United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 155 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 No. 139

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, as a Nation who believes in Your Divine providence, we have seen Your right hand guide us in the past. Time and time again our Union has been tested by economic threat, civil demonstration, war, natural disaster, misdeeds and negligence of the past, as well as foreign attacks.

During these days, we place our trust in You again. Humbled by the complexity and varied issues that face this Nation, we beg for Your wisdom to guide us, prudence to make good judgments, patience to deal with one another, perseverance toward the goal of justice, and compassion for those most in need.

By these virtues, Lord, manifest Your presence in our midst. This we ask now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GUTHRIE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

EMPLOYER-OWNED LIFE INSURANCE LIMITATION ACT

(Mr. GUTIERREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Today I told my staff, I have good news and bad news. The bad news is that I had to cancel their health insurance policy. It was just too expensive. But here's the good news. I'm taking out a huge life insurance policy on all of my employees. So if you get sick and die, I told them, Don't worry. I've got you covered.

Now, I didn't tell them that I made the insurance policies payable to me—LUIS GUTIERREZ. I didn't tell them that I'll use the benefits for myself and I'm just going to line my pockets.

Sound ridiculous? Sound wrong? Sound unfair? You're right. It is.

So today I'm introducing the Employer-Owned Life Insurance Limitation Act. All across America, companies take out life insurance policies on their employees. They spend $8 billion a year on these premiums, but the benefits go to the employers—big companies like Winn-Dixie, Wal-Mart, Dow Chemical, Procter & Gamble, and even Disney—and the employees don't even know about it.

In a Nation where millions of full-time workers have no health insurance, corporate America is finding a way to line their pockets with life insurance, profiting from their deaths. Maybe if we prevent companies from betting on the death of their employees, they will invest in the health of their employees.

H1N1 VIRUS

(Mr. GUTHRIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GUTHRIE. As cold and flu season is quickly approaching, media reports in my district and around the country are reporting on the exposure to the H1N1 virus.

I recently met with the Kentucky Pork Producers, who raise concerns that the media and individuals referring to the H1N1 flu virus as the ''swine flu'' is having a negative effect on them.

Because it is referred to as the ''swine flu,'' individuals may think that the H1N1 virus can be caught from eating or handling pork. However, Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack have repeated on various occasions that this is not a food-borne illness, but a respiratory virus.

Secretary Vilsack said recently that the virus should not be called ''swine flu'' because there is no indication that any swine from the United States has been infected, nor is there any significant risk of transmission by eating pork.

Pork and pork products are safe, and H1N1 virus cannot be acquired from eating pork. There are a lot of hard-working families in my district and across the country whose livelihoods are harmed by this misconception.

VICTIMS OF THE TSUNAMI

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember those who have lost their lives as result of the recent tsunami in American Samoa and the region and to also offer my condolences on behalf of the people of Guam. I ask that this Congress support our colleague, Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA, to ensure that all of the appropriate assets from the Federal Government are brought to bear to help the Samoan people recover from this disaster.

Printed on recycled paper.

I also rise today to remember the 246 Filipino citizens who have lost their lives as a result of flooding caused by Tropical Storm Ketsana. This destructive storm rampaged through the northern Philippines, leaving tens of thousands of people displaced.

Many of my constituents have family members who were affected by this storm. I commend the Filipino community of Guam, who were the first to mobilize our larger Guam community to quickly come together to collect relief items and provide monetary contributions to those affected by this natural disaster.

I commend the efforts of those who are helping to meet the needs of the people of American Samoa, Samoa, Tonga, and the Philippines as they work toward a full recovery from these disasters.

RURAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

(Mr. TIAHRT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, in the current health care debate we are overlooking access to health care in rural America. For families living in rural towns all across Kansas and America, access to quality health care is often the primary concern. In fact, right now, less than 10 percent of our physicians serve 25 percent of our population.

In order to improve access to quality medical care, we need to start with three basic reforms. First, we should reimburse providers for the full cost of care so rural medical professionals can do their job of curing and healing. Second, we should repay enormous debt incurred through medical school so more young people enter general practice and practice care in smaller towns. Finally, the Federal Government should stop picking winners and losers with its coverage decisions in urban versus rural health care, because in every case, rural health care gets shortchanged.

We should focus on reforms needed to solve the health care crisis in rural Kansas and in rural America, and, in doing so, we will improve health care delivery to the rest of the Nation. Without addressing these exploding costs or recognition that we need to focus on training new practitioners, the access problems plaguing rural America will only get worse.

THE WAY WE GET BY

(Mr. MICHAUD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MICHAUD. I rise today to recognize a very important film called ''The Way We Get By.'' It features dedicated and patriotic Mainers who make sure no soldier passes through Bangor, Maine, without receiving a handshake and a heartfelt thank you.

As part of the President's United We Serve initiative, the USO, Operation Homefront, and HandsOn Network are presenting the film at the Capitol Visitor Center tonight as part of their combined efforts to rally support for volunteer activities for our military families.

Dr. Jill Biden will introduce the film, and Maine filmmakers Aron Gaudet and Gita Pullapilly, along with several of the troop greeters, will discuss the film after the screening. ''The Way We Get By'' has been inspiring audiences across the country and will air on PBS on Veterans Day.

We Mainers are proud of our troop greeters and their profound contribution to our many soldiers.

□ 1015

IRAN IS GOING NUCLEAR

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Iran's rogue regime is getting closer and closer to going nuclear. And if we want to get their attention, we have to do something real: sanction Iran's gasoline imports. That's where Ahmadinejad is vulnerable. The tiny tyrant doesn't have enough oil refineries, and Iran imports 40 percent of its gasoline. We must make it pretty painful to be Iran's gasoline supplier. If we're waiting on the United Nations, that's not going to happen. Russia and Iran are just too cozy, and Russia will probably veto any sanctions. Also, Ahmadinejad's twin terrorist tyrant Moammar Qaddafi and the Libyans have a temporary seat on the Security Council. Libya will never vote to sanction their terrorist buddies. U.N. sanctions are a hapless illusion.

While the world talks, Iran test-fires missiles that could hit Israel, and they soon will have missiles that could hit Europe and the United States. Iran is the number one supplier of terrorism worldwide. A nuclear Iran is not an option. Peace-loving nations should sanction Iran's gasoline imports and encourage the Iranian people to change their reckless regime.

And that's just the way it is.

MARIANAS CULTURAL HERITAGE MONTH

(Mr. SABLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, remaining mindful of the heritage and tradition inherited from past generations is important to my people. Equally important is that we pass on these traditions to the generations that come after. For that reason, I rise today in recognition of Marianas Cultural Heritage Month from September 16 to October 12, 2009.

During this period, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands are actively demonstrating such local traditions as respect for our elders, indigenous methods for healing, the preparation of local foods, the wearing of traditional attire, the practice of sharing goods among neighbors and, of course, the remarkable navigational skills of our people, epitomized by Chief Aghurubw.

By demonstrating these traditions, we impart our knowledge of the legends and lore of our forefathers to future generations so they, in turn, will be able to transmit the unique culture and heritage of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands. I encourage my colleagues to learn about us and to appreciate the differences that make us unique and the commonalities that bind us.

MORE TROOPS ARE NEEDED IN AFGHANISTAN

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. As a former prisoner of war in Vietnam, I learned a lot about how not to fight a war. Specifically, you cannot run a war from the White House and win. General McChrystal declared that more troops are needed in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, this administration has backpedaled on its pledge to the region and now is dragging its heels on the general's request. What must our young men and women in uniform think? How must their loved ones back home feel? The administration's waiting game torpedoes troop morale and begs mission failure.

Congress needs to hear directly from General McChrystal to ensure political motivations in Washington don't override the needs of our commanders and our troops. For America, ignoring the top general's request for more troops is not the way to run and win a war.

HEALTH CARE INNOVATION

(Ms. SCHWARTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Finding a uniquely American solution to our Nation's health care challenges means expanding health access to health coverage, containing costs, improving quality, and achieving better health outcomes. To reach these goals, we have to be open to new ways to bridge the current system's fragmentation, encourage coordination, and promote collaboration.

As part of health care reform, we are demanding greater quality and value. We should challenge our health care providers and civic leaders around the country to implement delivery system innovations that work for their communities. We should push them to work together and take responsibility for the health of people in their area across a full spectrum of health services. They can best determine how to

integrate their community's health care system to make it patient-centered, efficient and result in better care and improved health status.

We must establish clear expectations and accountability, offer financing flexibility and incentives to collaborate to meet patient and community needs, then monitor the results. I have introduced the Health Care Innovation Zone Program Act to spark these initiatives. Done right as part of health care reform, we will all benefit in saved lives and saved money.

IS AMERICA UNSINKABLE?

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, recent numbers from the White House Office of Management and Budget, featured in the ad behind me, predicts a Federal deficit of $9 trillion over the next decade. Do we really think America is unsinkable? I urge you to visit defeatthedebt.com and learn more about exactly how serious the mounting debt and deficits are to every American. A television ad being run by the same group features an elementary school class citing the Pledge of Allegiance to America's debt and the Chinese Government that lends us money.

When will we wake up to how serious this problem is and take it seriously enough to deal with it? This Congress and this administration are failing the American people. We need to come together and sponsor the bipartisan Cooper-Wolf SAFE Commission bill.

THE TSUNAMI THAT HIT AMERICAN SAMOA

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, less than 2 months ago, Chairman NICK RAHALL and many of us on the House Committee on Natural Resources were with the wonderful people of the village of Leone, which is the home and family village of our colleague, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, who represents American Samoa in this body. Despite the severe economic challenges they face, they lavished us with gifts, song, food, and lots of love.

Today, villages all over American Samoa and other parts of the region are devastated not only by the damage from the tsunami but, most tragically, by the loss of loved ones. Among them, I am sure, are some who sang and danced and welcomed us so warmly. We thank the President for immediately declaring a disaster. I also pledge that my community will do what we can to help them recover. Many of their fellow Americans will do the same.

Nearby Independent Samoa, which I also visited at another time, was also affected and needs our help as well. Our hearts and prayers go out to the people of American Samoa, Samoa and the region. If anything good can come out of this terrible tragedy, very importantly right now, perhaps it will remind everyone that the people of American Samoa and the other territories are Americans and deserve equitable treatment in health care reform.

IRAN IS A NUCLEAR THREAT

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, in the last few days, Iran has proven its threatening nature by conducting three rounds of missile tests, reminding us of the growing nuclear threat of Iran. Iran continues to show contempt towards the U.S. and the rest of the world through its nuclear development and the support of worldwide terrorism. Furthermore, it poses an existential threat to Israel, one of our most important allies.

Iran does not need to develop further nuclear fuel for energy, as it is a net exporter of oil even now. Rather than prepare for and deter this threat, the President has chosen to appease Moscow and Tehran by disabling a missile defense initiative with no concessions in return.

This reckless decision comes on the heels of the administration's double-digit cuts to missile defense funding and F–22 development. A Commander in Chief's first priority should always be national security, yet this decision is appeasement of current and potential enemies.

HEROES TO HOMETOWNS GOLF CLASSIC

(Mr. LOEBSACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LOEBSACK. Tomorrow the American Legion will host the second annual Heroes to Hometowns Golf Classic at Andrews Air Force Base. This event will benefit the American Legion Legacy Scholarship Fund, which was established to provide educational support to children who have lost a loved one in Iraq and Afghanistan. This year's golf classic will bring together 80 wounded warriors and veteran business owners in what I'm sure will be a resoundingly successful event.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have seen the positive impact that events like this have on our wounded warriors. As a former college professor, I also know the impact that a college education makes in the lives of our children. This golf classic is just one more example of the incredible work that the American Legion does on behalf of our veterans and military families, and I wish all the participants a good day on the courses.

WATER ON THE MOON

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, this past spring on one of my visits to the Johnson Space Center, I visited the facility where they house the lunar samples that we collected during the Apollo missions to the Moon. At that time, we had every reason to believe that the Moon was as dry as west Texas. But it turns out that is not the case. Three different spacecraft have confirmed unambiguous evidence that there is, in fact, water on the Moon. These are not pools or rivers or oceans like we know, but there are water molecules present.

Two robot probes in the nineties, Clementine and Lunar Prospector, suggested that water ice is present in the cold, dark areas of the poles. Now we find that water is much more pervasive. Water is essential for our astronauts when Americans return to the Moon, just like it was for our Founding forebearers Lewis and Clark when they immigrated west through the United States. Too many Americans closed the book on the Moon with our final Apollo mission in 1972. This finding tells us what we did know and, more importantly, what we don't know. There are still some things we don't know.

Our Nation needs to understand that it was the Apollo program that ended in 1972, not lunar exploration. This discovery proves that, in this regard, we have only just begun.

THE PEOPLE WILL LIKE HEALTH CARE REFORM

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank one of our Republican colleagues. You see, I've been wondering how on the one hand the Republicans could try to scare our senior citizens with some nonexistent threat to their government program, Medicare, and on the other hand try to scare the rest of the American people about the threat of another government program, the public insurance option.

Well, yesterday Senator JOHN ENSIGN answered that question for me. Before the Senate Finance Committee, he said that he's opposing the public option because—get this—''People will like it.'' I kid you not. I wonder if, in fact, what he would rather do is give the American people a health care system they don't like. I know that many of our Republican colleagues would consider it a tragedy if we did something in this Congress that would actually restore confidence in government in the American people, but the real tragedy will be if we don't give the American people the health care system they want and deserve.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADMIRERS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, here is what some of the world's most notorious thugs, dictators and human rights violators have said about President Obama: Moammar Qaddafi, the president of Libya, who gave a hero's welcome to the terrorists who blew up the Pan American airliner, killing over 100 Americans: ''We are content and happy if Obama can stay forever as the President.''

Fidel Castro: ''Everything he (President Obama) affirms is in contradiction with what the United States has done for 150 years.''

Hugo Chavez, the dictator and human rights abuser of Venezuela: ''Comrade Obama! Fidel, careful or we are going to end up to his right.''

Let's hope the President is not known by his admirers. Rather, let's hope that he will stand up to his admirers. Frankly, the world would be a safer place if he did.

HONORING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOUNTAINSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Mr. LANCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker: Remembering the past; Part of the future. This is a theme to be celebrated on October 4 when the borough of Mountainside in my congressional district will commemorate the 75th anniversary of its public library. Since its founding in 1934 in the basement of the municipal building, the Mountainside Public Library has grown into a 10,000-square-foot facility. It provides informational, cultural, educational and recreational services to people of all ages in Mountainside and surrounding communities. Whether encouraging literacy and learning through numerous children's story and craft programs, assisting area senior citizens, or providing residents with a critical link to the digital world, the Mountainside library is providing outstanding community services to its residents. While much has changed at the Mountainside library during its 75 years, what has remained the same is the dedicated community that has generously donated time and resources to enhance the library's resources.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Mountainside Public Library for 75 years of rich and wonderful contributions to the entire community. This library is truly an important part of Mountainside's past, present, and future.

□ 1030

SUPPORT H.R. 3200, COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, even today we have come further than we ever have before on the path to achieving comprehensive health insurance reform. Now is not the time to take a step back. Now is the time to keep the momentum going.

The American people want access to affordable health insurance when the small business they work for can't provide it for them. The American people want to know they won't lose their health insurance if their company has to make another round of layoffs. The American people want more doctors and nurses in their communities so they know health care is always available.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3200 accomplishes all these goals and more. I urge my colleagues to step up and seize this moment. Support this legislation to bring affordable and quality care to all Americans. Join me in strong support of H.R. 3200.

HONORING BRIAN GRIMM, OKLAHOMA'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR, 2009

(Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary individual from my district, Mr. Brian Grimm.

On Thursday, September 17, Brian Grimm was named Oklahoma's Teacher of the Year. After 13 years in education and with 6 years teaching at Will Rogers High School in my hometown of Tulsa, he was selected for this highly respected, much-deserved honor by a collection of education, business, and civic leaders.

Following his graduation from Sapulpa High School in a suburb of Tulsa, he went on to the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma to pursue his lifelong dream of becoming a teacher. Brian currently teaches English and advanced placement English while pursuing his master's degree from the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. Grimm is the first teacher from Tulsa Public Schools to win this honor in over 45 years and is a true hero for the work he does for Tulsa's youth. The role teachers play in preparing our children for a successful future cannot be understated, and thanks to the highly dedicated educators like Brian Grimm, that future has never looked brighter.

I'm proud to honor him today and congratulate him on his achievement.

TEACHER EQUITY: EFFECTIVE TEACHERS FOR ALL CHILDREN

(Ms. HIRONO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, the Education and Labor Committee is holding a hearing later this morning on teacher equity and ensuring that all children have access to effective teachers.

