JR., JIM COOPER, JERRY F. COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER COX, ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR., PHILIP M. CRANE, ANDER CRENSHAW, JOSEPH CROWLEY, BARBARA CUBIN, JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON, ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM, ARTUR DAVIS, DANNY K. DAVIS, JIM DAVIS, JO ANN DAVIS, LINCOLN DAVIS, SUSAN A. DAVIS, TOM DAVIS, NATHAN DEAL, PETER A. DEFAZIO, DIANA DEGETTE, WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT, ROSA L. DELAURO, TOM DELAY, JIM DEMINT, PETER DEUTSCH, LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART, MARIO DIAZ-BALART, NORMAN D. DICKS, JOHN D. DINGELL, LLOYD DOGGETT, CALVIN M. DOOLEY, JOHN T. DOOLITTLE, MICHAEL F. DOYLE, DAVID DREIER, JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR., JENNIFER DUNN, CHET EDWARDS, VERNON J. EHLERS, RAHM EMANUEL, JO ANN EMERSON, ELIOT L. ENGEL, PHIL ENGLISH, ANNA G. ESHOO, BOB ETHERIDGE, LANE EVANS, TERRY EVERETT, ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, SAM FARR, CHAKA FATTAH, TOM FEENEY, MIKE FERGUSON, BOB FILNER, JEFF FLAKE, ERNIE FLETCHER, MARK FOLEY, J. RANDY FORBES, HAROLD E. FORD, JR., VITO FOSSELLA, BARNEY FRANK, TRENT FRANKS, RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN, MARTIN FROST, ELTON GALLEGLY, SCOTT GARRETT, RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, JIM GERLACH, JIM GIBBONS, WAYNE T. GILCHREST, PAUL E. GILLMOR, PHIL GINGREY, CHARLES A. GONZALEZ, VIRGIL H. GOODE, JR., BOB GOODLATTE, BART GORDON, PORTER J. GOSS, KAY GRANGER, SAM GRAVES, GENE GREEN, MARK GREEN, JAMES C. GREENWOOD, RAÚL M. GRIJALVA, LUIS V. GUTIERREZ, GIL GUTKNECHT, RALPH M. HALL, JANE HARMAN, KATHERINE HARRIS, MELISSA A. HART, J. DENNIS HASTERT, ALCEE L. HASTINGS, DOC HASTINGS, ROBIN HAYES, J. D. HAYWORTH, JOEL HEFLEY, JEB HENSARLING, WALLY HERGER, BARON P. HILL, MAURICE D. HINCHEY, RUBÉN HINOJOSA, DAVID L. HOBSON, JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL, PETER HOEKSTRA, TIM HOLDEN, RUSH D. HOLT, MICHAEL M. HONDA, DARLENE HOOLEY, JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, AMO HOUGHTON, STENY H. HOYER, KENNY C. HULSHOF, DUNCAN HUNTER, HENRY J. HYDE, JAY INSLEE, JOHNNY ISAKSON, STEVE ISRAEL, DARRELL E. ISSA, ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR., JESSE L. JACKSON, JR., SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, WILLIAM J. JANKLOW, WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON, WILLIAM L. JENKINS, CHRISTOPHER JOHN, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, NANCY L. JOHNSON, SAM JOHNSON, TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, WALTER B. JONES, PAUL E. KANJORSKI, MARCY KAPTUR, RIC KELLER, SUE W. KELLY, MARK R. KENNEDY, PATRICK J. KENNEDY, DALE E. KILDEE, CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK, RON KIND, PETER T. KING, STEVE KING, JACK KINGSTON, MARK STEVEN KIRK, GERALD D. KLECZKA, JOHN KLINE, JOE KNOLLENBERG, JIM KOLBE, RAY LAHOOD, NICK LAMPSON, JAMES R. LANGEVIN, TOM LANTOS, RICK LARSEN, JOHN B. LARSON, TOM LATHAM, STEVEN C. LATOURETTE, JAMES A. LEACH, BARBARA LEE, SANDER M. LEVIN, JERRY LEWIS, JOHN LEWIS, RON LEWIS, JOHN LINDER, WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI, FRANK A. LOBIONDO, ZOE LOFGREN, NITA M. LOWEY, FRANK D. LUCAS, KEN LUCAS, STEPHEN F. LYNCH, DENISE L. MAJETTE, CAROLYN B. MALONEY, DONALD A. MANZULLO, EDWARD J. MARKEY, JIM MARSHALL, JIM MATHESON, ROBERT T. MATSUI, CAROLYN MCCARTHY, KAREN MCCARTHY, BETTY MCCOLLUM, THADDEUS G. MCCOTTER, JIM MCCRERY, JAMES P. MCGOVERN, JOHN M. MCHUGH, SCOTT MCINNIS, MIKE MCINTYRE, HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' MCKEON, MICHAEL R. MCNULTY, MARTIN T. MEEHAN, KENDRICK B. MEEK, GREGORY W. MEEKS, ROBERT MENENDEZ, JOHN L. MICA, MICHAEL H. MICHAUD, JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD, BRAD MILLER, CANDICE S. MILLER, GARY G. MILLER, JEFF MILLER, ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, DENNIS MOORE, JAMES P. MORAN, JERRY MORAN, TIM MURPHY, JOHN P. MURTHA, MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE, SUE WILKINS MYRICK, JERROLD NADLER, GRACE F. NAPOLITANO, RICHARD E. NEAL, GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR., ROBERT W. NEY, ANNE M. NORTHUP, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, CHARLIE NORWOOD, DEVIN

