

the CNMI, and American Samoa. Current law only allows use of DoD facilities for FAS citizens currently referred by the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Section 6. Authorizes Reconciliation of Medical Referral Debts. Directs the United States Government to make available to the governments of Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau funds needed to pay obligations incurred for the use of medical facilities in the United States, including in Guam, the State of Hawaii, the CNMI, and American Samoa, prior to October 1, 2003. Under current law, such authorization applies to debt accrued before September 1, 1985.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my support and, I believe, the support of my State for the Compacts, but also the great importance of adequate Compact Impact Aid to Hawaii, whether by appropriate general funding or legislation such as this or both.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE OF DON MOSER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Don Moser for his 32 years of service as chairman of the Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Water and Sewer Board. He was appointed to the board on July 20, 1971, and retired on July 3, 2003.

As a member of the Water and Sewer Board, Don was responsible for general supervision and control of operation, maintenance, and improvement and extension of the city's Water and Sewer Department. He has been a key leader in developing the plans for building and enlarging facilities for both drinking water and wastewater treatment in my hometown of Murfreesboro. Also, his experience as a banking professional allowed him to provide sound fiscal expertise to the Water and Sewer Board.

Don's role as chairman over the years has been instrumental in facilitating growth within the department. With the completion of Interstate 24 in the early 1970s, the department extended water and sewer service to the Murfreesboro interchanges and brought new industries and jobs to the city. During his tenure on the board, many new standards and upgrades were established to improve efficiency and service. In 1971, more than 27,000 people lived in Murfreesboro, and the Water and Sewer Department served more than 7,000 customers. Today, the department

serves more than 27,000 customers, and the city has a population of more than 75,000. And the assets of the utility plant at the department have grown from \$14 million dollars in 1971 to well over \$196 million in 2002.

Don has served his community in a variety of roles, including being a member of the city's Pension Committee since December 3, 1971. He has served the city under four mayors: Hollis Westbrooks, Joe Jackson, Richard Reeves and the current mayor of Murfreesboro, Tommy Bragg.

Don has earned the respect of the entire community during his tireless service to the public, as has his wife, Jean, who has been a steadfast partner in all this. Don's leadership and work ethic will be sorely missed on the Murfreesboro Water and Sewer Board. I cordially congratulate Don on his distinguished career as a public servant and wish him well in future endeavors.

PROJECT BIOSHIELD ACT OF 2003

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for inclusion in the RECORD the cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 2122, the Project BioShield Act of 2003, reflecting that implementing H.R. 2122 would increase discretionary spending by \$0.3 billion in 2004. The Public Printer estimates that the cost of including the CBO estimate in the RECORD is \$975. Because this estimate dated July 9, 2003, was not received by the Committee in time for inclusion in the Committee Report on the legislation.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, July 9, 2003.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER COX,  
Chairman, Select Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 2122, the Project BioShield Act of 2003.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Jeanne De Sa, who can be reached at 226-9010, and Sam Papenfuss, who can be reached at 226-2840.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,  
Director.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, JULY 9, 2003

(H.R. 2122: Project BioShield Act of 2003—As ordered reported by the Select Committee on Homeland Security on June 26, 2003)

SUMMARY

H.R. 2122 would amend the Public Health Service Act (PHSA) to authorize appropriations of up to \$5.6 billion for fiscal years 2004 through 2013 for procurement of certain security countermeasures (drugs, devices, and biological products to treat, identify, and prevent the public health consequences of terrorism). Of that amount, \$890 million could be obligated in fiscal year 2004 and up to \$3.4 billion could be obligated during fiscal years 2004 through 2008. Funding to buy these security countermeasures would be provided to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), but the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) would be responsible for procuring and stockpiling the countermeasures.

In addition, H.R. 2122 would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million in 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for 2005 and 2006 for DHS to hire analysts to assess biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological threats. The bill also would authorize appropriations of such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 for DHS to acquire and deploy secure facilities to receive classified information and products.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts and including administrative costs, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 2122 would increase discretionary spending by \$0.3 billion in 2004, \$3.2 billion for fiscal years 2004 through 2008, and \$5.7 billion over the 2004-2013 period. In addition, H.R. 2122 would relax certain requirements for federal agencies related to the development and approval of countermeasures. The bill would provide HHS with increased authority and flexibility to award contracts and grants for research and development of qualified countermeasures, hire technical experts, and procure items necessary for research. Those provisions might result in higher discretionary spending, but CBO does not have sufficient information to estimate their budgetary effect.

The bill also would authorize the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve the use of certain security countermeasures during emergencies designated by the Secretary of HHS. CBO estimates this provision would have no budgetary effect.

H.R. 2122 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 2122 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 550 (health).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CHANGES IN DISCRETIONARY SPENDING											
Project BioShield:											
Estimated Authorization Level		890	2,528			2,175					
Estimated Outlays		270	680	870	770	510	440	560	650	490	250
Personnel:											
Estimated Authorization Level		5	5	5							
Estimated Outlays		5	5	5							
Infrastructure:											
Estimated Authorization Level	20	20	20	20							
Estimated Outlays	10	16	18	18	12	4		2			
Administrative Costs:											
Estimated Authorization Level		9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
Estimated Outlays		7	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
Total:											
Estimated Authorization Level	20	924	2,562	34	9	10	2,185	10	10	11	11
Estimated Outlays		292	709	902	797	532	454	572	660	501	261