The most important resource in every classroom is a caring, qualified, and competent teacher; yet highly effective teachers tend to be more concentrated in affluent communities. Children of the highest poverty and highest minority schools across the country are often taught by less experienced, less qualified teachers. These children are being shortchanged. Closing this ''teacher quality gap'' is a critical step in closing the achievement gap for these students.

We can do more here in Congress to support the important work teachers do and to help teachers access the professional development and support they need. We can do more to ensure that effective teachers are placed, and encouraged to stay, in the classrooms where they are most needed. By building on the work of this Congress, for example, we required States to provide assurance that they will take steps to address disparities in teacher equity as a condition of receiving Recovery Act funds.

ACORN

(Mr. BROWN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleagues in the House and Senate for recently voting to block ACORN from receiving any additional Federal funding. It is clear that ACORN is unable to use Federal money properly, and as our constituents face financial hardships of their own, the last place hard-earned taxpayers' dollars should be allocated is to an organization known for its blatant abuse of these funds.

Thanks to action by Republicans and Democrats alike, this House has passed legislation preventing this questionable organization from receiving another cent of America's taxpayers' money.

But our efforts must not stop here. There is a complex web of nonprofits that directly fund ACORN and its affiliates.

The American public has a right to know how ACORN is funded. After all, for years we have been the ones footing the bill.

GUANTANAMO BAY: STILL AN IMPORTANT ISSUE

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, when President Obama and Senator MCCAIN pledged to close our legal black hole known as Guantanamo Bay, they reaffirmed to the world that the United States is a Nation governed by the rule of law and defined by our embrace of universal human rights. Yet efforts to close this antithesis of the American justice system have stalled due to the administration's poor handling of the issue, not-in-my-backyard

politics, and the difficulty in finding suitable locations for the 223 detainees remaining at Guantanamo. But the broader facts have not changed.

It's in our national security interest to shut down Guantanamo, to close this ugly chapter in American foreign policy once and for all. By continuing to imprison people without charge, we violate the most basic principle of American justice known as habeas corpus, we undermine our international reputation, and we fuel terrorist recruitment and anti-American sentiment.

I hope our administration has learned from their early mistakes and will begin consulting with Congress on this issue. Keeping the legislative body in the dark on pertinent information related to the detainees and efforts to relocate them is a recipe for policy failure and risks the larger goal of keeping President Obama's promise to close this black hole of American injustice.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S SPEECH TO WALL STREET AND THE G–20 SUMMIT

(Mr. FORTENBERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, in his recent speech before Wall Street, President Obama was right to demand more responsibility from the American financial industrial complex. One year and $16 trillion of taxpayer liability at risk later, the American people are still shouldering the burden of the reckless behavior of the companies deemed ''too big to fail.''

I am troubled, however, Mr. Speaker, by the presupposition espoused by international leaders during last week's G–20 summit that greater global consolidation of our financial systems is in our national or in the international community's best interest. Mr. Speaker, it is the global scale of the crisis of credit and confidence that should give us pause to consider that our profound economic connectedness might actually intensify our problems.

Local businesses and local financiers best know the needs of their communities and, in their very essence, are more transparent and accountable. Rather than risk becoming more intertwined in an internationalist financial industrial model, we should focus instead on encouraging the formation of strong local economies, which are the proper models for us to build economic strength in America as well as for the world's developing nations. This should be Wall Street's and the President's guiding principle. They owe it to the American people.

THE RECESSION AND TAKING NEVADA AND THE NATION IN A NEW, MORE PROSPEROUS DIRECTION

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, Nevada's families have been hard hit during this recession. Since coming to Congress, I've made it a priority to address our economic slump, help create jobs, and put families in their homes for keeps.

In the past week alone, the House has taken important steps to help Nevadans during this challenging time. With the Silver State facing record unemployment, we passed legislation to extend unemployment benefits. For some, this can mean the difference between making that mortgage payment and losing their home.

We have also passed legislation that I was proud to introduce to protect seniors from higher Medicare premiums. With the recession taking a toll on retirement savings, many seniors cannot afford to pay higher Medicare costs that eat away at their Social Security benefits. My bill will protect seniors at a time when they are counting on every dollar to get by.

We didn't get into this recession overnight, and it will take some time to climb out, but I will continue working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to take Nevada and this country in a new and more prosperous direction.

THE TIME FOR COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM IS NOW

(Mr. BRALEY of Iowa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the time for comprehensive health care reform is now. This picture says it all from the American Heart Association and the American Stroke Association. It shows a young boy in a doctor's waiting room. It says he's not a Democrat or a Republican; he's a patient.

We need to talk about the human face of health care reform like my nephew's son, Tucker Wright, who was 18 months when he was diagnosed with liver cancer. Both of his parents work. They have health insurance. But the enormous cost of the lifetime of health care that Tucker faces is not even close to being covered by his parents' insurance policy. When we have lifetime caps on medical policies and we have an inability to have portability from one job to another, we are not addressing the medical needs of America.

This Monday I met with a young woman, whose name is Hanna Rodriguez, who has a cleft palate, a birth defect. She's ready for the final surgery to repair that birth defect, but it's not covered by insurance, unlike other birth defects such as cystic fibrosis, because it's considered cosmetic surgery.

We are not doing the job for the American people when we have these obstacles, and that's why we need health care reform now.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PASTOR of Arizona). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 293

In the Senate of the United States, September 29, 2009.

Whereas, Henry Bellmon served as a United States Marine from 1942–1946, where he served as a platoon tank commander in the Pacific theater, and was awarded the Legion of Merit for his service in Saipan and the Silver Star for bravery in action on Iwo Jima;

Whereas, Henry Bellmon served as a Major in the Marine Corps Reserve until 1954;

Whereas, Henry Bellmon served two nonconsecutive terms as governor of the State of Oklahoma from 1963–1967, when he was elected as the state's first Republican governor, and from 1987–1991; and

Whereas, Henry Bellmon served the people of Oklahoma with distinction for 12 years in the United States Senate from 1969–1981;

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Henry Bellmon, former member of the United States Senate,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Henry Bellmon.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2131. An act to amend the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to reauthorize the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

H.R. 3593. An act to amend the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 to extend by one year the operation of Radio Free Asia, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that Mr. KIRK and Mr. LEMIEUX be added as conferees, on the part of the Senate, to replace the late Senator Kennedy and recently retired Senator Martinez, on the bill (H.R. 2647) ''An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for military activities of the Department

of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, to provide special pays and allowances to certain members of the Armed Forces, expand concurrent receipt of military retirement and VA disability benefits to disabled military retirees, and for other purposes.''

COMMENDING HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND ANTI-TERRORISM PARTNERS

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 731) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, their partners at all levels of government, and the millions of emergency response providers and law enforcement agents nationwide should be commended for their dedicated service on the Nation's front lines in the war against acts of terrorism.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 731

Whereas it has been 8 years since the horrific terrorist attacks against the United States and its people on September 11, 2001;

Whereas terrorists around the world continue to plot and plan attacks against the United States and its interests and foreign allies;

Whereas, as evidenced by a suicide bomb attack in Jerusalem that killed 22 people and wounded 140 on March 27, 2002, a car bomb that exploded outside a Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia, on August 5, 2003, killing 10 people and wounding 150, 10 bombs that exploded on 4 commuter trains in Madrid on March 11, 2004, killing 191 people, a major anti-terrorist operation by British Police disrupts an alleged bomb plot targeting multiple airplanes bound for the United States flying through Heathrow Airport, near London on August 10, 2006, and the shooting and bombing attacks in Mumbai, India, on November 26, 2008, the thwarted terrorist attacks targeting the Brooklyn Bridge in March 2003, Herald Square in New York City in 2004, the PATH Tunnel trains in New York and New Jersey in 2006, the U.S. Army Base at Fort Dix, New Jersey in May 2007, JFK International Airport in June 2007, and the Air National Guard base in Newburgh, New York and synagogues in Riverdale and the Bronx, New York in 2009, citizens across the country and in the world should remain vigilant, prepared, and informed;

Whereas during the month of September, the Nation observes National Preparedness Month which is sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security, and encourages all citizens to prepare themselves and their families for possible emergencies by getting an emergency supply kit that will last 72 hours, making a family emergency plan, being informed, and getting involved in the community in organizations such as Citizen Corps, which actively involves citizens in making our communities and our Nation safer, stronger, and better prepared;

Whereas acts of terrorism can exact a tragic human toll, resulting in significant numbers of casualties and disrupting hundreds of thousands of lives, causing serious damage to our Nation's critical infrastructure, and inflicting billions of dollars of costs on both our public and private sectors;

Whereas in response to the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the continuing grave threat of terrorism, Congress established the Department of Homeland Security in March 2003, bringing together 22 disparate Federal entities, enhancing their capabilities with major new divisions emphasizing terrorism-related information analysis, infrastructure protection, and science and technology, and focusing their employees on the critical mission of defending our Nation against acts of terrorism;

Whereas since its creation, the employees of the Department of Homeland Security have endeavored to carry out this mission with commendable dedication, working with other Federal intelligence and law enforcement agencies and partners at all levels of Government to help secure our Nation's borders, airports, seaports, critical infrastructure, and communities against terrorist attacks;

Whereas our Nation's firefighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical personnel, and other first responders selflessly and repeatedly risk their lives to fulfill their new mission of helping to prevent, protect against, and prepare to respond to acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies;

Whereas State, local, territorial, and tribal government officials, the private sector, and ordinary citizens across the country have been working in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal Government agencies to enhance our ability to prevent, deter, protect against, and prepare to respond to acts of terrorism;

Whereas all people of the United States can assist in promoting our Nation's overall terrorism and emergency preparedness by remaining vigilant and alert, reporting suspicious activity to proper authorities, and preparing themselves and their families for potential terrorist attacks; and

Whereas all people of the United States should take the opportunity during National Preparedness Month in September 2009 to take steps at home, work, and school to enhance their ability to assist in preventing, protecting against, and preparing to respond to acts of terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the public servants of the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies for their outstanding contributions to our Nation's homeland security;

(2) salutes the dedication of State, local, territorial, and tribal government officials, the private sector, and citizens across the country for their efforts to enhance the Nation's ability to prevent, deter, protect against, and prepare to respond to potential acts of terrorism;

(3) expresses the Nation's appreciation for the sacrifices and commitment of our law enforcement and emergency response personnel in preventing and preparing to respond to acts of terrorism;

(4) supports the goals and ideals of National Preparedness Month as they relate to the threat of terrorism; and

(5) urges the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe National Preparedness Month with appropriate events and activities that promote citizen and community preparedness to respond to acts of terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 731, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am proud that my resolution, House Resolution 731, is being considered by the full House on this, the last day of National Preparedness Month, 2009.

I thank Homeland Security Chairman Mr. BENNIE THOMPSON of Mississippi, along with Ranking Member PETER KING of New York, for cosponsoring House Resolution 731 and for their great help in moving this resolution through committee and to the House floor for consideration. I also want to thank the other cosponsors of this resolution too numerous to name at this time.

Our committee has come together in a bipartisan manner to show support for this important resolution. After all, emergency preparedness is not a partisan issue.

House Resolution 731 supports the goals and ideals of National Preparedness Month, a nationwide, coordinated effort held each September to encourage Americans to take simple steps in their homes, businesses, and schools to prepare for emergencies of all kinds.

This month marked the 6th year that the Department of Homeland Security has observed September as National Emergency Preparedness Month. In promoting the month, DHS partnered with over 2,400 organizations, including the American Red Cross and the Ad Council, to launch a series of Web, radio, television, and outdoor public service announcements. The PSAs highlight simple steps everyone can take to prepare for disasters. The campaign also utilizes new media resources such as Twitter and Facebook to reach up to over 80 percent of Americans.

One of the most important lessons from the tragic attacks on September 11, 2001, and Hurricane Katrina is that we all must be vigilant about preparing for an emergency. Recent wildfires, floods, tropical storms, and tornadoes have given us the opportunity to observe whether those lessons have since been corrected.

The dedicated employees of the Department of Homeland Security, under the new leadership of Secretary Janet Napolitano, and other Federal agencies successfully coordinated with State and local officials, first responders, and the private sector to assist with the

pre-positioning of lifesaving equipment, evacuation efforts, and search and rescue operations.

□ 1045

Similarly, we saw Americans donating their time and resources to assist communities in need.

House Resolution 731 also applauds the public servants at the Department of Homeland Security for their outstanding dedication to securing our Nation.

We know that terrorists across the world continue to target precious lives and critical infrastructure, as evidenced by various suicide bombings in recent years. Attacks in Mumbai, India, last year hit close to home for my constituents, with the loss of Rabbi Gavriel Holtzberg and his wife, Rivka, two pillars of the Crown Heights, Brooklyn, community and the Chabad-Lubavitch Hasidic movement of Orthodox Judaism.

Yet, while we are fortunate that DHS, their Federal intelligence partners, and law enforcement agents have successfully thwarted further attacks on American soil since 9/11, a flurry of recent arrests in New York City, Colorado, and Dallas relating to alleged terrorist plots reminds us that America is still vulnerable.

I must commend the New York City Police Department, especially Commissioner Ray Kelly; deputy commissioner for counterterrorism, Dr. Richard Falkenrath; and Captain Michael Riggio, for their unyielding commitment to protecting my constituents and all the residents of New York City.

Just this Saturday, President Obama praised New York's finest for their outstanding work in securing our city during the U.N. General Assembly session and their exceptional teamwork in their coordination efforts with other police departments and with Federal partners in an ongoing investigation of an alleged terrorist plot.

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

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

I rise in support of House Resolution 731, sponsored by my committee colleague YVETTE CLARKE, my good friend, and of which I am an original cosponsor.

September is National Preparedness Month, and I think it is fitting that we are honoring the men and women at all levels of government who work every day to ensure our safety and security.

We recently commemorated the eighth anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks. It is not a coincidence that there has not been an attack on the United States in the 8 years since September 11. It is through the efforts of the brave men and women at the Department of Homeland Security and their partners at all levels of government. We are thankful for the work of law enforcement and emergency response providers nationwide.

The recently foiled terrorist plots in New York, Dallas, and Illinois served to remind us that terrorists are still intent on attacking our country. We must remain vigilant and support our law enforcement and emergency response providers in their efforts. These hardworking men and women often work behind the scenes and do not receive the recognition they deserve for all of their efforts to prevent, prepare for, and protect against terrorist attacks, natural disasters and other emergencies.

Our constituents have a role to play as well. On the Federal level, the Department of Homeland Security's Ready Campaign works to increase awareness and preparedness for terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies. The Ready Campaign encourages individuals and families to have a preparedness kit and a plan and to be informed of possible threats to their area.

In Florida, our Division of Emergency Management also encourages citizen and community preparedness. Through its Web site, floridadisaster.org, individuals and families can use a tool to develop a disaster plan that includes information on the necessary food and water to have on hand, evacuation points and other important checklists. This is an important resource and one that I urge my constituents to take advantage of to prepare their families.

Everyone has a role to play in the safety and security of our Nation. I want to thank subcommittee Chairwoman YVETTE CLARKE for introducing this legislation to honor the individuals working to secure our Nation and highlighting National Preparedness Month and the need for citizen preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. If the gentleman from Florida has no more speakers, then I'm prepared to close after the gentleman closes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. I'm prepared to close. I have no other speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is important to recognize the hard work that Federal Homeland Security employees, emergency response providers and all law enforcement personnel are doing to prevent, prepare for and respond to terrorism, natural disasters and other emergencies. This resolution is a small token of our appreciation for their efforts to keep us safe and secure.

I urge all of our colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In closing, on this last day of National Preparedness Month 2009, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 731 and to also encourage their constituents to visit www.ready.gov where they can learn how to be vigilant, alert and prepared for an emergency.

Mr. CAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 731 to observe National Preparedness Month.

As a representative of a district that is prone to disasters and an original cosponsor of H. Res. 731, I speak on behalf of citizens who realize the significance of personal preparedness.

The second district of Louisiana contains one of the world's largest ports. Thus, security and protection from external threats is important to us.

It is imperative that all citizens are encouraged to prepare themselves and their families for possible emergencies by attaining supply kits, making a family emergency plan, and getting involved in the community in organizations such as Citizen Corps.

Through H. Res. 731, we honor the public servants, government officials, and private citizens who work hard to keep our families secure from disasters and prepared for response to potential acts of terrorism.

We express our appreciation for the commitment of law enforcement and emergency response personnel in supporting the goals and ideals of National Preparedness Month.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of H. Res. 731.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 731, the "National Preparedness Month Resolution." September is National Preparedness Month and this resolution honors the public servants of the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Response Personnel for their commitment to securing our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my dear friend and colleague, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, for calling on Members and the rest of the country to join her in commending and recognizing the men and women who dedicate their lives to preventing and preparing for any future terrorist attack.