NUNES, JIM NUSSLE, JAMES L. OBERSTAR, DAVID R. OBEY, JOHN W. OLVER, SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, TOM OSBORNE, DOUG OSE, C. L. ''BUTCH'' OTTER, MAJOR R. OWENS, MICHAEL G. OXLEY, FRANK PALLONE, JR., BILL PASCRELL, JR., ED PASTOR, RON PAUL, DONALD M. PAYNE, STEVAN PEARCE, NANCY PELOSI, MIKE PENCE, COLLIN C. PETERSON, JOHN E. PETERSON, THOMAS E. PETRI, CHARLES W. ''CHIP'' PICKERING, JOSEPH R. PITTS, TODD RUSSELL PLATTS, RICHARD W. POMBO, EARL POMEROY, JON C. PORTER, ROB PORTMAN, DAVID E. PRICE, DEBORAH PRYCE, ADAM H. PUTNAM, JACK QUINN, GEORGE RADANOVICH, NICK J. RAHALL II, JIM RAMSTAD, CHARLES B. RANGEL, RALPH REGULA, DENNIS R. REHBERG, RICK RENZI, SILVESTRE REYES, THOMAS M. REYNOLDS, CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ, HAROLD ROGERS, MIKE ROGERS (AL), MIKE ROGERS (MI), DANA ROHRABACHER, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, MIKE ROSS, STEVEN R. ROTHMAN, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, EDWARD R. ROYCE, C. A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER, BOBBY L. RUSH, PAUL RYAN, TIMOTHY J. RYAN, JIM RYUN, MARTIN OLAV SABO, LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ, LORETTA SANCHEZ, BERNARD SANDERS, MAX SANDLIN, JIM SAXTON, JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY, ADAM B. SCHIFF, EDWARD L. SCHROCK, DAVID SCOTT, ROBERT C. SCOTT, F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR., JOSÉ E. SERRANO, PETE SESSIONS, JOHN B. SHADEGG, E. CLAY SHAW, JR., CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, BRAD SHERMAN, DON SHERWOOD, JOHN SHIMKUS, BILL SHUSTER, ROB SIMMONS, MICHAEL K. SIMPSON, IKE SKELTON, LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER, ADAM SMITH, CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, LAMAR S. SMITH, NICK SMITH, VIC SNYDER, HILDA L. SOLIS, MARK E. SOUDER, JOHN M. SPRATT, JR., CLIFF STEARNS, CHARLES W. STENHOLM, TED STRICKLAND, BART STUPAK, JOHN SULLIVAN, JOHN E. SWEENEY, THOMAS G. TANCREDO, JOHN S. TANNER, ELLEN O. TAUSCHER, W. J. (BILLY) TAUZIN, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, GENE TAYLOR, LEE TERRY, WILLIAM M. THOMAS, BENNIE G. THOMPSON, MIKE THOMPSON, MAC THORNBERRY, TODD TIAHRT, PATRICK J. TIBERI, JOHN F. TIERNEY, PATRICK J. TOOMEY, EDOLPHUS TOWNS, JIM TURNER, MICHAEL R. TURNER, MARK UDALL, TOM UDALL, FRED UPTON, CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ, PETER J. VISCLOSKY, DAVID VITTER, GREG WALDEN, JAMES T. WALSH, ZACH WAMP, MAXINE WATERS, DIANE E. WATSON, MELVIN L. WATT, HENRY A. WAXMAN, ANTHONY D. WEINER, CURT WELDON, DAVE WELDON, JERRY WELLER, ROBERT WEXLER, ED WHITFIELD, ROGER F. WICKER, HEATHER WILSON, JOE WILSON, FRANK R. WOLF, LYNN C. WOOLSEY, DAVID WU, ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN, C. W. BILL YOUNG, DON YOUNG