The Department of Homeland Security was born out of the tragedy of September 11 and through the hard work and commitment of the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, our Nation has remained safe and secure from terrorist threats for the past 8 years. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Department of Homeland Security and other emergency response personnel for committing themselves to this noble and necessary cause.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize the employees of the Department of Homeland Security that work tirelessly in my district, the 37th Congressional District of California. These men and women can be seen hard at work in various local branches of the Coast Guard, Immigration Services, Law Enforcement, Army, and Navy. I appreciate the sacrifices and commitment of those men and women who work every day to secure the community of Long Beach, California.

As we celebrate National Preparedness Month, I urge all Members to take a moment to honor the men and women that dedicate their lives to emergency preparedness and protecting this country from another terrorist attack.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 731 and thank my colleague, Ms. CLARKE, for introducing it. This resolution applauds the public servants at the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, for their outstanding dedication to securing our Nation.

More importantly, House Resolution 731 encourages citizens to prepare themselves and their families to respond to any emergency—whether it is an act of terror, natural disaster, or other crisis.

Today marks the end of National Preparedness Month, NPM, which DHS has successfully promoted for the last 6 years. NPM is sponsored by the Ready Campaign and Citizen Corps program, and is designed to encourage Americans to take simple steps to prepare for emergencies in their homes, businesses, and communities. DHS has partnered with 2,400 coalition members across the country to promote the message that preparedness is a shared responsibility and that we all must do our part to be ready when disaster strikes.

As a former volunteer firefighter, I know that lives are saved when the public takes steps to prepare for the worst. And as the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, I want the people of this Nation to take the necessary steps to prepare themselves in the event of an emergency. To be prepared, all individuals should visit www.ready.gov and take three simple steps. These steps are:

1. Get a Kit. All households should build a disaster supply kit that includes enough supplies for each family member for three days. The kit should include basic items such as water, food, medicine, batteries, flashlights, hygiene materials, and blankets.

2. Make a Plan. Every family should develop and communicate with each other their evacuation or sheltering plan. The plan should correspond to the school, work and community of every member of the family. All families are encouraged to practice this plan to ensure familiarity with evacuation or meeting routes, have cell phones charged and keep a charger in the car.

3. Be informed. We all need to know about the type of disasters or emergencies that may occur where we live, work and play. Every citizen should also learn about what to do in the event of a biological, chemical, explosive, nuclear or radiological attack.

In addition to getting a kit, making a plan, and being informed, citizens can also get involved in helping their neighbors prepare. To learn how you can contribute to the Citizen Corps program, which brings together communities in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response and recovery efforts, visit the www.citizencorps.gov website.

Mr. Speaker, an August 2009 survey commissioned by FEMA's Citizen Corps program shows we have a long way to go as a nation in preparing our communities for a disaster. According to the survey, just 56 percent of respondents reported having disaster supply kits in their home. Only 50 percent were familiar with emergency alert and warning systems, and just 38 percent were familiar with local sources of public safety information.

We must close these gaps. National Preparedness Month is one such step toward doing just that. It is an important national public awareness campaign that promotes citizen and community preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I support H. Res. 731 and urge adoption of this resolution.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 731. The Department of Homeland Security has worked diligently to keep us safe since the devastating attacks on 9/11.

And thankfully we've not had a successful attack since then—it's not because of luck, but due to the hard work of the men and women who work every day to secure the Homeland.

The over 200,000 employees of 22 agencies that make up the Department deserve our utmost gratitude for their steadfast resolve and commitment to prevent acts of terror against our citizens.

They have worked to increase cooperation between our intelligence and defense communities.

They have strengthened our preparedness and created partnerships among Federal agencies and local and state first responders.

These employees patrol our land and sea borders, secure our airports and Ports of Entry and safeguard critical infrastructure.

Theirs is truly a 24/7 job whose successes are rarely known or acknowledged.

As the recent arrest of Najibullah Zazi, the Afghan accused of plotting to plant bombs in New York shows, we still face many challenges to stop the threat of terrorism on our shores and in our cities and towns.

Border security must be enhanced; we must remain vigilant if we are to continue to disrupt plots and attacks on our nation. Complacency isn't an option because as we have seen over and over again, the intent to commit acts of terrorism remains strong.

Defending the homeland will take more than just a Federal effort—our fire fighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical personnel, and other first responders selflessly and repeatedly risk their lives to fulfill their mission of helping to prevent, and prepare to respond to, acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.

All Americans should take the opportunity during National Preparedness Month this September to take steps at home, work, and school to enhance their ability to assist in preventing, protecting against, and preparing to respond to acts of terrorism.

I commend the work of our first responders and the Department of Homeland Security. I offer my full cooperation in meeting our shared goals of keeping America safe and secure.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 731.

The question was taken.

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON FOR WINNING 2009 WOMEN'S COLLEGE WORLD SERIES

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 517) congratulating the University of Washington women's softball team for winning the 2009 Women's College World Series.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 517

Whereas, on June 2, 2009, for the first time in school history, the Women Huskies won the NCAA National Softball Championship game with a 3–2 victory over the University of Florida;

Whereas University of Washington pitcher Danielle Lawrie was named the Women's College World Series MVP and the USA Softball National Collegiate Player of the Year;

Whereas the Huskies finished the 2009 season with an impressive record of 51–12;

Whereas the members of the 2009 University of Washington softball team are excellent representatives of a university that is one of the premier academic institutions in Washington State, producing many outstanding student-athletes and other leaders; and

Whereas the members of the women's softball have brought great honor to themselves, their families, the University of Washington, and the State of Washington: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the University of Washington for winning the 2009 Women's College World Series;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and staff whose hard work and dedication helped the University of Washington win the championship; and

(3) respectfully requests the Clerk of the House to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to President of the University of Washington, Mark A. Emmert; the Director of Athletics of the University of Washington, Scott Woodward, and the Coach of the University of Washington softball team, Heather Tarr.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 517 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today to congratulate the University of Washington softball team for their victory in the 2009 NCAA Division I tournament. On June 2, softball fans were treated to an exceptional game as the Washington Huskies defeated the

Florida Gators and clinched their first national title. The close 3–2 win capped off a phenomenal season that saw the Huskies go 51–12.

I want to extend my congratulations to head coach Heather Tarr and assistant coaches Gina Carbonatto and Lance Glascoe. Coach Tarr played softball for the Huskies in 1988 when they placed second in the Women's College World Series. She returned to her alma mater in 2003 and delivered Washington their first women's softball national title.

Congratulations are also in order for pitcher Danielle Lawrie. Lawrie, a junior from Langley, British Columbia, led the Nation in strikeouts and wins. She was named the 2009 USA Softball National Player of the Year. In addition, Lawrie was one of five finalists for the prestigious Honda-Broderick Cup, which honors the top female athlete in collegiate athletics.

The Huskies showed incredible effort and ability during their run to the championship. Niki Williams set a Women's College World Series record with 10 RBIs and an unbelievable seven of them were in one game against the University of Georgia. During the College World Series, the Washington Huskies batted .304 and scored 32 runs over six games. This followed a two-game sweep of Georgia Tech in Atlanta and a dramatic 15-inning win over the University of Massachusetts to clinch a spot in the super-regionals.

The extraordinary achievement of this year is a tribute to the skill and dedication of the many players, coaches, students, alumni, families and fans that have helped to make the University of Washington a premier softball program. I know the fans of the University of Washington will revel in these accomplishments as they look forward to the 2010 series.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I congratulate the University of Washington softball team for their success and thank Representative MCDERMOTT for bringing this resolution forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 517, congratulating the University of Washington women's softball team for winning the 2009 Women's College World Series.

The University of Washington is a public research university founded in 1861. It is one of the oldest State-supported institutions of higher education on the west coast. UW is located in Seattle, Washington, and the university has two additional branch campuses in Tacoma and Bothell, Washington. The university offers over 250 degrees within 150 departments, programs across 18 colleges and schools and employs over 4,100 full-time equivalent faculty members. UW operates and manages two major medical centers, UW Medical Center and Harborview Medical Center.

The university receives more Federal research funding than any other public university in the country, and the second most Federal research funding of all the universities in the country.

The University of Washington's long history of excellence is reflected in its academic and athletic rankings and accomplishments. The university is considered a ''public ivy,'' and the U.S. News and World Report ranked UW 41st out of 130 tier 1 national universities. The university has 20 graduate programs ranked in the top 20 by U.S. News and World Report. And in 2008, the school placed 16th in the world's top universities, according to the Academic Ranking of World Universities.

University of Washington's excellence and success extend to their athletics, as well as their academics. UW is a NCAA Division I-A school, and recent national championships include the softball team, the men's rowing team, NCAA Division I women's cross-country team, and the women's volleyball team.

This year, led by National Player of the Year Danielle Lawrie, a member of the 2008 Canadian Olympic team, Washington's women's softball team advanced to the NCAA finals for the third time in school history. The number three Huskies rallied from two runs down in the top of the first inning to sweep top-ranked Florida in the best-of-three NCAA championship series. Washington ended the championship with a 3–2 victory against the University of Florida.

I'm honored today to congratulate and recognize the University of Washington's women's softball team for their victory as national champions in the 2009 Women's College World Series.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Washington, the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 3 minutes.

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the University of Washington women's softball team for their winning of the 2009 Women's College World Series.

I appreciate my colleague's kind words about our wonderful university, and it sounds like he might have wished to go there maybe.

The road leading to the first NCAA National Softball Championship in the University of Washington was very difficult and at times seemingly out of reach. At least that's what the pundits thought. But they didn't know these outstanding softball players and the extraordinary role models that they are. The Husky team never stopped striving to be the best, and no obstacle was too difficult to overcome, including sweeping the best-of-three championship series from top-seeded and top-ranked University of Florida.

The Huskies deserve to be recognized as a team and as individuals, so let me tell you their names: Alicia Blake, Ashley Charters, Jenna Clifton, Amanda Fleischman, Lauren Geer, Felicia Harris, Marnie Koziol, Danielle Lawrie, Alyson McWherter, Kimi Pohlman, Jennifer Salling, Taylor Smith, Bailey Stenson, Dani Stuart, Morgan Stuart, Ashley Tuiasosopo, Jessica Ventoza, Ashlyn Watson and Niki Williams.

□ 1100

Baseball is a team sport. There are many outstanding players one could talk about, but it's won as team. And they were led by Coach Heather Tarr and Assistant Coaches Gina Carbonatto and Lance Glasoe, and they had a volunteer assistant by the name of J.T. D'Amico and a student assistant by the name of Dru Hester.

Winning a national title is an achievement every college athlete and coach dreams about; yet sports is not just about athletic success, as important as that is. It's about dedication and hard work and teamwork, and it's about life, pursuing a dream and overcoming every obstacle to realize a dream. These young women had the chance to chase their dream, but that's because of the sacrifice of others.

None of the athletes on the UW softball team were born when Patsy Mink stood in the well of this House and wrote and worked to pass Title IX in 1972, but they all enjoy the benefits of Patsy's vision. As a result of Title IX, women and girls have had greater opportunities to participate in sports. Title IX has enabled more women to receive athletic scholarships and greater opportunity for higher education. Many female athletes credit Title IX for giving them an opportunity to attend college through athletic scholarships and to participate in sports. In addition, because of Title IX, the salaries of coaches of women's teams have increased.

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

Ms. CHU. I yield the gentleman another 1 minute.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. I congratulate the University of Washington women's softball team, but I also rise to honor every female athlete. Every time you compete, you remind us that all the sacrifice is worth it to make history and change history for generations to come.

Congratulations to the women of the University of Washington softball team.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. A job well done, the University of Washington women's softball team, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 517.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL LEARN AND SERVE CHALLENGE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 769) recognizing the benefits of service-learning as a teaching strategy to effectively engage youth in the community and classroom, and expressing support for the goals of the National Learn and Serve Challenge.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 769

Whereas service-learning is a teaching method that enhances academic learning by integrating classroom content with relevant activities aimed at addressing identified community or school needs;

Whereas service-learning has been used both in school and community-based settings as a teaching strategy to enhance learning by building on youth experiences, granting youth a voice in learning, and making instructional goals and objectives more relevant to youth;

Whereas service-learning has been identified as an effective tool in addressing the Nation's dropout epidemic by making education more hands-on and relevant, and has been especially effective in addressing the epidemic with respect to disadvantaged youth;

Whereas service-learning is proven to provide the greatest benefits to disadvantaged and at-risk youth by building self-confidence, which often translates into overall academic and personal success;

Whereas service-learning provides not only meaningful experiences, but a greater quantity and quality of interactions between youth and potential mentors in the community;

Whereas service-learning simultaneously empowers youth as actively engaged learners, citizens, and contributors to the community;

Whereas youth engaged in service-learning provide critical service to the community by addressing a variety of needs in towns, cities, and States, including needs such as tutoring young children, elderly care, community nutrition, disaster relief, environmental stewardship, financial education, public safety, and a host of other needs;

Whereas far reaching and diverse research base shows that service-learning enhances the academic, career, cognitive, and civic development of kindergarten through 12th-grade students, and of higher education students;

Whereas service-learning strengthens and increases the number of partnerships among institutions of higher education, local schools, and communities, which strengthens communities and improves academic learning;

Whereas service-learning programs unleash a multitude of skilled and enthusiastic college students to serve in the communities surrounding their colleges;

Whereas service-learning programs engage students in actively addressing and solving pressing community issues and are strengthening the ability of nonprofit organizations to meet community needs;

Whereas Learn and Serve America, a program established under subtitle B of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12521 et seq.), is the only federally funded program dedicated to service-learning and engages over 1,100,000 youth in service-learning annually;

Whereas Learn and Serve America is a highly cost-effective program, averaging approximately $25 per participant and leveraging $1 for every Federal dollar invested; and

Whereas the National Learn and Serve Challenge is an annual event that is taking place this year from October 5 through October 11, 2009, that spotlights the value of service-learning to young people as well as schools, college campuses, and communities, encourages others to launch service-learning activities, and increases recognition of Learn and Serve America: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the benefits of service-learning in—

(A) enriching and enhancing academic outcomes for youth;

(B) engaging youth in positive experiences in the community; and

(C) encouraging youth to make more constructive choices with regards to their lives;

(2) encourages schools, school districts, college campuses, community-based organizations, nonprofits, and faith-based organizations to work towards providing youth with more service-learning opportunities; and

(3) expresses support for the goals of the National Learn and Serve Challenge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 769 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the benefits of service-learning as a teaching strategy to effectively engage youth in the community and classroom, and to support the goals of the National Learn and Serve Challenge. I want to thank my colleagues from the National Service Caucus, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. PRICE, and Mr. KENNEDY, for introducing this important resolution.

Service-learning is an educational model that can be used from kindergarten to the university level across all subjects and disciplines. By integrating learning in the classroom with real world challenges in the community, service-learning can make school assignments come alive for typically disconnected students. By affording students the opportunity to apply their lessons to solving real problems in their surrounding communities, we are not only engaging our students, but we are also helping to improve our local neighborhoods.

Research has shown long-term positive impacts associated with service-learning, including increased academic achievement, enhanced school engagement, positive civic attitudes, and improved social and personal skills. Students who complete a service project that has a direct tie to their curriculum are able to develop better problem-solving skills and have a better understanding of cognitive complexities. Studies have also shown a connection between service-learning and higher grades and test scores.

Service-learning is also a successful strategy for keeping students engaged in school and makes students less likely to drop out. More than just community service, service-learning applies classroom skills by asking students to investigate a challenge in their community, plan solutions, take action through service, and then reflect on the experience and the results. Students who are engaged in this process become more involved in their studies and in their neighborhoods. In fact, studies have shown that service-learners have better school attendance and more acceptable school behaviors than their peers.

Service-learning also promotes positive civic attitudes and fosters involvement in our democracy. Research suggests that students involved in service-learning opportunities build self-confidence, leadership skills, and increase their tolerance of others. Further studies have also shown that high school students that participated in service-learning are more likely to vote 15 years after their experience than those that did not participate.

Finally, students who are exposed to service-learning build important social and personal skills. Service-learning serves as an on-ramp to civic engagement for a lifetime. Students who are involved with service develop strong ethics and a sense of social responsibility. Participation in those programs has also been shown to reduce negative behaviors such as those that lead to arrest or pregnancy.

In order to call attention to the many benefits of service-learning, the National Learn and Serve Challenge will take place October 5–11. This week-long nationwide celebration of service will raise awareness of service-learning and foster collaborative partnerships between local schools, institutions of higher education, and their surrounding communities. The organization has set an ambitious goal of having 5 million college students and 50 percent of K–12 schools engaged in meaningful service by 2010.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I express my support for the National Learn and Serve Challenge, and I encourage more schools to take advantage of the many benefits service-learning can have on

our students and our communities. I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 769, a resolution recognizing the benefits of service-learning as a strategy to effectively engage youth in the classroom and community and expressing support for the goals of the Learn and Serve Challenge.

The National Learn and Serve Challenge is an annual event that takes place from October 5 to 11 and highlights the importance of engaging young people in community service. Through service-learning, students conduct community service projects which teachers then use to teach academic lessons in the classroom.

The challenge encourages young people to participate in special events and community outreach projects. It also encourages young people to develop and launch their own service-learning activities. These projects also help students see the real-life relevance of what they are learning in the classroom and apply their new knowledge in a practical manner.

I recognize the value of engaging youth in service in the community, and I honor the goals of the National Learn and Serve Challenge. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and also, Mr. Speaker, I think that young people learn to give back to their community and leave their community a little bit better than they found it through this project.

I yield the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 769.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE NEWS AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 487) recognizing the 100th anniversary of the State News at Michigan State University.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 487

Whereas, on March 10, 1909, the first edition of the Holcad was printed at Michigan Agricultural College;

Whereas the Holcad was founded to defend the student body of Michigan Agricultural College against criticism;

Whereas the Holcad eventually changed its name to the State News, and Michigan Agricultural College became Michigan State University;

Whereas in 1971, the State News became a 501(c)3 organization, independent from Michigan State University;

Whereas the State News employs hundreds of students and trains them in reporting, photography, design, web programming, and advertising;

Whereas for 100 years, the State News has connected students to each other and other members of the East Lansing community;

Whereas the State News provides an avenue for students and members of the East Lansing community to voice their opinions and report news; and

Whereas the State News has upheld a commitment to journalism and has created a more informed and unified citizen body: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 100th anniversary of the State News.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 487 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 487, which recognizes the 100th anniversary of the campus newspaper at Michigan State University, The State News.

The State News started in 1909 with the creation of the college's first newspaper, the Holcad News, named after an ancient Greek ship. In 1925, the Holcad changed its name to The State News, educating students, faculty, and alumni about local and national news.

Originally, The State News was created to defend Michigan State University students from the harsh criticism they were receiving from the local newspapers. Although it began with weekly editions, State News eventually progressed into a daily newspaper. With a circulation of 28,500 to approximately 280 locations on and off campus, The State News is now one of the Nation's largest student daily newspapers.

Today, continuing a tradition of serving the Michigan State University community, The State News collects distinguished honors, including several designations as the best college newspaper in the country, and sends their student employees to top national news organizations, such as The New York Times, the Associated Press and The Washington Post.

The accolades received by The State News are also a reflection of MSU's academic accomplishments. Michigan State University possesses a preeminent educational record. Today, MSU enrolls over 46,000 students and offers a wide range of courses. With over 100 undergraduate majors, 17 different colleges, and 29 online degree programs, MSU boasts a strong academic profile. In fact, MSU has produced more Rhodes Scholars than any other Big Ten school over the past 25 years. Both The State News and the MSU community have brought national acclaim to East Lansing, Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. ROGERS for bringing this resolution forward. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 487, a resolution to recognize the 100th anniversary of The State News, the campus newspaper at Michigan State University.

The State News was actually founded as the Holcad in 1909 when Michigan State University was still Michigan Agricultural College. It became the Michigan State News in 1925 when the college was renamed Michigan State University. In 1971, the paper separated from the university to become an independent, nonprofit organization.

Since that time, the paper has received many awards. It has won the Associated Collegiate Press Pacemaker award, an award that is considered the Pulitzer Prize of college journalism, 16 times. It has been ranked as one of the Nation's best daily college newspapers by the Society of Professional Journalists and the Associated College Press. And it was ranked number 11 on a list of the best college newspapers in the country by the Princeton Review in 2008.

The paper has a number of noted alumni, including Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Jim Mitzelfeld and Jerry ter Horst, President Gerald Ford's press secretary.

I would like to commend The State News on the occasion of its 100th anniversary and congratulate all of the students and former students that have dedicated their time to making this paper great.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 487.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1115

SUPPORTING NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 90) supporting the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 90

Whereas college and university campuses are not immune from the crime problems that face the rest of society in the United States;

Whereas a total of 37 homicides, 8,112 forcible-sex offenses, 8,923 aggravated assaults, and 3,071 cases of arson were reported on college and university campuses from 2004 to 2006, in accordance with the reporting requirements under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(f); Public Law 89–329);

Whereas criminal experts estimate that between ⅕ and ¼ of female students become the victim of a completed or attempted rape, usually by someone they know, during their college careers, but fewer than 5 percent report the assault to law enforcement;

Whereas each year, 13 percent of female students enrolled in an undergraduate program at a college or university will be victims of stalking;

Whereas 1,700 college and university students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from unintentional alcohol-related injuries, including motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas Security On Campus, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as ''SOC''), a national nonprofit group dedicated to promoting safety and security on college and university campuses, has designated September as National Campus Safety Awareness Month;

Whereas each September since 2005, SOC has partnered with colleges and universities across the United States to offer National Campus Safety Awareness Month educational programming on sexual assault, alcohol and other drug abuse, hazing, stalking, and other critical campus safety issues; and

Whereas National Campus Safety Awareness Month provides an opportunity for entire campus communities to become engaged in efforts to improve campus safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month; and

(2) encourages colleges and universities throughout the United States to provide campus safety and other crime awareness and prevention programs to all students throughout the year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 90 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself as much time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 90, which recognizes the importance of safety on college campuses and promotes the idea of National Campus Safety.

As a community college professor for 20 years and the author of a California bill, the Campus Sexual Assault Safety Act, I understand firsthand how vital campus safety is to enhancing the learning experiences of its students, but more importantly, how raising awareness can serve to prevent campus violence.

We have witnessed this in several tragic cases, for instance, in the case of the death of Jeanne Clery in the late 1980s, who was a freshman at Lehigh University. On April 5, 1986, Jeanne was beaten, raped and murdered in her dormitory room. Jeanne's case brought college campus safety to the forefront when it exposed flaws in the reporting of crime information related to violence on colleges campuses.

At that time, both violent and nonviolent incidents were reported to campus authorities, but administrators had no legal obligation to disclose violent college crimes to the public. In the aftermath of Jeanne's murder, her parents, Connie and Howard Clery, founded Security on Campus, Inc., to end violence on all college campuses.

It is a nonprofit, grass-roots organization dedicated to making campuses safe. Partnering with over 150 colleges from 42 States, Security on Campus, Inc., offers educational programs on sexual assault, alcohol and drugs. Over the past few years, we have seen how important it is to pay attention to our students' safety on campus. It is unfortunate that it takes tragic events like those occurring at Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois for us to remember that crimes take place on college campuses all over the country.

More recently, Annie Le, a Yale University graduate student was allegedly murdered and found dead on campus the day she planned to marry her college sweetheart. The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act last year took new action to improve campus safety. It required each educational institution to clearly articulate a method to disseminate emergency notifications to the entire campus body in the case of an emergency. The law also includes measures to ensure that campus preparedness employees coordinate with local law enforcement and emergency management authorities to improve responses to campus emergencies.

Campus safety is relevant, important and necessary. Anyone can become a victim of a campus crime, and it is imperative that students are taught how to avoid dangerous situations. Congress must continue to encourage institutions to update their campus security plans and ensure systems are in place to deal with all types of emergencies. As we commemorate National Campus Safety Awareness Month in September, let us focus our efforts on educating our students about campus safety. Students need to be reminded every year about practical precautions to increase their safety.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I express my support for National Campus Safety Awareness Month and thank Representative SESTAK for bringing this resolution forward. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Resolution 90, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Month. I would like to thank my colleague, Representative SESTAK, for introducing this important resolution recognizing the importance of safety on college campuses and the efforts of outside organizations to dedicate September to promoting greater public awareness of campus safety issues.

Unfortunately, over the past few years, we have seen how important it is to pay attention to our students' safety on campus. Sadly, college campuses are faced with the same crimes that plague many of our country's cities. Whether it be situations involving one individual, like the tragic murder of Annie Le at Yale University, or situations that involve the whole campus, like what occurred several years ago at Virginia Tech, colleges should continue to take steps to make sure the campus community is aware of activities on campus. A more informed population is often a safer population.

To that end, Congress took several steps in the Higher Education Opportunity Act last year to encourage institutions to update their campus security plans and ensure that they have steps in place to deal with all different types of emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is especially timely this week as millions of students have left their homes and begun their fall semesters at colleges around the country. And I am pleased to support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same. And just as a sidebar—this didn't occur on a college campus—but one of the most distressing things that I have seen in my recent memory was the death of this young honor student in Chicago. And I think this just goes to safety on all campuses. I pray for that family and for that city with this terrible tragedy.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the sponsor of this resolution, Mr. SESTAK, for 4 minutes.

Mr. SESTAK. Mr. Speaker, this month students will return to their

colleges and universities with the anticipation that surrounds a new academic year. And yet we are reminded that these young people will not be immune from unique challenges that face all of us in every community throughout this Nation. The tragic shootings of two students last October at the University of Central Arkansas, the shootings at Virginia Tech which ended in the death of 32 people, and the shootings at Northern Illinois University, where 24 people were shot and six died, emphasize the importance of the issue of campus safety.

The Department of Education has found that between 2005 and 2007 there were not only 10,000 forcible sex offenses, 16,000 aggravated assaults, and 3,000 cases of arson, but also 117 homicides on the campuses of colleges and universities throughout this country. Between one-fifth and one-fourth of female students will become the victims of a completed or an attempted rape, usually by someone they know during their undergraduate careers, and yet less than 5 percent of the cases are ever reported.

Additionally, the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism has found that each year there are over 1,700 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 who will die from unintentional alcohol-related injuries, including motor vehicle accidents. As we reflect on the significance of this data, we come to understand why this resolution is so important. Originally introduced by a colleague on the other side of this aisle in 2005, this resolution builds on the work of a nonprofit organization, Security on Campus, which is located in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, in my district.

The organization was founded by the parents of a 19-year-old college freshman, Jeanne Clery, who was raped and killed in her college dorm in 1986. In 2008, thanks to the work of this organization, 350 colleges came together from 42 States and the city of Washington, D.C. to participate in programs on campus safety. Although this resolution is far from the final step to guarantee security on the campuses of our Nation's colleges and universities, it is an important step, along with establishing a National Center for Campus Public Safety towards addressing an issue that we all care about, the security of our children.

I urge all my colleagues to show their concern for the safety of the more than 15 million students throughout the country who are the true motivation behind this great resolution. And I appreciate all of the support and the ideas from the other side. I encourage my colleagues, throughout this great House, to support this resolution.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time. I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for this resolution.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for 3 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK) for their leadership on the issue of campus safety.

I rise in support of H. Res. 90, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the National Campus Safety Awareness Month. This resolution helps bring awareness to the issue of campus safety. Each year, college campuses across the Nation see a number of criminal offenses, including homicide, forcible sex offenses, aggravated assaults and arson occurring on their campuses. A recent example is the unfortunate murder that occurred at Yale University just a few weeks ago.

Additionally, over the past few years we have seen numerous tragedies occur at colleges and universities, including the disastrous events that occurred at Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois University. National Campus Safety Awareness Month provides an opportunity for campuses to evaluate their campus safety practices and engage in efforts to improve campus safety.

In addition to Campus Safety Awareness Month, one way in which we can improve campus safety would be to provide a one-stop shop for universities to obtain safety information. This is why I introduced the Center to Advance, Monitor and Preserve University Security, or the CAMPUS, Safety Act of 2009.

The purpose of this legislation is to enable our institutions of higher education to easily obtain the best information available on how to keep our campuses safe and how to respond in the event of a campus emergency. The CAMPUS Safety Act creates a National Center for Campus Public Safety, which will be administered through the Department of Justice. The center is designed to train campus public safety agencies in state-of-the-art practices to ensure campus safety, encourage research to strengthen college campus safety and security, and serve as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of relevant campus public safety information.

This bill passed the House of Representatives in February. It also passed last year, but it still awaits action from the Senate. Once the National Center for Campus Public Safety is established it, along with events like the National Campus Awareness Month, will be able to greatly assist schools in assessing their campus safety initiatives.

I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK) for introducing this resolution to bring awareness to this issue and urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 90.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF HELEN KELLER PRESENTED BY THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Helen Keller, presented by the people of Alabama, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution as amended, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 41

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF HELEN KELLER FROM THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA FOR PLACEMENT IN UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Helen Keller furnished by the people of Alabama for placement in the United States Capitol in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of Alabama for providing this commemoration of one of Alabama's most eminent persons.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Alabama is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on October 7, 2009, for a presentation ceremony for the statue accepted under this section. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the use of the Capitol rotunda on October 7, 2009, for a presentation and unveiling ceremony of the statue of Helen Keller. Since her story has been widely told, Helen Keller has been a lasting symbol of perseverance and bravery worldwide. Struck blind and deaf when she was a little over a year old, Helen Keller went on to lead a remarkable life.

□ 1130

She was the first blind person to receive a bachelor's degree. At the age of

22, she published her autobiography, ''The Story of My Life'' and went on to write 10 more books. She was an outspoken activist and proponent of women's rights as well as an advocate for people with disabilities.

Helen Keller is a superb addition to the already impressive National Statuary Hall collection. I am proud to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to support this resolution, Mr. Speaker, to accept the statue of Helen Keller presented by the people of the great State of Alabama. I come here today not to honor a mere statue of marble or stone, but to honor a woman of extraordinary courage, compassion and determination.

Helen Keller was born June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. During only the 19th month of her young life, Helen lost not only her sight but also her hearing during an apparent bout of meningitis.

As many of us have seen in the award-winning play and the movie ''The Miracle Worker,'' at age 7, with the help of her gifted teacher, Anne Sullivan, Helen ascertained the ability to communicate. During her young life, she worked strenuously and tirelessly to overcome her sensory impediments and help others do the same.

She attended the Perkins School for the Blind for 4 years; the Cambridge School for Young Ladies for 1; and Radcliffe College, a sister school to Harvard University, for 4 years. There she earned a bachelor of arts degree and graduated cum laude as our Nation's first deaf and blind college graduate.

Helen Keller worked tirelessly on behalf of her fellow men and women in this country and around the world: the blind, the deaf, the disabled, those seeking the right to vote, workers, and many others. A prolific author, one of her autobiographies, ''The Story of My Life,'' has been translated into over 50 languages.

She provided vital support to organizations such as the American Foundation for the Blind, and was justly given honorary degrees from Temple University, the University of Glasgow, the University of Delhi, the University of Berlin, and the University of Johannesburg. In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson awarded her the highest possible civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. She was also honored with Brazil's Order of the Southern Cross, the Philippines' Golden Heart, and Japan's Sacred Treasure. In 1991, she was named by LIFE magazine as one of the 100 most important Americans of the 20th century.

Helen Keller will be the first person with disabilities enshrined here in our Nation's Capitol. This honor is long overdue. She was and is an inspiration to all of us regardless of our age, status, ethnicity, or background. To marvel at the dignity and beauty inherent in all human beings, to use the gifts and attributes that each of us possess to their full potential, to help our fellow citizens and human beings meet and overcome whatever fears, challenges and adversity they may face, these are the legacies of Helen Keller that will be so richly preserved by this statue in her honor.

During this time of important challenges in our country and at all times in which human beings embark and journey on the road of life, Helen Keller reminds us that ''Although the world is full of suffering, it is full also of the overcoming of it'' and ''No pessimist ever discovered the secret of the stars or sailed an uncharted land, or opened a new doorway for the human spirit.''

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

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in honor of the life and the experiences of Helen Keller.

Born in my district in Tuscumbia, the Helen Keller birthplace is a national shrine visited by thousands of Americans every year. She was a remarkable woman, had great courage, and, with the help of Anne Sullivan, learned to overcome both deafness and blindness. She said about her disability that the loss of sight separated her from objects but the loss of hearing separated her from people. She overcame these with great courage and determination, and her teacher and her constant companion, Anne Sullivan, were heroes for all of America and continue to be heroes today.

Always a constant role model for people with disabilities in America and around the globe, Mrs. Keller was a friend of many of our world leaders, recognized, as has been said, as one of the greats of the 20th century.

Soon we will celebrate her life and her experiences by unveiling a statue, and we believe that she will be permanently enshrined in the history of the life of America. Her great courage and great determination are qualities that we certainly admire and can use to this day.

I appreciate so much Governor Riley of Alabama and the entire State of Alabama in their dedication and their perseverance in getting the statue here and all the work that has gone into it. Our Alabama delegation here in the Congress as well as our Senators have taken part, and we appreciate that so much.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Congressman BACHUS, such time as he may consume.

Mr. BACHUS. The story of Helen Keller has inspired generations of Americans. It is especially meaningful for those of us from Alabama because Helen Keller is one of our own. Her statue will vividly remind us of a young girl from the rural south and how she overcame tremendous challenges to become a symbol of hope and determination for people throughout the world.

As my colleague, Mr. LUNGREN, described, Helen was not even 2 years old when illness left her unable to see or hear. That would be difficult enough for a child and for a father and mother to deal with today with all our advantages. Imagine how devastating it must have been for a family in the Deep South during the 1880s.