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

681. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make the subsidy budget authority necessary to support a $70 million Federal credit instrument for Frontier Airlines; (H. Doc. No. 108—39); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

682. A letter from the Secretary, Office of General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation of Standards of Professional Conduct for Attorneys [Release Nos. 33-8185; 34-47276; IC-25929; File No. S7-45-02] (RIN: 3235-AI72) received January 30, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

683. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Proxy Voting By Investment Advisers [Release No. IA-2106; File No. S7-38-02] (RIN: 3235-AI65) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

684. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Dept, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received January 30, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

685. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Final Response to Remand [FRL-7428-7] (RIN: 2060-ZA11) received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

686. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Allowance System for Controlling HCFC Production, Import and Export [FRL-7428-6] (RIN: 2060-AH67) received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

687. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of the Commission's Rules Concerning Marine Communications [PR Docket No. 92-257]; Petition for Rule Making Filed by Regionet Wireless License, LLC [RM-9664] received February 10, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

688. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report pursuant to Public Law 107-243 entitled, ''Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002''; (H. Doc. No. 108—40); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

689. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Rio Grande Silvery Minnow (RIN:1018-AH91) received February 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

690. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Monitoring of Recreational Landings; Retention Limit for Recreationally Landed North Atlantic Swordfish [Docket No. 000629197-2192-03; I.D. 032900A] (RIN: 0648-AN06) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

691. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Rock Sole Sideboard Limit in the Bering Sea and Aleutin Islands Management Area [Docket No. 021212307-2307-01; I.D. 011503C] received February 4, 20033, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

692. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021212306-2306-01; I.D. 012303B] received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

693. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shortraker/Rougheye and Northern Rockfish in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 021212307-2307-01; I.D. 012103F] received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

694. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Groundfish Fishery Management Measures [Docket No. 021209299-2299-01; I.D. 112502B] (RIN: 0648-AQ19) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

695. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Areas and Security Zones; Escorted Vessels — Philippine Sea, Guam, Apra Harbor, Guam and Tanapag Harbor, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CGD14-02-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received February 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

696. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Payments by Banks and Other Financial Institutions of United States Savings Bonds and United States Savings Notes (Freedom Shares) — received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

697. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Consolidation of Customs Drawback Centers [T.D. 03-05] received January 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

698. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Statutory Mergers and Consolidations [REG-1264 85-01] (RIN: 1545-BA06) received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

699. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Appeals Functions (Rev. Proc. 2003-19) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

700. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule — Guidance Necessary to Facilitate Electronic Tax Administration [TD 9040] (RIN: 1545-AY56) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

701. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Information Reporting and Backup Withholding for Payment Card Transactions [REG-116641-01] (RIN: 1545-BA17) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

702. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) Matching Program [TD 9041] (RIN: 1545-BB88) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

703. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance Regarding the Definition of Foreign Personal Holding Company Income [TD 9039] (RIN: 1545-BA33) received February 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

704. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare, Medicaid, and CLIA Programs; Laboratory Requirements Relating to Quality Systems and Certain Personnel Qualifications [CMS-2226-F] (RIN: 0938-AK24) received January 23, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

705. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Fire Safety Requirements for Certain Health Care Facilities [CMS-3047-F] (RIN: 0938-AK35) received January 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[February 13 (legislative day of February 12), 2003]

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee of Conference. Conference report on House Joint Resolution 2. Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–10). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 71. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany, and providing for corrections in the enrollment of, the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–11). Referred to the House Calendar.