Some might have mistakenly assumed that Helen or a child who is blind and deaf may not aspire to do anything more than be cared for with compassion. But such is certainly not the normal mindset of children with physical limitations as many of us know. They have the same aspirations and hopes and dreams as their fellow children.

It certainly was not the case for Helen. Helen's parents also refused to accept limits on their child or on her life, just as Helen. When she grew older, they refused to be limited by her disabilities. They had a deep and strong faith that their daughter could be educated and live a full and rich life. And while Helen could not yet express that she had the same determination, ultimately this would bring them in contact with Anne Sullivan and lead to the scene which is depicted by the new statue: that miraculous moment when Helen Keller, with water running over her hands, finally understood what a word meant and that word was ''water.'' Very few statues can tell such a moving story. This one does.

But, of course, it is only the beginning of the story of Helen Keller and what she chose to use her life for, and that was to help others. As an educator, as an advocate, as a humanitarian, she showed there is no obstacle that cannot be overcome. Her life reminds us to cherish every member of our society because each person has unique gifts and blessings from God.

The statue will be very popular, especially with children. It conveys the important message that whatever life's challenges, nothing should ever hold us back. We live in a country where you can overcome any obstacle and achieve your dreams if you work hard and possess the desire to succeed.

There were many people involved with this project that the Alabama delegation wishes to acknowledge. My colleague, PARKER GRIFFITH, has mentioned Governor Bob Riley and his wife Patsy. They were two of the guiding forces behind the statue that is such a great gift from the people of Alabama to the people of our Nation. Governor, I hope you and the First Lady look upon this as one of your proudest legacies.

Dr. Joe Busta from the University of South Alabama, who was co-chair of the Helen Keller Campaign, and his co-chair Elmer Harris, former CEO of Alabama Power.

Dr. Bob Morris and his team at the Helen Keller Foundation. Dr. Morris devotes weeks of each year to restoring sight of children who have lost their sight and is actually a miracle worker today giving the gift of sight.

Dr. Terry Graham, president of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, and Lynne Hanner from the Institute.

Among the members who served on the Helen Keller Campaign and the Artist Selection Committee, the Alabama delegation is honored to have three members of the Keller family: great nephew Bill Johnson, great nephew Warren Johnson, and great grand niece Keller Johnson Thompson.

And, of course, finally we recognize the outstanding work of the artist, Edward Hlavka.

We all look forward to the formal unveiling of the Helen Keller statue next Wednesday. It will be a powerful moment for those of us from the State of Alabama at our beautiful Capitol.

Let me thank Senator SESSIONS and Senator SHELBY for their support of this resolution.

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers who are here, so let me just say that I rise in support of this resolution.

Helen Keller is not only a tremendous symbol of the State of Alabama and the United States, but it's not just her history that we reflect on today, it is her inspiration for those of us who are alive today.

There are some in our society—I remember Professor Peter Singer—who have suggested that some infants are not worthy of our support as human beings because they are less than the rest of us. I've often wondered if it is our failure to be able to unlock that vault in which some children find themselves where they're unable to communicate to us. And if we reflect back on Helen Keller's life, Helen Keller had that greatness within her at all times. It was the inability of the outside world to be able to communicate with her as much as it was her inability to communicate with the outside world. That should be a lesson for all of us that no child is unworthy in our society and that sometimes when we do not understand their worth, it may be our loss rather than theirs.

Think what would have happened if that great teacher of Helen Keller hadn't taken the time to be able to unlock that vault and be able to begin to communicate with that young girl. Not only how differently would Helen Keller's life had turned out, but how differently the plight of the disabled in this country and around the world would have been.

So let us not just think of Helen Keller as a historic figure for which we give her homage today and for which we will honor her with this statue, but let's think of her as a living memorial of the challenge to all of us to reach beyond that which is easy to find out the greatness that lies within every individual.

So I thank you, Mr. Speaker. I thank Chairman BRADY and the delegation of Alabama for taking up this resolution. I urge my colleagues to join me in support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I also thank the gentleman for his cooperation in everything we do in our committee. I do think that Helen Keller will be a great addition to Statuary Hall.

Some wise old lady told me years ago that when someone gives you lemons, you turn them into lemonade, and that's exactly what that lady did. That statue in Statuary Hall will be an inspiration to all of us.

With that, I support the resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 41, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1145

SUPPORTING TAY-SACHS AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 692) supporting the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 692

Whereas Tay-Sachs disease is a rare, genetic disorder that causes destruction of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord due to the poor functioning of an enzyme called hexosaminidase A;

Whereas there is no proven treatment or cure for Tay-Sachs disease, which is usually fatal in children;

Whereas the disorder was named after Warren Tay, an ophthalmologist from the United Kingdom, and Bernard Sachs, a neurologist from the United States, both of whom contributed to the discovery of the disease in 1881 and 1887, respectively;

Whereas Tay-Sachs disease often affects families with no prior history of the disease;

Whereas approximately 1 in 27 Ashkenazi Jews, 1 in 30 Louisianan Cajuns, 1 in 30 French Canadians, 1 in 50 Irish Americans, and 1 in every 250 people are carriers of Tay-Sachs disease;

Whereas approximately 1,500,000 Americans are carriers of Tay-Sachs disease;

Whereas these unaffected carriers of the disease possess the recessive gene that can trigger the disease in future generations;

Whereas if both parents of a child are carriers of Tay-Sachs disease, there is a 1 in 4 chance that the child will develop Tay-Sachs disease;

Whereas a simple and inexpensive blood test can determine if an individual is a carrier of Tay-Sachs disease, and screening for this disease should be available when clinically indicated; and

Whereas heightened awareness and public-private partnerships to find a treatment are effective ways to combat this horrific disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month and supports a public-private partnership for education and research efforts with respect to Tay-Sachs disease.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 692, supporting the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month. Tay-Sachs disease is a very rare genetic disorder that leads to the destruction of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord. The disease is prevalent in Ashkenazi Jews, French Canadians, Louisianan Cajuns, and Irish Americans. One in 250 Americans are carriers of the disease. If both parents are carriers, there's a one in four chance that a child born will suffer from Tay-Sachs.

This is a terrible and unforgiving disease that strikes so early in life the victims don't have much of a chance. As young as 6 months old, children start presenting symptoms. They stop developing and start losing motor and mental skills, ultimately leading to paralysis and death. There's no treatment that can stop the progression of this disease. There's no cure. Because of this, Tay-Sachs is always fatal. Most children do not survive past the age of 4.

Prevention is the only remedy, and that can be accomplished through education and information. A simple blood test can indicate if a person is a carrier. With this knowledge, parents can be better prepared and aware of the chances that they have a child with this terrible disease.

The resolution before us today supports heightened awareness about and increased research on this disease. I'd like to thank my colleague, Representative ARCURI, for his work in raising this important issue. I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution.

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

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 692, recognizing September as Tay-Sachs Awareness Month. Tay-Sachs disease affects the lives of almost 1.5 million Americans who are carriers of the disease.

Infants are the most vulnerable to this disease. They appear to develop normally for the first few months of life, but then, as nerve cells become distended with fatty material, a relentless deterioration of mental and physical abilities occurs. These helpless children then become blind, deaf, and unable to swallow. Muscles begin to atrophy. Paralysis sets in. Even with the best of care, children with Tay-Sachs disease usually die by the age of 4 from recurring infections.

A much rarer form of the disorder occurs in patients in their twenties and early thirties and is characterized by an unsteady gait and progressive neurological deterioration.

Unfortunately, the incidence of Tay-Sachs is particularly high among people of Eastern European and Ashkenazi Jewish descent. Patients and carriers of Tay-Sachs disease can be identified by a simple blood test. Parents of high-risk populations are encouraged to have their children screened for this gene.

Presently, there is no treatment for Tay-Sachs disease, but I would like to recognize the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Strokes for their efforts to reduce the burden of this neurological disease. NINDS is part of the National Institutes of Health and conducts research on Tay-Sachs disease in laboratories at the NIH and also supports additional research through grants to major medical institutions across the country.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution, Mr. Speaker, and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ARCURI).

Mr. ARCURI. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for recognizing me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 692, which recognizes this September 2009 as Tay-Sachs Disease Awareness Month. I'm proud to cosponsor this resolution, and I commend my friend from Ohio, Senator SHERROD BROWN, for spearheading a companion resolution in the Senate.

Tay-Sachs disease is a progressive neurological disorder for which there is no known treatment or cure. The most common form affects infants who appear healthy at birth and seem to develop normally at first, but at around 6 months the symptoms of the disease begin to appear. The baby gradually begins to regress, losing the ability to crawl, turn over, sit, or reach out. Eventually, as paralysis sets in, the child becomes blind, deaf, and unable to swallow. Tragically, few infants born with Tay-Sachs live past the age of 5.

This terrible disease appears most often in families with no prior history because the Tay-Sachs gene can be carried through many generations without being expressed. However, when two carriers of the gene become parents, there is a one-in-four chance that any child they will have will be born with the disease.

While about 1.5 million Americans are carriers of the Tay-Sachs gene, certain populations are much more at risk. About 1 in every 30 American Jews and 1 in 50 Irish Americans is a carrier. French Canadians, Louisiana Cajuns, and Pennsylvania Dutch are also high-risk populations.

It is easy to reduce this terrible disease like Tay-Sachs to statistics, but there is a human story behind statistics that we must not overlook. My wife's son, Joey Deon, was born a happy, healthy baby. There was no warning he would be afflicted by this terrible disease, but at the age of 1, he began to show symptoms.

His mother, like many parents of children with Tay-Sachs, was the first to notice that something was wrong. She sat through many tests and the awful day they were told that Joey had Tay-Sachs. She was forced to watch a once active healthy, happy baby slowly lose sight, hearing, and muscle control.

Joey passed away in his sleep 1 month before his fifth birthday. We were thankful he died peacefully in his sleep shortly after his mother held him and fed him for the last time. Not all deaths from Tay-Sachs are peaceful. Some can be quite long and agonizing.

Mr. Speaker, a simple blood test can identify carriers of Tay-Sachs genes before they have children, but very few people, including those in high-risk populations, are aware of the availability of this test. This critical and relatively inexpensive test can identify carrier couples before the tragedy occurs. It is a test that my own health insurance, incredibly, did not cover, and I had to pay for myself. But it's a test that primary care physicians should be aware of and discuss with high-risk populations.

Raising awareness of this terrible disease is important, but it is critical that we also put words into actions. Millions of Americans suffering from rare diseases like Tay-Sachs, and more common diseases like cancer, stand to benefit from an expanded Federal commitment to stem cell research. We must also continue to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. Federal support for cutting-edge biomedical research will make treatments and cures for diseases like Tay-Sachs a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues today to support House Resolution 692 and Tay-Sachs Disease Awareness Month.

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 692, supporting the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month, and I thank my good friend from New York, Mr. ARCURI, for introducing this important resolution, as well as all of my colleagues who, like me, have added their name as a cosponsor.

Tay-Sachs disease is a rare, genetic disorder that lacks a proven treatment or cure. It attacks the nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord of children with fatal results. The deterioration starts at 6 months of age and usually ends with death by age four.

Everyone in this distinguished chamber would agree that this fate should never fall on a child or the parents. Yet this genetic disease disproportionately impacts specific ethnic groups. Approximately 1 in 27 Ashkenazi Jews, 1 in 30 Louisianan Cajuns, 1 in 30 French Canadians, and 1 in 50 Irish Americans are carriers of this gene. If the parents of a child are both carriers of Tay-Sachs disease, then the child has a 1 in 4 chance of developing the disease.

My wife, Dori, and her family were personally affected by this terrible disease. Both parents were carriers, and as a result, my wife's sister developed Tay-Sachs as a baby. It was a terrible tragedy to see a life so young taken from them, and it's a reminder to me that our work here in the United States Congress must include a long-term commitment to curing diseases like Tay-Sachs, so every child can have an opportunity to grow up and live the American Dream.

H. Res. 692 will help in this crusade by bringing important attention to Tay-Sachs disease and supporting the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month. I thank the lead sponsor, Mr. ARCURI, again for introducing this important resolution and urge its passage.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and so I'm prepared to yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, have no additional speakers, so I would yield back the balance of my time and ask for passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 692, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HONORING HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO. ON 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 314) honoring and saluting Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 314

Whereas John Andrew ''Bud'' Hillerich made the first Louisville Slugger, originally known as the ''Falls City Slugger'', for Pete ''The Old Gladiator'' Browning of the Louisville Eclipse in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1884;

Whereas Hillerich & Bradsby Co. is a fifth-generation, family-owned company celebrating its 125th anniversary;

Whereas today the Louisville Slugger is the Official Bat of Major League Baseball, having had more than 8,500 professional baseball players under contract, beginning in 1905 with Honus Wagner, and including Hall of Fame members such as Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, Stan Musial, Mickey Mantle, Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente, Hank Aaron, and Louisville's own Pee Wee Reese;

Whereas Hillerich & Bradsby Co. has made over 100,000,000 Louisville Slugger bats in 125 years and currently makes approximately 1,800,000 bats, including souvenir bats, yearly;

Whereas 80 percent of National Baseball Hall of Fame hitters were under contract with Louisville Slugger;

Whereas 60 percent of today's Major League Baseball players use Louisville Slugger bats;

Whereas since 1884, Hillerich & Bradsby Co. has expanded production to include aluminum bats, the PowerBilt golf club, baseball and softball gloves and mitts, hockey sticks, and a variety of anatomical and ergonomic gloves;

Whereas in 1996, Hillerich & Bradsby Co. opened the Louisville Slugger Museum and Factory, the first museum devoted to hitters, including executive offices, wood bat plant, and a world class museum, in downtown Louisville, just 10 blocks away from where Bud Hillerich made the first Louisville Slugger in 1884; and

Whereas the Louisville Slugger name is synonymous with baseball, evoking excitement and nostalgia among ball players of all ages and skill levels: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates and salutes Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger; and

(2) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make available enrolled copies of this resolution to Hillerich & Bradsby Co. for appropriate display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 314, honoring and saluting Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger. Louisville Slugger, as the company is more commonly known, is widely considered an American icon, with a long and treasured record throughout baseball history. But Hillerich & Bradsby Co. began as a little-known small business, just like many small businesses in America today. Only after many years of dedication and refined work did the Louisville Slugger become the cherished bat of countless Americans.

Since its inception, Hillerich & Bradsby has produced approximately 100 million Louisville Sluggers, and currently makes roughly 1.8 million bats a year. Today, the Louisville Slugger is the official bat of Major League Baseball and is used by 60 percent of today's Major League Baseball players. It has also been used by 80 percent of all National Baseball Hall of Fame hitters such as Babe Ruth, Mickey Mantle, Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente, and Hank Aaron. It's virtually impossible to witness a ball game and not see a Louisville Slugger bat in use.

I'm pleased to join my colleagues today in congratulating Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in saluting Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger. It has been 125 years since Bud Hillerich crafted the very first Louisville Slugger for Pete Browning of the Louisville Eclipse. Since that time, the Louisville Slugger has sold more than 100 million bats, making it without question the most popular bat brand in baseball history.

The Louisville Slugger continues to dominate the game in both wood and aluminum bat categories, with 60 percent of all Major League players currently using the Louisville Slugger. Because the average Major League Baseball player goes through more than 100 bats in a season, each year more than 1 million bats are made at its factory in Louisville. At the factory's peak production, they are able to produce 1,500 bats to a specific player's request per day.

The factory in downtown Louisville is much more than just your average factory and carries with it an air of tradition and nostalgia from Hall of Fame players like Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, and even today's pros like Kevin Youkilis and Derek Jeter.

In 1996, the Louisville Slugger Museum and Factory was opened to the public, and it's hard to miss the museum's 120-foot-tall Louisville Slugger that leans onto the brick building. Once inside of the museum, tourists are able to witness the entire process of creating a wooden bat from northern white ash or maple, test different model bats in a batting cage, and read about the history of players from the past.

□ 1200

In recent years, Louisville Slugger has gone far beyond bats, providing performance technology in the form of fielding and batting gloves, helmets, catchers' gear, equipment bags, training aids and accessories. In addition to its on-field performance products, Louisville Slugger offers personalized, miniature, commemorative and collectible bats. Perhaps we'll see one here soon. I would like to commend the Hillerich & Bradsby Company on their 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger and applaud the great success they've had with on-field performance products.

I would also like to recognize Congressman YARMUTH of Kentucky for his work on this resolution and hope that many more vacationers will enjoy the museum and factory tour experience. I stand in support of this legislation and hope that my colleagues will join me.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the sponsor of the legislation, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH).

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey, and I also thank the gentleman from Nebraska for his kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of a genuine American icon, a piece of history that was instrumental in the development of the great American pastime, a tool that helped make ballplayers into folk heroes, and a treasure that gave every kid with a dream the chance to hold a piece of the big leagues in their very hands.