[Submitted February 13, 2003]

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 342. A bill to authorize grants through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–12). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 389. A bill to authorize the use of certain grant funds to establish an information clearinghouse that provides information to increase public access to defibrillation in schools (Rept. 108–13). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 398. A bill to revise and extend the Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1998; with an amendment (Rept. 108–14). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 399. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote organ donation (Rept. 108–15). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. DELAY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BACA, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. FROST, Mr. KIRK, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BERRY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. KELLER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BELL, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. OSBORNE, and Mr. HOEKSTRA):

H.R. 756. A bill to protect children from exploitive child modeling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. STARK, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BERRY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HINCHEY, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 757. A bill to require prescription drug manufacturers, packers, and distributors to disclose certain gifts provided in connection with detailing, promotional, or other marketing activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. MOORE):

H.R. 758. A bill to allow all businesses to make up to 24 transfers each month from interest-bearing transaction accounts to other transaction accounts, to require the payment of interest on reserves held for depository institutions at Federal reserve banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WELLER (for himself, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HAYES, Mr. KIRK, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BUYER, Mr. COX, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. JANKLOW, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CANNON, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. PITTS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GOODE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mrs. EMERSON):

H.R. 759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to accelerate the elimination of the marriage penalty in the standard deduction and in the 15-percent income tax rate bracket; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. HART, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. RENZI, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. AKIN, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. JOHN, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. POMBO, Mr. DELAY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HYDE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. LINDER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BURNS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. REHBERG, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WAMP, Mr. GOODE, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PUTNAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. PEARCE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. COLE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. BURR, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. JONES of

North Carolina, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H.R. 760. A bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. FILNER, Mr. RENZI, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. REYES, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 761. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide adapted housing assistance to disabled members of the Armed Forces who remain on active duty pending medical separation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CUBIN (for herself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. RADANOVICH, and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico):

H.R. 762. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to 1976 and the Mineral Leasing Act to clarify the method by which the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture determine the fair market value of certain rights-of-way granted, issued, or renewed under these Acts; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CUBIN:

H.R. 763. A bill to provide for the disposition of United States Government uranium inventories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SKELTON (for himself and Ms. HARMAN):

H.R. 764. A bill to appropriate funds for grants by the Office for Domestic Preparedness of the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 765. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow cargo pilots to participate in the Federal flight deck officer program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BOEHLERT (for himself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HALL, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. BIGGERT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 766. A bill to provide for a National Nanotechnology Research and Development Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Ms. DUNN):

H.R. 767. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage investing of foreign earnings within the United States for productive business purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. BURR, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WELLER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FROST, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. KIND, Mr. ROSS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. WATSON, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SWEENEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JANKLOW, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. PAUL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. OTTER, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DICKS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. REYES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CASE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CARDOZA, Mrs. BONO, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. WEINER, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. OSE, Ms. HART, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. POMBO, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. POMEROY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mrs. CUBIN):

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a broadband Internet access tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. BALLENGER):

H.R. 769. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. BASS, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FORD, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SABO, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STARK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WATT, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 770. A bill to preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WELLER (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. DUNN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. CAMP, Mr. HERGER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. COX, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WALSH, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FORBES, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. KELLER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. HART, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. OTTER, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BONILLA, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ISTOOK, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 771. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand bonus depreciation to expensing for 18 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELLER:

H.R. 772. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that foreign base company shipping income shall include only income from aircraft and income from certain vessels transporting petroleum and related products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. REYES, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BACA, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 773. A bill to amend section 5318 of title 31, United States Code, to authorize financial institutions to accept matricula consular issued in the United States as a valid

form of identification; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 774. A bill to amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to prohibit any operator of an automated teller machine that displays any paid advertising from imposing any fee on a consumer for the use of that machine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HALL, Mr. FORBES, Mr. BOYD, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. BURNS, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland):

H.R. 775. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the diversity immigrant program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require ballistics testing of all firearms manufactured and all firearms in custody of Federal agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 777. A bill to authorize grants to States to fund arrangements between local police departments and public accommodations to have the accommodations serve as emergency domestic violence shelters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 778. A bill to recognize the birthdays of Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BECERRA (for himself, Mr. WU, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BACA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. REYES, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California):