Today we consider H. Res. 314, a resolution to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger, the official bat of Major League Baseball, manufactured by Hillerich & Bradsby in their beautiful factory in downtown Louisville, Kentucky. The Louisville Slugger is synonymous with the crack of the bat on a summer afternoon, and it is forever linked to the greatest who ever played the game of baseball. Eighty percent of the inductees in the Baseball Hall of Fame swung a Louisville Slugger, 60 percent of all Major Leaguers do the same today.

On the label of every Louisville Slugger is the number 125 because the wood from white ash trees grown in Pennsylvania and New York, wood known for its strength and resiliency, is graded at 125. Now that number takes on additional significance, marking 125 years since the first Louisville Slugger was produced.

The story goes that back in 1884, Pete Browning, the star player on the Louisville Eclipse baseball club, broke his bat in the middle of a hitting slump. Then 17-year-old Bud Hillerich invited Browning back to his father's woodworking shop with a promise of a new hand-crafted bat. Hillerich's creation suited Browning perfectly, and Browning had three hits the very next game, bragging about his fortune to his teammates who soon swarmed Hillerich's woodworking shop to get a bat of their own. After a little persuading, Bud Hillerich convinced his father to focus

on bat-making full time, and the company made the change from producing stair rails and butter churns to Louisville Sluggers.

Thousands of ballplayers of every age have since swung the Louisville Slugger at every level of the game, including many of the all-time greats: Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente, Hank Aaron and Louisville's own, Pee Wee Reese.

Each player specified the measurements for the bat they wanted, and Louisville Slugger developed a unique model that was their own. Ted Williams, one of the greatest hitters of all time, personally traveled to the factory in Louisville throughout his career to pick out his bats. Not by coincidence, he broke the coveted .400 batting average barrier in three seasons and had a career average of .344. Ted acknowledged that he had a little help, famously saying, ''I would have been a .290 hitter without Louisville Slugger.''

This resolution is a commemoration of the legacy of the Louisville Slugger but also the success of Hillerich & Bradsby, a company that remains committed to Louisville after 125 years. That commitment translates into a lasting impact on our region, with the jobs the company creates at its factory and museum and the economic benefit that comes from thousands of visitors who travel to Louisville every year to see the place where the Slugger is made. Louisvillians take great pride in the fact that the slugger is created in our own backyard, and all of us should take great pride in a company that was built 125 years ago on the American spirit of entrepreneurship and is, itself, now one of our great American icons.

I am honored to celebrate the legacy of the Louisville Slugger and the Hillerich & Bradsby Company, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. TERRY. I think for the TV viewers, it's important to note that Mr. YARMUTH isn't that short. It's that the bat is that big.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Having no additional speakers, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 314.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DELAYING MEDICARE ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENT DATE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3663) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to delay the date on which the accreditation requirement under the Medicare Program applies to suppliers of durable medical equipment that are pharmacies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3663

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF MEDICARE DME ACCREDITATION DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN PHARMACIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1834(a)(20)(F)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(a)(20)(F)(i)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except that the Secretary shall not require under this clause pharmacies to obtain such accreditation before January 1, 2010''.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed as affecting the application of an accreditation requirement for pharmacies to qualify for bidding in a competitive acquisition area under section 1847 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–3).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Presently under Medicare, pharmacies supply Medicare beneficiaries with durable medical equipment, or DME, such as canes, crutches and diabetes testing strips. Pharmacists not only provide access to these items but also provide critical services, such as counseling on patient compliance and adherence, which often results in improved health outcomes.

In spite of the important and positive role that many pharmacists play in the Medicare DME program, in the past there has been a lot of fraud and abuse that has occurred in the world of DME supply. Accordingly, Congress stepped in and imposed new requirements on DME suppliers that would help rout out fraud, waste and abuse. One of the requirements is to require suppliers of durable medical equipment to obtain quality accreditation by October 1, 2009, or this Thursday, tomorrow.

Requiring DME suppliers to be accredited would help ensure that the integrity of the Medicare program is protected and makes sure that beneficiaries have access to quality services and supplies. Unfortunately, as pharmacists have tried to comply with this new requirement, those charged with providing accreditation have been unable to keep up with the demand.

Accordingly, a backlog of applications now exists, and there is little hope of having them completed by this week's deadline. If we do nothing, Mr. Speaker, countless pharmacies across the country will be left in limbo, possibly causing problems for beneficiaries seeking to access the DME supplies that they need. Congress should do everything it can to avoid this kind of disruption. The health reform bill provides some relief in this area, but its details are still being worked out.

That's why I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense measure which will temporarily delay the accreditation requirement from taking effect. Congress can fine-tune the health care reform legislation to address any remaining problems after January 1, which is the new deadline.

I want to thank my colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. SPACE of Ohio, for spearheading this effort, as well as Representatives JO ANN EMERSON, MARION BERRY and JERRY MORAN.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3663, a bill to delay the date for accreditation of durable medical equipment suppliers for 90 days. I want to thank my colleague from Ohio (Mr. SPACE) for bringing this legislation to the floor today and to correct a provision in the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008. That law, which was approved by the House last year, required suppliers of durable medical equipment, DME, to get accreditation before applying to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to meet the quality standards before being awarded a contract under the Medicare DMEPOS competitive bidding program. The law carved out an exemption for certain physicians and other treating practitioners and also gave the Secretary of HHS the authority to exempt others.

By regulation, CMS determined that pharmacists would fall under this exemption and not be required to obtain accreditation in order to sell durable medical equipment to consumers. Brick and mortar pharmacies, however, would be subject to CMS accreditation under the CMS rules.

The bill would fix this problem and extend the period of time for CMS to complete the accreditation process for those pharmacies that have filed their paperwork. The bill also includes language clarifying that the 90-day extension would not apply to those suppliers wishing to participate in competitive bidding for certain durable medical equipment.

The issue that is facing us here today is that only about 43 percent of the pharmacies have actually had their inspection and review, leaving 50 percent of them out there dangling because of

the backlog from the inspections. So hopefully within the next 90 days from this extension, we'll be able to get caught up, and all of them will be able to continue to sell durable medical goods to the patients who require such goods.

Therefore, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' for this. Again, I want to thank Mr. SPACE, Chairman WAXMAN, Ranking Member BARTON, and Mr. PALLONE for acting so quickly on this when Mr. SPACE and I brought it up last week for attention.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SPACE), who is the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SPACE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3663, legislation that I introduced with my friend, Mr. TERRY from Nebraska, which will delay implementation of accreditation requirements imposed on America's pharmacies who offer service to Medicare beneficiaries. I think that my colleague from Nebraska as well as my colleague, Chairman PALLONE from New Jersey, have done an ample job explaining the predicament that we find ourselves in with regards to the accreditation and surety bond requirements that will be imposed effective tomorrow.

Certainly, I would like to extend my gratitude to Chairman WAXMAN, Ranking Member BARTON, of course Chairman PALLONE, and others as well for their assistance in providing us with a prompt forum for consideration.

What I would like to do is spend just a moment explaining what the implications of failure to act may be on the millions of Medicare beneficiaries across the country. Ohio's 18th Congressional District is an entirely rural part of the country. Some of our counties, Morgan County, Ohio, for example, is served by one pharmacist, one pharmacy in the entire county. If that pharmacy, as an example, were to lose its ability to provide things like diabetic test strips to its patients, those patients would be required to drive up to an hour just to get to a pharmacy where they sell those.

The net effect of that would be that people will not be able to buy diabetic test strips, people that need them desperately. One of the issues that has been lost in the ongoing debate regarding health care reform in this country has been the challenges that rural America faces in accessing adequate health care.

As is the case with so many other issues, whether it be access to technology, access to education, access to infrastructure, we in rural America suffer from a lack of access to health care. We cannot afford to suffer any further, and this legislation will help overcome one of those challenges.

So I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for prompt passage today. I think it's also worth noting that this issue is addressed in H.R. 3200; but because of this House's intent to thoroughly deliberate that legislation, we've not been able to see passage to this point. I look forward to working with my colleague from Nebraska and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in resolving this issue promptly.

Mr. TERRY. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his kind comments. I appreciate it very much, and I enjoyed working with him.

At this time I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), one of the co-chairs of the House Pharmacy Caucus.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Ohio for this legislation. I am a supporter of H.R. 3663. In Kansas and across America, the relationship between pharmacists and patients is a vital part of the way we deliver health care. Patients depend upon pharmacists for information counseling to ensure that they receive quality products and medical services.

□ 1215

My mom and dad are 92 and 93 and still live in my hometown of Plainville, Kansas, a town of about 1,900 people. My dad can be stubborn about going to the doctor because the doc may tell him he's not 100 percent healthy. But my dad has morning coffee with Keith Unrein, our local pharmacist, and Keith keeps a watchful eye on my dad's health. Access to pharmacies and other health care services determines whether Plainville and other Kansas towns survive and flourish, and we must protect and foster these health facilities.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has required pharmacies that provide diabetes testing supplies and other medical equipment to obtain accreditation by October 1, 2009, in order to dispense these important supplies to Medicare patients. H.R. 3663, as we have heard, will extend this accreditation deadline to January 1 and give Congress the time it needs to better address this issue.

Many Kansans live in areas with too few doctors and nurses to meet their primary care needs. At the same time, the average age of Kansans is getting older. Often pharmacists are Kansans' most direct link for health information and counseling and the only place for miles that we can obtain much-needed medical equipment to keep us healthy.

However, according to CMS's own estimate, 25,000 medical equipment suppliers will exit the Medicare program due to this new accreditation requirement. We should be encouraging our pharmacies and other medical professionals to provide care to their communities, not burden them with cost-prohibitive regulatory requirements that do not increase patient safety or expand access for these patients.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill to protect Medicare beneficiaries' access to their necessary medications and supplies from their trusted pharmacist.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER), member of the Ways and Means Committee, and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3663, which very simply delays the quality accreditation requirements for pharmacies until no sooner than January 1, 2010. Without this legislation, accreditation requirements would go into effect tomorrow and many pharmacies would not be able to supply our Medicare beneficiaries with needed, durable medical equipment such as diabetes testing strips or canes.

I've heard from a number of independent pharmacies in my rural northern California district who have expressed serious concerns about the cost of complying with this new regulation. In many cases, these pharmacies are the only source of basic medical supplies for miles around and they are already strapped for cash because of reimbursement charges at the Federal and State level. Along with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I have taken the position that State-regulated pharmacies should be completely exempted from the accreditation requirement. At a minimum, I believe all Members can support a short delay in the deadline.

Certain eligible professionals, such as physicians, are exempt from the requirement for DME suppliers to be accredited as compliant with quality standards. Although pharmacists themselves would be exempt for purposes of DME, it's the physical pharmacy that has the Medicare provider number, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS, did not exempt pharmacies from the accreditation requirement.

Mr. Speaker, we must make it a priority to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in Medicare, and we need strong quality standards for DME suppliers. There are simply too many cases of fly-by-night suppliers who have defrauded the Medicare program and the taxpayers by submitting millions of dollars in fake claims for power wheelchairs and other high-end DME.

However, most pharmacies do very little DME business, mostly involving small items like diabetes testing supplies. In addition, pharmacies are regulated at the State level, so those that engage in questionable activities can be identified and prosecuted. I'm confident that the quality accreditation program, with a reasonable exemption for pharmacies, will greatly reduce the $1 billion Medicare spent in 2007 in improper payments for medical equipment and supplies, and I will continue to support the program.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. PRICE.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I thank my friend from California for leading on the issue of health care and for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as a physician, I have passionately worked, since the moment I began in public service and even before then, for positive solutions in the area of health care, solutions that allow patients to have the highest quality of care. And in debate here on the floor of the House especially in the area of health care, Americans are anxious for open and honest deliberation and discussion, which is why what occurred on the floor last night was so very, very troubling.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, Representative GRAYSON from Florida came to the floor for a speech and said that the Republican plan for health care is for Americans to, and I quote, ''die quickly.'' In fact, he concluded his remarks by saying, ''Remember, the Republican plan: Don't get sick. And if you do get sick, die quickly.''

Mr. Speaker, it's that type of presentation that debases and denigrates our proceedings here in the House and it does a disservice to all Americans.

I have a privileged resolution that I'm not going to introduce today, but it's a resolution that parallels the previous resolution that was handled here in the House, that calls on the House to recognize that that kind of behavior is disapproved of by the House of Representatives. But in an effort to try to give the Representative from Florida, Mr. GRAYSON, an opportunity to recognize that his comments were, in fact, a breach of decorum, we respectfully request that he apologize to our leader. And I call on all Democrat Members of the House and all Democrat leaders to demand that he apologize, just as one of our Members did earlier.

Mr. Speaker, the American people want open and honest discussion, yes, but they want respectful discussion. We call on Mr. GRAYSON to apologize. Mr. Speaker, it's the right thing to do.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, this is a good, commonsense bill with broad support from both Democrats and Republicans. This is an example of the way that health care policy should be handled in this Congress. I urge an ''aye'' vote.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just want to mention that my colleague Mr. STARK, from the Ways and Means Committee, wanted to speak in favor of this bill but was unable to be here. I also neglected to thank Mr. TERRY, who was the lead Republican sponsor of the legislation.

I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3663, bipartisan legislation that I introduced with Congressmen ZACH SPACE (D–OH) and LEE TERRY (R–NE) which will delay implementation of flawed accreditation requirements imposed on America's pharmacies who offer service to Medicare beneficiaries.

Starting tomorrow pharmacies will be required to meet new accreditation requirements in order to participate in Medicare's Durable Medical Equipment Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) program. This program ensures that seniors covered under Medicare have access to critical medical supplies and Part B medications.

I have heard first hand from pharmacists across my state of North Dakota about the negative impact saddling these new costly and burdensome accreditation requirements will have on seniors' access to supplies and medications that pharmacists provide, especially diabetes testing strips. These local pharmacists have been faced with the tough choice of spending thousands of dollars they do not have to fulfill these accreditation requirements or leave seniors will no affordable access to the critical supplies and medications they need.

Both the House and Senate have included in their health care reform proposals important changes to these flawed regulations that will protect seniors' access to their medications and supplies. However, we have not yet been able to complete consideration of this legislation before the October 1st effective date.

By enacting H.R. 3663, which provides a three month extension of the DMEPOS accreditation requirement date for pharmacies, we will be providing Congress the additional time it needs to reform these important rules. Doing so will enable seniors to continue receiving valuable health care products at community pharmacies without disruption.

H.R. 3663 is important legislation that will protect America's Medicare beneficiaries. Leadership did the right thing bringing this important legislation to the House floor and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3663.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN EVIDENCE REQUEST EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2009

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1289) to improve title 18 of the United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1289

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENTS TO TITLE 18.

Title 18 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) in section 2703—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''by a court with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or an equivalent State warrant'' and inserting ''(or, in the case of a State court, issued using State warrant procedures) by a court of competent jurisdiction'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking ''by a court with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or an equivalent State warrant'' and inserting ''(or, in the case of a State court, issued using State warrant procedures) by a court of competent jurisdiction''; and

(C) in subsection (c)(1)(A), by striking ''by a court with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or an equivalent State warrant'' and inserting ''(or, in the case of a State court, issued using State warrant procedures) by a court of competent jurisdiction'';

(2) in section 2711(3), by striking ''has the meaning assigned by section 3127, and includes any Federal court within that definition, without geographic limitation; and'' and inserting the following: ''includes—

''(A) any district court of the United States (including a magistrate judge of such a court) or any United States court of appeals that—

''(i) has jurisdiction over the offense being investigated;

''(ii) is in or for a district in which the provider of a wire or electronic communication service is located or in which the wire or electronic communications, records, or other information are stored; or

''(iii) is acting on a request for foreign assistance pursuant to section 3512 of this title; or

''(B) a court of general criminal jurisdiction of a State authorized by the law of that State to issue search warrants; and'';

(3) in section 3127(2)(A), by striking ''having jurisdiction over the offense being investigated;'' and inserting the following: ''that—

''(i) has jurisdiction over the offense being investigated;

''(ii) is in or for a district in which the provider of a wire or electronic communication service is located;

''(iii) is in or for a district in which a landlord, custodian, or other person subject to subsections (a) or (b) of section 3124 of this title is located; or

''(iv) is acting on a request for foreign assistance pursuant to section 3512 of this title;'';

(4) in chapter 223, by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3512. Foreign requests for assistance in criminal investigations and prosecutions

''(a) EXECUTION OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon application, duly authorized by an appropriate official of the Department of Justice, of an attorney for the Government, a Federal judge may issue such orders as may be necessary to execute a request from a foreign authority for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses, or in proceedings related to the prosecution of criminal offenses, including proceedings regarding forfeiture, sentencing, and restitution.