H.R. 779. A bill to allow certain individuals of Japanese ancestry who were brought forcibly to the United States from countries in Latin America during World War II and were interned in the United States to be provided restitution under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY (for himself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MOORE, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 780. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the implementation of the program under section 804 of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WATT, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to exempt attorneys from the privacy provisions of that Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 782. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make inapplicable the 10 percent additional tax on early distributions from certain pension plans of public safety employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 783. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a project to widen Interstate Route 35 East in Denton County, Texas; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. QUINN, Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. MCHUGH):

H.R. 784. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize appropriations for sewer overflow control grants; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. TANNER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SANDLIN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. FORD, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. MICA, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HAYES, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HALL, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BACA, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. OSE):

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the above-the-line deduction for teacher classroom supplies and to expand such deduction to include qualified professional development expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BACA, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BONILLA, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. COLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. DUNN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. NEY, Mr. OTTER, Mr. POMBO, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. MCHUGH):

H.R. 786. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the occupational taxes relating to distilled spirits, wine, and beer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 787. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to reform of Federal survey and certification process of nursing facilities under the Medicare and Medicaid Programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CANNON (for himself and Mr. MATHESON):

H.R. 788. A bill to revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 789. A bill to expand the eligibility of individuals to qualify for loan forgiveness for teachers in order to provide additional incentives for teachers currently employed or seeking employment in economically depressed rural areas, Territories, and Indian Reservations; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COLE (for himself and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma):

H.R. 790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credits for individuals and businesses for the installation of certain wind energy property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS (for himself and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts):

H.R. 791. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow distilled spirits wholesalers a credit against income tax for their cost of carrying Federal excise taxes prior to the sale of the product bearing the tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 792. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize physical therapists to evaluate and treat medicare beneficiaries without a requirement for a physician referral, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CUBIN:

H.R. 793. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorized the Secretary of the Interior to grant easements and rights-of-way on the Outer Continental Shelf for activities otherwise authorized by that Act; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CUBIN:

H.R. 794. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to provide for the development of Federal coal resources; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DEUTSCH (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 795. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to decrease the threat resulting from the theft or diversion of highly enriched uranium; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 796. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of expanded nursing facility and in-home services for dependent individuals under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 797. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit the use of any contribution made to a candidate for election for Federal office, or any donation made to an individual as support for the individual's activities as the holder of a Federal office, for the payment of a salary to the candidate or individual or to any member of the immediate family of the candidate or individual; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CANNON, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. AKIN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. SIMMONS):

H.R. 798. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion in gross income of unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 799. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the production of motor vehicles powered by alternative fuels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSSELLA (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BURR, Mr. CANNON, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HERGER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 800. A bill to provide for the withholding of United States contributions to any United Nations commission, organization, or affiliated agency that is chaired or presided over by a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. KIRK):

H.R. 801. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the cloning of humans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 802. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require medically accurate factual information in any course material or instruction on human development and sexuality; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 803. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to clarify that the value of certain funeral and burial arrangements are not to be considered available resources under the supplemental security income program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. OSE, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 804. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the credit for electricity produced from biomass, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 805. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that certain settlement funds established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 are beneficially owned by the United States and are not subject to tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. LANTOS):

H.R. 806. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a deduction equal to fair market value shall be allowed for charitable contributions of literary, musical, artistic, or scholarly compositions created by the donor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 807. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the amount of the charitable deduction allowable for contributions of food inventory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. HERGER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 808. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provision taxing policyholder dividends of mutual life insurance companies and to repeal the policyholders surplus account provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KIND, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 809. A bill to prohibit certain abortions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. STARK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUNN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. CAMP, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BURR, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BUYER, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HALL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. DEUTSCH):

H.R. 810. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide regulatory relief and contracting flexibility under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 811. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make demonstration grants to promote the well-being and educational achievement of children through school-based health programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 812. A bill to guarantee the right of individuals to receive Social Security benefits under title II of the Social Security Act in full with an accurate annual cost-of-living adjustment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PAUL, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WEXLER):

H.R. 813. A bill to rescind the Department of Veterans Affairs memorandum of July 18, 2002, in which Directors of health service networks in the Department of Veterans Affairs are directed to ensure that no marketing activities to enroll new veterans occur within their networks; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. NEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KIND, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 814. A bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H.R. 815. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study with respect to aneurysms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. STARK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WATT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr.

QUINN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FARR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. POMEROY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KIND, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BERRY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. ROSS, Mr. STRICKLAND, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. REYES, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. OWENS, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. FROST, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. EMANUEL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. FORD, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. WEINER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SNYDER, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 816. A bill to provide certain temporary increases in the Federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) under the Medicaid Program to help States finance increases in enrollment due to rising unemployment and to prevent reductions in health insurance coverage due to State budget crises; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. HOBSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FOSSELLA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. GORDON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. REYES, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FROST, Mr. SWEENEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FORBES, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FORD, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FARR, and Mr. GONZALEZ):

H.R. 817. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for enhanced reimbursement under the Medicare Program for screening and diagnostic mammography services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KLECZKA (for himself and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 818. A bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to further protect customers of financial institutions whose identities are stolen from the financial institution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KOLBE (for himself, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. RENZI, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. REYES):

H.R. 819. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to extend and modify the reimbursement of State and local funds expended for emergency health services furnished to undocumented aliens; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 820. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prevent certain types of mail matter from being sent by a Member of the House of Representatives as part of a mass mailing; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HONDA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KIRK, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 821. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the manufacture or importation, or transfer by a licensed firearms dealer, of a pistol that does not have a chamber load indicator and, in the case of a semiautomatic pistol that has a detachable magazine, a mechanism that prevents the pistol from being fired when the magazine is not attached; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. DICKS, Ms. DUNN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. INSLEE):

H.R. 822. A bill to enhance ecosystem protection and the range of outdoor opportunities protected by law in the Skykomish River valley of the State of Washington by designating certain lower-elevation Federal lands as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. OTTER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. WATSON):

H.R. 823. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full funding for assistance for education of all children with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 824. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to carry out research projects to develop and assess novel uses of high-performance computer networks for use in science, mathematics, and technology education in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CRANE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. WELLER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.R. 825. A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7401 West 100th Place in Bridgeview, Illinois, as the ''Michael J. Healy Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 826. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the tax incentives for higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 827. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reauthorize the temporary mortgage and rental payments program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. EMANUEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 828. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow certain applicants for approval of a generic drug to be eligible for a 180-day period of protection from competition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 829. A bill to amend the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to increase the amount of loss or damage coverage, in the aggregate and for single exhibitions, authorized by such Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. GORDON, Mr. CASE, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. JANKLOW):

H.R. 830. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect and preserve access of Medicare beneficiaries to health care in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan (for herself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 831. A bill to provide for and approve the settlement of certain land claims of the Bay Mills Indian Community; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr.

GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SABO, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 832. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide a mechanism for United States citizens and lawful permanent residents to sponsor their permanent partners for residence in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEY (for himself, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California):

H.R. 833. A bill to combat unfair and deceptive practices in the high-cost mortgage market, establish a consumer mortgage protection board, and establish licensing and minimum standards for mortgage brokers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. OSE (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MICA, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CRANE, Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. HILL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. CASE, Mr. NUNES, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 834. A bill to respond to the illegal production, distribution, and use of methamphetamines in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Education and the Workforce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OTTER (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 835. A bill to provide for enhanced collaborative forest stewardship management within the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests in Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASTOR:

H.R. 836. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore the avenues for relief from removal that existed for aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence prior to the enactment of the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota (for himself and Mr. OSBORNE):

H.R. 837. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate methyl tertiary butyl ether from the United States fuel supply, to increase production and use of renewable fuel, and to increase the Nation's energy independence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 838. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide greater academic freedom for institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, and Ms. HARRIS):

H.R. 839. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an income tax credit for the provision of homeownership and community development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUINN (for himself, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 840. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for the expansion of areas designated as renewal communities based on 2000 census data; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 841. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to MedicareChoice plans for special needs Medicare beneficiaries by allowing plans to target enrollment to special needs beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RENZI (for himself and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H.R. 842. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Maricopa County, Arizona, in exchange for private lands located in Yavapai County, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. REYES (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE):

H.R. 843. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide full service-connected disability benefits for persons disabled by treatment or vocational rehabilitation provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and for survivors of persons dying from such treatment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RODRIGUEZ (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LEE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 844. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Center for Social Work Research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 845. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from the gross income of interest on bank loans made to churches and religious organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. LEE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. WYNN, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. CASE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. STARK, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WATT, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia):