''(2) SCOPE OF ORDERS.—Any order issued by a Federal judge pursuant to paragraph (1) may include the issuance of—

''(A) a search warrant, as provided under Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure;

''(B) a warrant or order for contents of stored wire or electronic communications or

for records related thereto, as provided under section 2703 of this title;

''(C) an order for a pen register or trap and trace device as provided under section 3123 of this title; or

''(D) an order requiring the appearance of a person for the purpose of providing testimony or a statement, or requiring the production of documents or other things, or both.

''(b) APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS TO TAKE TESTIMONY OR STATEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In response to an application for execution of a request from a foreign authority as described under subsection (a), a Federal judge may also issue an order appointing a person to direct the taking of testimony or statements or of the production of documents or other things, or both.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF APPOINTED PERSON.—Any person appointed under an order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) may—

''(A) issue orders requiring the appearance of a person, or the production of documents or other things, or both;

''(B) administer any necessary oath; and

''(C) take testimony or statements and receive documents or other things.

''(c) FILING OF REQUESTS.—Except as provided under subsection (d), an application for execution of a request from a foreign authority under this section may be filed—

''(1) in the district in which a person who may be required to appear resides or is located or in which the documents or things to be produced are located;

''(2) in cases in which the request seeks the appearance of persons or production of documents or things that may be located in multiple districts, in any one of the districts in which such a person, documents, or things may be located; or

''(3) in any case, the district in which a related Federal criminal investigation or prosecution is being conducted, or in the District of Columbia.

''(d) SEARCH WARRANT LIMITATION.—An application for execution of a request for a search warrant from a foreign authority under this section, other than an application for a warrant issued as provided under section 2703 of this title, shall be filed in the district in which the place or person to be searched is located.

''(e) SEARCH WARRANT STANDARD.—A Federal judge may issue a search warrant under this section only if the foreign offense for which the evidence is sought involves conduct that, if committed in the United States, would be considered an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year under Federal or State law.

''(f) SERVICE OF ORDER OR WARRANT.—Except as provided under subsection (d), an order or warrant issued pursuant to this section may be served or executed in any place in the United States.

''(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any foreign authority or an interested person from obtaining assistance in a criminal investigation or prosecution pursuant to section 1782 of title 28, United States Code.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the following definitions shall apply:

''(1) FEDERAL JUDGE.—The terms 'Federal judge' and 'attorney for the Government' have the meaning given such terms for the purposes of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

''(2) FOREIGN AUTHORITY.—The term 'foreign authority' means a foreign judicial authority, a foreign authority responsible for the investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses or for proceedings related to the prosecution of criminal offenses, or an authority designated as a competent authority or central authority for the purpose of making requests for assistance pursuant to an agreement or treaty with the United States regarding assistance in criminal matters.''; and

(5) in the table of sections for chapter 223, by adding at the end the following:

''3512. Foreign requests for assistance in criminal investigations and prosecutions.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I introduced the Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act in July with my colleague Representative DAN LUNGREN from California.

The bill before us today, S. 1289, is an identical companion bill introduced by Senators WHITEHOUSE, SESSIONS, and LEAHY, and passed by the Senate on July 10, 2010. I would like to commend Senator WHITEHOUSE for his leadership on this issue and thank him for the opportunity to work with him, given our shared experience as former Federal prosecutors, to address this matter.

Mr. Speaker, as we know, crime knows no borders. A fraud committed in France may involve banks and financial records located here in the United States. Modern technology links the countries of the world more and more, and the need for international cooperation in fighting crime increases.

The U.S. routinely assists foreign law enforcement agencies in the investigations in the same way that foreign law enforcement entities assist the United States with its investigations. When a foreign law enforcement agency makes a request for evidence in the United States, such as financial records or Internet records or other evidence, U.S. attorneys review the requests and, upon approval, seek warrants for the evidence. When the evidence is collected, it is then transmitted to foreign authorities.

The current process, though, is very cumbersome. Under existing law, international requests for evidence are processed under civil practice rules that require prosecutors to file in every district in which evidence or a witness may be found. For example, evidence sought for one criminal matter may involve financial records housed in banks in several different Federal judicial districts, in several different States, Internet records in more than one district, and other evidence spread over many districts and States. So, under current law, over a dozen different U.S. attorneys' offices could have to work on an evidence request for a single case. Several district courts would also have to be involved. This process is inefficient, it's burdensome, and makes little sense for Federal prosecutors across the country or for the interests of justice.

The Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act would rectify this situation by allowing foreign evidence requests to be handled centrally, ideally by one or two U.S. attorney offices. Specifically under the proposal, a legitimate request for assistance can be filed in the District of Columbia, in any of the districts in which any of the several records or witnesses are located, or in any district in which there is a related Federal criminal case already being conducted. Courts will continue to act as gatekeepers to make sure that requests for foreign evidence meet the same standards as those required in domestic cases.

But by streamlining the evidence collection process, the U.S. will be able to more quickly respond to foreign evidence requests. These efforts will assist us with our investigations as foreign authorities will be urged to respond in kind to our evidence requests in a speedy manner.

In addition, the current authority to respond to foreign evidence requests is found in a patchwork of treaties, the inherent power of the courts, and analogous domestic statutes. This legislation would provide clear statutory authority in one place.

The legislation before us is strongly supported by the Department of Justice. The Department believes the changes in this bill will facilitate the ability of the United States to assist in foreign investigations, prosecutions, and related proceedings involving organized crime, trafficking in child pornography, intellectual property violations, identity theft, and all other serious crimes.

Mr. Speaker, the important changes in this bill will greatly improve our crime-fighting abilities and that of our allies. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

□ 1230

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

I rise in support of S. 1289, the Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act of 2009. I would like to commend Congressman SCHIFF and Congressman LUNGREN for sponsoring the companion bill in the House, H.R. 3133.

S. 1289 improves the ability of the United States to assist foreign governments with criminal investigations. Drug trafficking, organized crime and international child pornography rings

utilize a complex web of bank accounts, Internet sites and other techniques to hide their illegal, criminal acts.

These foreign conspiracies often use financial institutions and Internet providers across the globe, including in the United States. Foreign governments enlist the assistance of Federal prosecutors to gather evidence from U.S. companies. These foreign governments routinely do the same for us in their countries.

Unfortunately, this process is not as easy as it may seem. Under current American law, foreign evidence requests must be processed in the district where the evidence resides. So an international fraud scheme that funneled money through a dozen banks across the United States would require assistance from a dozen U.S. Attorney's Offices and Federal courts. This imposes an unnecessary and costly burden on our criminal justice system.

The Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act simplifies this process by allowing foreign evidence requests to be streamlined through one single U.S. Attorney's office or perhaps a few offices if necessary. The act amends the Federal criminal code to allow evidence requests to be processed through a court with jurisdiction over the evidence, including where a bank or a communication provider is located. Under current law, only courts with jurisdiction over the offense may grant an order for disclosure of records.

S. 1289 does not change the types of evidence that may be requested by foreign governments nor weaken the procedures for obtaining the evidence. The act reduces paperwork, red tape and bureaucracy for obtaining the evidence. The bill also allows prosecutors to process foreign evidence requests more quickly. Delays in evidence collection can mean the difference between shutting down a criminal enterprise or watching it fade into the shadows.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of my colleague from Texas how many speakers he has remaining.

Mr. POE of Texas. We have one, Mr. LUNGREN, if he gets here, but other than that, he is the only other speaker.

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

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to engage in a colloquy with my colleague if it would help Mr. LUNGREN. I appreciate his support on this legislation, and I have enjoyed the opportunity to work with Mr. LUNGREN on this. Of course, I want to particularly acknowledge my colleague in the Senate, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, for his leadership as well as Senators SESSIONS and LEAHY. I'm hoping that this will take some of the burden off the U.S. Attorney's offices around this country and speed our ability to handle these foreign requests, and thereby I hope we will see reciprocity in our requests of these other countries that they act expeditiously.

I would be happy to yield to my colleague.

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding. As a former judge, sometimes the bureaucracy gets in the way of justice because of the fact that there are so many entities involved. Streamlining the process in this legislation will allow foreign governments to help us on international organized crime rings, yet protect the dignity of the Constitution as well.

I do not expect that Mr. LUNGREN will be here, so I would yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I know if Mr. LUNGREN were here, he would make some unnecessarily gracious remarks in my direction. They are reciprocated. Once again, I thank him for his work.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, today we live in a interconnected world where United States law enforcement agencies routinely help foreign law enforcement as they pursue criminal conduct outside their borders within the United States. I might add that U.S. law enforcement has an identical need for cooperation from their foreign counterparts. This cooperation is essential as we work together to build cases against international organized crime organizations, drug cartels, purveyors of child pornography on the Internet, and other criminal threats from outside our borders.

On a regular basis the United States receives requests for assistance in gathering evidence within our borders. For example, when French authorities collect relevant domestic evidence they may discover the likelihood of critical evidence within the United States. In such a case they would submit a request to us for financial records, Internet records, and various other kinds of evidence which they have determined to be relevant to making their case. U.S. Attorneys review the requests and then seek warrants for the evidence as appropriate. When the evidence is collected, the United States transmits it to French authorities, leading to prosecution in French courts.

Unfortunately, what should be a simple process is compounded by bureaucratic rules with unintended consequences. This is because under the existing rules, any foreign evidence request must be split up and sent to each district where the evidence exists. So take the French example I just gave, and imagine that the financial records sought are in banks in six different federal judicial districts, that the Internet records are in another five federal judicial districts, and that other documentary evidence is spread over another five districts. Under existing law, sixteen different U.S. Attorneys' Offices would have to work on the evidence request.

The Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act would address this problem by allowing such foreign evidence requests to be handled centrally, by a single or more limited number of U.S. Attorneys' offices as appropriate. Rather than sixteen U.S. Attorneys' offices being involved the entire operation would be coordinated by one United States Attorney's office.

S. 1289 would not alter the type of evidence which may be sought and would therefore have no adverse impact on civil liberties. This legislation would merely eliminate an entirely unnecessary paperwork burden currently imposed on United States Attorneys.

Finally, I would suggest that our ability to better assist foreign law enforcement agencies will serve the interests of reciprosity when we ask for their assistance. We need to establish standards of evidence collection here in the United States as an example of what we ourselves expect in our own requests for cooperation of foreign agencies in our criminal investigations which involve foreign jurisdictions.

I ask for your support of this important bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1289.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANAGING ARSON THROUGH CRIMINAL HISTORY (MATCH) ACT OF 2009

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1727) to establish a national criminal arsonist and criminal bomber registry program and establish guidelines and incentives for States, territories and tribes to participate in such program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1727

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Managing Arson Through Criminal History (MATCH) Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. CRIMINAL ARSONIST AND CRIMINAL BOMBER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION PROGRAM.

(a) NATIONAL CRIMINAL ARSONIST AND CRIMINAL BOMBER REGISTRY AND INTERNET SITE.—

(1) NATIONAL CRIMINAL ARSONIST AND CRIMINAL BOMBER REGISTRY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall maintain a national database at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for each criminal arsonist or criminal bomber. The database shall be known as the National Criminal Arsonist and Criminal Bomber Registry and shall be referred to in this section as the ''National Registry''. Such registry shall be used for law enforcement purposes only and information maintained in such registry may only be disclosed in connection with such purposes.

(B) ELECTRONIC FORWARDING.—The Attorney General shall ensure (through the national registry or otherwise) that updated information about a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber is immediately available to all relevant jurisdictions.

(C) NOTIFICATION TO JURISDICTIONS.—The Attorney General shall provide notification to a jurisdiction in which the offender resides or will reside, is an employee, or is a student. Immediately after the Attorney General receives information (or updated information) under this section from a jurisdiction for inclusion in the National Registry, with respect to a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber, the Attorney General shall ensure that such information (or updated information), other than any information exempted from disclosure by the Attorney General, is provided to each jurisdiction in which the offender resides or will reside, is an employee, or is a student.

(2) NATIONAL ARSONIST AND BOMBER INTERNET SITE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall establish and maintain a national arsonist and bomber Internet site. The Internet site shall include relevant information for each criminal arsonist or criminal bomber. The Internet site shall allow law enforcement officers and fire safety officers to obtain relevant information for each criminal arsonist or criminal bomber by a single query for any given zip code or geographical radius set by the user in a form and with such limitations as may be established by the Attorney General and shall have such other field search capabilities as the Attorney General may provide.

(B) USE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES ONLY.—The Internet site established under subparagraph (1) shall include a warning that information on the site is to be used for law enforcement purposes only and may only be disclosed in connection with such purposes. The warning shall note that any action in violation of the previous sentence may result in a civil or criminal penalty.

(C) EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE.—The Attorney General may exempt from disclosure on the Internet site established under this paragraph such information as the Attorney General deems appropriate.

(3) PROHIBITION ON ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC.—Information about a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber shall not be made available under paragraph (1) or (2) to the public.

(4) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Attorney General shall establish guidelines for a process to seek correction of information included in the national database under paragraph (1) or the Internet site under paragraph (2) in the case that an individual contends such information is erroneous. Such guidelines shall provide for an adequate period for the individual to seek such correction of information.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General, to carry out this subsection, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

(b) REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR JURISDICTIONS.—

(1) JURISDICTION TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL REGISTRY.—Each jurisdiction shall participate in the National Registry by providing information, with respect to criminal arsonists and criminal bombers, to the National Registry in accordance with this section. Such information, with respect to a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber, shall be provided by a jurisdiction—

(A) to the Attorney General for inclusion in the National Registry immediately after the criminal arsonist or criminal bomber provides information (or provides updated information), other than information exempted from disclosure by the Attorney General, to the jurisdiction under this section; and

(B) in an electronic format as specified by the Attorney General.

(2) GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS.—The Attorney General shall issue guidelines and regulations to interpret and implement this section.

(c) REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR CRIMINAL ARSONISTS AND BOMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A criminal arsonist or criminal bomber shall provide information described in subsection (d)(1) to (and shall keep such information current with) each jurisdiction where the criminal arsonist or criminal bomber resides, where the criminal arsonist or criminal bomber is an employee, and where the criminal arsonist or criminal bomber is a student. For the initial provision of information only, a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber shall also provide such information to the jurisdiction in which the arsonist or bomber was convicted if such jurisdiction is different from the jurisdiction of residence.

(2) INITIAL REGISTRATION.—The criminal arsonist or criminal bomber shall initially provide information described in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) before completing a sentence of imprisonment with respect to the offense giving rise to the registration requirement; or

(B) not later than 5 business days after being sentenced for that offense, if the criminal arsonist or criminal bomber is not sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

(3) KEEPING THE REGISTRATION CURRENT.—A criminal arsonist or criminal bomber shall, not later than 10 business days after each change of name, residence, employment, or student status, appear in person in at least one jurisdiction involved pursuant to paragraph (1) and inform that jurisdiction of all changes in the information required for that criminal arsonist or criminal bomber for purposes of inclusion in the National Registry. That jurisdiction shall immediately provide the revised information to the National Registry.

(4) APPLICATION OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) OFFENDER REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE ONLY PROSPECTIVELY AND WITH NOTIFICATION.—A criminal arsonist or criminal bomber is required to provide information to a jurisdiction, and to keep such information current, under this section for inclusion in the National Registry only to the extent—

(i) that such criminal arsonist or criminal bomber—

(I) was convicted of a criminal offense involving arson or bombing on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(II) was notified of such requirements in accordance with subsection (g); and

(ii) the jurisdiction involved participates in the National Registry.

(B) JURISDICTION OF CONVICTION REQUIRED TO SUBMIT INFORMATION ON OFFENDERS CONVICTED BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT AND ON THOSE NOT NOTIFIED.—

(i) GUIDELINES.—The Attorney General shall establish guidelines, in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph, under which each jurisdiction is required to provide to the National Registry information described in subsection (d)(2) with respect to—

(I) each criminal arsonist or criminal bomber who was convicted in such jurisdiction of a criminal offense involving arson or bombing during the 10-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(II) each criminal arsonist or criminal bomber who was convicted on or after the date of the enactment of the Act in such jurisdiction of such an offense and who has not been notified, in accordance with subsection (g), of the requirements to provide information, and to keep such information current, under this section.

(ii) NOTICE REQUIRED.—Under the guidelines established under clause (i), a jurisdiction shall be required to provide notice to each criminal arsonist or criminal bomber included in the National Registry pursuant to this subparagraph of such inclusion.

(5) ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN CRIMINAL ARSONIST OR CRIMINAL BOMBER FAILS TO COMPLY.—An appropriate official of each jurisdiction shall notify the Attorney General and appropriate law enforcement agencies of any failure by a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber to provide information, and keep such information current, under this section. The Attorney General shall revise the National Registry to reflect the nature of such failure. The appropriate official, the Attorney General, and each law enforcement agency involved shall take any appropriate action to ensure compliance.