H.R. 846. A bill to provide for research on, and services for individuals with, postpartum depression and psychosis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BERRY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. STARK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. OLVER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SABO, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. FILNER):

H.R. 847. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the importation of prescription drugs from Canada; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SANDLIN:

H.R. 848. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide for prompt payment for health benefits claims; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 849. A bill to authorize the Regional Foresters to exempt tree-thinning projects, which are necessary to prevent the occurrence of wildfire likely to cause extreme harm to the forest ecosystem, from laws that give rise to legal causes of action that delay or prevent such projects; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself, Mr. COX, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. OTTER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 850. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide special compensation for former prisoners of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 851. A bill to assess the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the entry of the People's Republic of China into the World Trade Organization on American jobs, the environment, and worker rights; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 852. A bill to authorize the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to develop multidisciplinary research centers regarding women's health and disease prevention and conduct and coordinate a research program on hormone disruption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Resources, and Science, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 853. A bill to establish the position of Northern Border Coordinator in the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on Homeland Security (Select), and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HOEFFEL, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 854. A bill to provide for the promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law in the Republic of Belarus and for the consolidation and strengthening of Belarus sovereignty and independence; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. INSLEE):

H.R. 855. A bill to encourage Members of Congress and the executive branch to be honest with the public about true on-budget circumstances, to exclude the Social Security trust funds and the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund from the annual Federal budget baseline, to prohibit Social Security and Medicare hospital insurance trust funds surpluses to be used as offsets for tax cuts or spending increases, and to exclude the Social Security trust funds and the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund from official budget surplus/deficit pronouncements; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STENHOLM:

H.R. 856. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, San Angelo project, Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SWEENEY (for himself, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FORD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. VITTER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. GREENWOOD):

H.R. 857. A bill to prevent the slaughter of horses in and from the United States for human consumption by prohibiting the slaughter of horses for human consumption and by prohibiting the trade and transport of horseflesh and live horses intended for human consumption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TANNER (for himself, Mr. BOYD, Mr. JOHN, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee):

H.R. 858. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SHAYS, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon):

H.R. 859. A bill to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

H.R. 860. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 increase in income taxes on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

H.R. 861. A bill to provide that the individual income tax rate reductions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 shall be permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

H.R. 862. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to protect Social Security beneficiaries against any reduction in benefits; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 863. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide increased authority for school personnel to discipline children with disabilities who engage in certain dangerous behavior; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 864. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to achieve full funding in fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 865. A bill to protect the health and safety of individuals receiving smallpox vaccinations and to provide compensation and assured access to care for individuals injured by the vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. COSTELLO):

H.R. 866. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to enhance the security of wastewater treatment works; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ISTOOK (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HALL, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINDER, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MICA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OSE, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. BUYER):

H.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CANTOR (for himself, Mr. NEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CANNON, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. FROST):

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol

for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of Melvin Jones; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. LANTOS:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution welcoming the expression of support of 18 European nations for the enforcement of United Nations Security Counsel Resolution 1441; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LEACH (for himself, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KIND, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. SABO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution to express support for the celebration in 2004 of the 150th anniversary of the Grand Excursion of 1854; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation and supporting National Donor Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAUL:

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that all United States Armed Forces should be withdrawn from South Korea and the United States should end its defense guarantee of South Korea; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. LEE, and Mr. MEEKS of New York):

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution acknowledging African descendants of the transatlantic slave trade in all of the Americas with an emphasis on those descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean, recognizing the injustices suffered by these African descendants, and recommending that the United States and the international community work to improve the situation of Afro-descendant communities in Latin America and the Caribbean; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HAYES, Mr. GILCHREST, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. LINDER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. MCKEON):

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the people and companies of the United States and the United States Armed Forces should not participate in the Paris Air Show, should the Government of France continue its opposition to the potential use of force to insure that Saddam Hussein complies with United Nations resolutions concerning weapons of mass destruction; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WAMP, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the sharp escalation of anti-Semitic violence within many participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is of profound concern and efforts should be undertaken to prevent future occurrences; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution to require the posting of the Ten Commandments in the House and Senate chambers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Congress should have the power to prohibit desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEY (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COX, and Mr. TURNER of Texas):

H. Res. 77. A resolution providing amounts for interim expenses of the Select Committee on Homeland Security in the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SKELTON (for himself and Ms. HARMAN):

H. Res. 78. A resolution expressing support for emergency first responders and States and local communities, which are on the front lines of the Nation's homeland defense; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H. Res. 79. A resolution electing Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BOEHNER (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Res. 80. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Education and the Workforce in the One Hundred Eighth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. MCINNIS):

H. Res. 81. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must begin to plan steps for the defense of Turkey as requested by that nation; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. FORD, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WATT, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LEE, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Res. 82. A resolution recognizing National Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the importance and accomplishments of historically Black colleges and universities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MANZULLO:

H. Res. 83. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Small Business in the One Hundred Eighth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 84. A resolution calling for the immediate intervention in the conflict in Burma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PLATTS (for himself, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia):

H. Res. 85. A resolution congratulating the Messiah College men's soccer team for winning its second National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Soccer Championship; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURNS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Res. 86. A resolution recognizing the contributions of historically Black colleges and universities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 694 memorializing the Congress of the United States to quickly pass the State Budget Relief Act of 2001, HR 3414, or any temporary increase in Medicaid funding to assist our State in its budget crisis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 281 memorializing the United States Congress to enact the Hunting Heritage Protection Act; to the Committee on Resources.

3. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 282 memorializing the United States Congress to provide funding for efforts to prevent the invasion of the Asian carp into the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Resources.

4. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 601 memorializing the United States Congress to enact legislation to provide that taxpayers can deduct fully the cost of their health insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 602 memorializing the United States Congress to enact legislation to remove the ''use it or lose it'' restrictions on flexible spending accounts to permit participants to roll over unused funds to the next year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 603 memorializing the United States Congress to enact

legislation to provide more flexibility for participants in medical care spending accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 597 memorializing the United States Congress to expand Medicare to include a prescription pharmaceutical plan for low income seniors; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. HOLT introduced a bill (H.R. 867) for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4: Mr. CHOCOLA.

H.R. 5: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BURR, Mr. DREIER, and Mr. CANTOR.

H.R. 13: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. OSE, Mr. HALL, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. BASS.

H.R. 14: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 20: Mr. WATT, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 21: Mr. AKIN and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 24: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 33: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. WATT, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 49: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COMBEST, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 51: Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 57: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 58: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. NORWOOD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. MICA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. WEINER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. GOODE, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. PAUL, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 73: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 109: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CALVERT, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 111: Mr. EVANS, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. REGULA, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 126: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 141: Mr. BURR.

H.R. 152: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 167: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 168: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 173: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WATT, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 193: Mr. HALL.

H.R. 218: Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. GUTKNECHT.

H.R. 235: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. CANNON, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. SWEENEY.

H.R. 260: Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 284: Mr. WOLF, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RAHALL, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 286: Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 300: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 303: Mr. WEINER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. OSE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. BAKER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. PASTER.

H.R. 336: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 339: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 343: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H.R. 352: Mr. ISAKSON.

H.R. 361: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KIRK, Ms. HART, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WATT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 362: Mr. SIMMONS and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 381: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 401: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 412: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 441: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 442: Mr. LOFGREN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. CARDOZA.

H.R. 459: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TERRY, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 466: Mr. MATSUI and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 478: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 483: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 490: Mr. CLYBURN and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 501: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 502: Mr. FORBES and Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 513: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 514: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 528: Mr. SOUDER and Mr. KIRK.

H.R. 534: Mr. FOLEY.

H.R. 545: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 548: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 571: Mr. SHAW and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 574: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. DREIER.

H.R. 584: Ms. GINNEY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 589: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. WATT, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. WELLER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 626: Mrs. JONES of Ohio and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 627: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 643: Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. STARK, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 655: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 654: Mr. BECERRA and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 690: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 692: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 693: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PAUL, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 695: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 704: Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 713: Mr. BOOZMAN and Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 714: Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 715: Mr. KOLBE and Ms. HART.

H.R. 719: Mr. LAMPSON.

H.R. 720: Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 721: Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 723: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 726: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 728: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 737: Mrs. MOORE.

H.R. 752: Mrs. KELLY.

H.J. Res. 3: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.

H.J. Res. 4: Mr. BURR and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H. Con. Res. 26: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SABO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FARR, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H. Res. 39: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Res. 49: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HONDA, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H. Res. 59: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. WATT.