(6) AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS.—A jurisdiction shall have the authority to exempt a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber who has been convicted of the offense of arson or bombing in violation of the laws of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed or the United States for the first time from the requirements to provide information, and keep such information current, under this section in exchange for the person's substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of another person who has committed an offense. The Attorney General shall ensure that any regulations promulgated under this section include guidelines that reflect the general appropriateness of exempting the person from the requirements of providing information, and keeping such information current, under this section.

(d) INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR INCLUSION IN NATIONAL REGISTRY.—

(1) PROSPECTIVE CONVICTIONS WITH NOTIFICATION.—

(A) PROVIDED BY ARSONIST OR BOMBER.—A criminal arsonist or criminal bomber convicted of a criminal offense involving arson or bombing on or after the date of the enactment of this Act shall provide the following information to the appropriate official of the jurisdiction involved for inclusion in the National Registry:

(i) The name of the person (including any alias used by the person).

(ii) The Social Security number of the person.

(iii) The address of each residence at which the person resides or will reside.

(iv) The name and address of any place where the person is an employee or will be an employee.

(v) The name and address of any place where the person is a student or will be a student.

(vi) The license plate number and a description of any vehicle owned or operated by the person.

(vii) Any other information required by the Attorney General.

(B) PROVIDED BY THE JURISDICTION.—The jurisdiction to which a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber described in subparagraph (A) provides information shall ensure that the following information, with respect to such arsonist or bomber, is provided to the National Registry:

(i) The information described in subparagraph (A), as provided by the arsonist or bomber.

(ii) A physical description of the person.

(iii) The text of the provision of law defining the criminal offense for which the person is required to be registered under this section.

(iv) A current photograph of the person.

(v) A set of fingerprints and palm prints of the person.

(vi) A photocopy of a valid driver's license or identification card issued to the person by a jurisdiction.

(vii) Any other information required by the Attorney General.

(2) PROVIDED BY JURISDICTION OF CONVICTIONS IN CASE OF CONVICTIONS BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT AND FAILURES TO NOTIFY.—Each jurisdiction in which a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber described in subclause (I) or (II) of subsection (c)(4)(B)(i) was convicted shall ensure that the following information is provided to the National Registry:

(A) The name of the criminal arsonist or criminal bomber (including any alias used by the person).

(B) The Social Security number of the person.

(C) The most recent known address of the residence at which the person has resided.

(D) A physical description of the person.

(E) The text of the provision of law defining the criminal offense for which the person is convicted.

(F) A set of fingerprints and palm prints of the person, if available to the jurisdiction.

(G) A photocopy of a valid driver's license or identification card issued to the person by a jurisdiction, if available.

(H) Any other information required by the Attorney General.

(e) DURATION OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT; EXPUNGING REGISTRIES OF INFORMATION FOR CERTAIN JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—

(1) DURATION OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT.—A criminal arsonist or criminal bomber shall keep the registration information provided under subsection (d)(1)(A) current for the full registration period (excluding any time the person is in custody). For purposes of this subsection, the full registration period—

(A) shall commence on the later of the date on which the person is convicted of an offense of arson or bombing in violation of the laws of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed or the United States, the date on which the person is released from prison for such conviction, or the date on which the person is placed on parole, supervised release, or probation for such conviction; and

(B) shall be—

(i) five years for a person who has been convicted of such an offense for the first time;

(ii) ten years for a person who has been convicted of such an offense for the second time; and

(iii) for the life of the person for a person who has been convicted of such an offense more than twice.

(2) EXPUNGING REGISTRIES OF INFORMATION FOR CERTAIN JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber described in subparagraph (B), the Attorney General shall expunge the National Registry of information related to such criminal arsonist or criminal bomber as of the date that is 5 years after the last day of the applicable full registration period under paragraph (1).

(B) CRIMINAL ARSONIST OR CRIMINAL BOMBER DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber described in this subparagraph is a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber who—

(i) was a juvenile tried as an adult for the offense giving rise to the duty to register under this section; and

(ii) was not convicted of any other criminal felony during the period beginning on the first day of the applicable full registration period under paragraph (1) and ending on the last day of the 5-year period described in subparagraph (A).

(C) APPLICATION TO OTHER DATABASES.—The Attorney General shall establish a process to ensure that each entity that receives information under subsection (i) with respect to a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber described in subparagraph (B) shall expunge the applicable database of such information as of the date that is 5 years after the last day of the applicable full registration period under paragraph (1).

(f) ANNUAL VERIFICATION.—Not less than once in each calendar year during the full registration period, a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber required to provide information to a jurisdiction under this section shall—

(1) appear in person at not less than one such jurisdiction;

(2) allow such jurisdiction to take a current photograph of the person; and

(3) while present at such jurisdiction, verify the information contained in the National Registry for such person.

(g) DUTY TO NOTIFY CRIMINAL ARSONISTS AND CRIMINAL BOMBERS OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS AND TO REGISTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An appropriate official shall, shortly before release of a criminal arsonist or criminal bomber from custody, or, if the person is not in custody, immediately after the sentencing of the person for the offense giving rise to the duty to register under this section—

(A) inform the person of the duties of the person under this section and explain those duties in a manner that the person can understand in light of the person's native language, mental capability, and age;

(B) ensure that the person understands the registration requirement, and if so, require the person to read and sign a form stating that the duty to register has been explained and that the person understands the registration requirement;

(C) if the person is unable to understand the registration requirements, the official shall sign a form stating that the person is unable to understand the registration requirements; and

(D) ensure that the person is registered.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF CRIMINAL ARSONISTS AND CRIMINAL BOMBERS WHO CANNOT COMPLY WITH PARAGRAPH (1).—The Attorney General shall prescribe rules to ensure the notification and registration of criminal arsonists and criminal bombers in accordance with paragraph (1) who cannot be notified and registered at the time set forth in paragraph (1).

(h) DEVELOPMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF REGISTRY MANAGEMENT AND WEBSITE SOFTWARE.—

(1) DUTY TO DEVELOP AND SUPPORT.—The Attorney General shall develop and support software to enable jurisdictions to participate in the National Registry and the national Internet site established under subsection (a)(2).

(2) CRITERIA.—The software described in paragraph (1) should facilitate—

(A) immediate exchange of information among jurisdictions through the national Internet site established under subsection (a)(2);

(B) access over the Internet by authorized persons to appropriate information, including the number of registered criminal arsonists or criminal bombers in each jurisdiction on a current basis; and

(C) full compliance with the requirements of this section.

(3) DEADLINE.—The Attorney General shall make the first complete edition of this software available to jurisdictions not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY JURISDICTIONS.—

(1) DEADLINE.—To be in compliance with this section, a jurisdiction shall participate in the National Registry in accordance with this section before the later of—

(A) three years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) one year after the date on which the software described in subsection (h) is made available to such jurisdiction.

(2) EXTENSIONS.—The Attorney General may authorize not more than two one-year extensions of the deadline under paragraph (1).

(3) FAILURE OF JURISDICTION TO COMPLY.—For any fiscal year after the expiration of the deadline specified in paragraph (1) (and any extension under paragraph (2)), a jurisdiction that fails, as determined by the Attorney General, to substantially implement this section shall, at the discretion of the Attorney General, be subject to not more than a 10 percent reduction of the funds that would otherwise be allocated for that fiscal year to the jurisdiction under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.), whether characterized as the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs, the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, or otherwise.

(j) ELECTION BY INDIAN TRIBES.—

(1) ELECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A federally recognized Indian tribe may, by resolution or other enactment of the tribal council or comparable governmental body, elect to carry out this section as a jurisdiction subject to its provisions.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION.—If a tribe does not, within one year of the enactment of this Act, make an election to take on these duties, it shall, by resolution or other enactment of the tribal council or comparable governmental body, enter into a cooperative agreement to arrange for a jurisdiction to carry out any function of the tribe under this section until such time as the tribe elects to carry out this section.

(2) COOPERATION BETWEEN TRIBAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER JURISDICTIONS.—

(A) NONDUPLICATION.—A tribe subject to this section is not required to duplicate functions under this section which are fully carried out by another jurisdiction or jurisdictions within which the territory of the tribe is located.

(B) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—A tribe may, through cooperative agreements with such a jurisdiction or jurisdictions—

(i) arrange for the tribe to carry out any function of such a jurisdiction under this section with respect to criminal arsonists or criminal bombers subject to the tribe's jurisdiction; and

(ii) arrange for such a jurisdiction to carry out any function of the tribe under this section with respect to criminal arsonists and criminal bombers subject to the tribe's jurisdiction.

(3) LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY IN INDIAN COUNTRY.—Enforcement of this section in Indian country, as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code, shall be carried out by Federal, tribal, and State governments under existing jurisdictional authorities.

(k) IMMUNITY FOR GOOD FAITH CONDUCT.—The Federal Government, jurisdictions, political subdivisions of jurisdictions, and their agencies, officers, employees, and agents shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under this section.

(l) CRIMINAL ARSONIST AND CRIMINAL BOMBER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall, subject to appropriations, establish and implement a Criminal Arsonist and Bomber Management Assistance program (in this subsection referred to as the ''Assistance Program''), under which the Attorney General shall award grants to jurisdictions to offset the costs of implementing the other provisions of this section.

(2) APPLICATION.—The chief executive of a jurisdiction desiring a grant under this subsection, with respect to a fiscal year, shall for each such fiscal year submit to the Attorney General an application in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may require.

(3) INCREASED GRANT PAYMENTS FOR PROMPT COMPLIANCE.—A jurisdiction that, as determined by the Attorney General, has substantially implemented the other provisions of this section not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act is eligible for a bonus payment in addition to the amount of grant funds available to such jurisdiction under paragraph (1). The Attorney General may, with respect to a jurisdiction, make such a bonus payment to the jurisdiction for the first fiscal year beginning after the date such determination is made. The amount of the bonus payment shall be as follows:

(A) In the case of a determination that the jurisdiction has substantially implemented this section by a date that is not later than the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, 10 percent of the total grant funds available to the jurisdiction under paragraph (1) for such fiscal year.

(B) In the case of a determination that the jurisdiction has substantially implemented this section by a date that is later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, but not later than the date that is two years after such date of enactment, 5 percent of such total.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General, to be available to carry out this subsection, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

(m) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) CRIMINAL ARSONIST.—The term ''criminal arsonist'' means an individual who is convicted of any criminal offense for committing arson, attempting arson, or conspiracy to commit arson in violation of the laws of the jurisdiction in which such offense was committed or the United States. Such term shall not include a juvenile who is convicted of such an offense unless such juvenile was tried as an adult for such offense.

(2) CRIMINAL BOMBER.—The term ''criminal bomber'' means an individual who is convicted of any criminal offense for committing a bombing, attempting a bombing, or conspiracy to commit a bombing in violation of the laws of the jurisdiction in which such offense was committed or the United States. Such term shall not include a juvenile who is convicted of such an offense unless such juvenile was tried as an adult for such offense.

(3) CRIMINAL OFFENSE.—The term ''criminal offense'' means a Federal, State, local, tribal, foreign, or military offense (to the extent specified by the Secretary of Defense under section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of Public Law 105–119 (10 U.S.C. 951 note)) or other criminal offense.

(4) EMPLOYEE.—The term ''employee'' includes an individual who is self-employed or works for any other entity, whether compensated or not.

(5) FIRE SAFETY OFFICER.—The term ''fire safety officer'' means an individual serving in an official capacity as a fire investigator, or other arson or bomber investigator, as defined by the jurisdiction for the purposes of this section.

(6) JURISDICTION.—The term ''jurisdiction'' means any of the following:

(A) A State.

(B) The District of Columbia.

(C) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(D) Guam.

(E) American Samoa.

(F) The Northern Mariana Islands.

(G) The United States Virgin Islands.

(H) To the extent provided and subject to the requirements of subsection (j), a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(7) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term ''law enforcement officer'' has the meaning given such term in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796b).

(8) NATIONAL REGISTRY.—The terms ''National Registry'' and ''arsonist and bomber registry'' mean the registry of criminal arsonists and criminal bombers established under subsection (a)(1).

(9) RESIDES.—The term ''resides'' means, with respect to an individual, the location of the individual's home or other place where the individual habitually lives.

(10) STUDENT.—The term ''student'' means an individual who enrolls in or attends an educational institution (whether public or private), including a secondary school, trade or professional school, and institution of higher education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHIFF. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Managing Arson Through Criminal History Act, the MATCH Act, and am very proud to join Congresswoman MARY BONO MACK in sponsoring this important legislation and who has led the charge on this for several years now. I want to congratulate you on your perseverance. This, I think, will be a very important and powerful tool in bringing arsonists to justice.

Our collaboration on this issue stems from a painful understanding of the devastation that arson can cause and has caused in both of our districts. In fact, as we debate this bill today, firefighters are still mopping up the last vestiges of the Station fire which has burned thousands and thousands of acres in the Angeles Forest in the past month and resulted in the tragic death of two firefighters. The fire was deliberately set, and the perpetrator is still at large. The bill before us today would create a nationwide registry of arsonists to help fire investigators find arsonists and prevent additional fires.

Because arsonists commit their crimes in secret, arson is among the most difficult of crimes to investigate. According to FBI statistics, only about 18 percent of arsons from 2008 have been ''cleared'' by an arrest. In the wake of a fire, investigators are faced with the daunting challenge of piecing together evidence from a scorched tract of land or a house. The Station fire, for example, is a 250-square-mile crime scene. Investigators have isolated where they believe the blaze originated, but there have been no arrests thus far, despite the offer of a $150,000 reward.

I know from firsthand experience the difficulty of an arson investigation. When I was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Los Angeles in the late 1980s and early 1990s, I prosecuted an individual who started fires in the San Bernardino Forest. The arsonist followed a pattern. He used a distinct incendiary device made from a cigarette with matches taped around it. He would drive through the forest and throw the cigarette with the matches taped around it into the brush. The cigarette would burn down to the matches, ignite the matches, which would ignite the brush. The cigarette was basically like a slow fuse. By the time the brush caught on fire, he was far away from the point of origin of the fire.

Catching someone like that who doesn't have a traditional motive to set a fire or commit a crime is extremely challenging. Eventually, using video surveillance, law enforcement made an arrest.

We discovered in the course of the investigation that the suspect had a history of setting fires using the same distinct incendiary device made from a cigarette with matches taped around it. We didn't discover that information in an electronic database or even in the suspect's criminal record. The information was eventually found before the trial, stored in a box in his former parole officer's basement.

If we had a national arsonist registry at the time, we would have known of convicted arsonists who lived in the region. We would have known of their modus operandi. We might have been able to stop him before he set several of the later fires. Keeping records in your basement is not a sound investigative law enforcement strategy. The national arsonist registry created by the MATCH Act is.

The MATCH Act would create a national registry of arsonists that is similar but more extensive than what three States have right now. Currently, three States, including California, maintain such registries, but they are very limited. Arsonists can and do cross State lines to start fires. They don't necessarily contain updated information about the arsonist's current address, their place of employment, where they go to school and a myriad of other pieces of information that could be useful to investigators.

Under the MATCH Act, a convicted arsonist would be required to register

with the State in which they reside and provide updated biographical information, along with a photograph and information on the cars that they own. No information in this registry would be publicly available. The information would only be accessible to law enforcement and fire investigators.

Last year, the Congressional Budget Office scored the cost of implementing the act at $17 million over 5 years, that is, if we fully fund a small authorization to offset the costs to States in setting up the program. Given the millions and millions we spend fighting wildfires and the billions, literally billions, in property damage due to arson, this is a reasonable investment to save lives in the future.

The House passed this legislation overwhelmingly in 2007, but unfortunately it was never enacted. It didn't clear the Senate. As my constituents can attest, though, the problem of arson is not going away. And so we press on for this bill that will assist investigators and, we hope, prevent arson fires in the future.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill and reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1727, the Managing Arson Through Criminal History Act of 2009, referred to as the MATCH Act. I commend my colleagues from California, Congresswoman BONO MACK and Congressman SCHIFF, for their hard work on this legislation. My colleagues from California know better than anyone the devastation that arson causes.

The California Station fire has now burned over 160,000 acres, or 251 square miles. The cost for fighting this fire alone stands at $82 million. The price tag is expected to go over $100 million. Eighty-nine homes have been burned and, sadly, two firefighters have been killed. Investigators now believe this fire was intentionally set based upon evidence found near the fire's origin.

Many arsonists begin by starting small fires and then escalate to larger and larger fires to satisfy their excitement. Yet only 17.1 percent of arson offenses result in convictions nationwide. Unfortunately, the evidence needed to convict these arsonists is often destroyed by the fire itself. And as arsonists become more sophisticated in their techniques, identifying and prosecuting them becomes more challenging. Each year, an estimated 267,000 fires are caused by arson. That's right, 267,000. In recent years, arson has been used to burn churches and used by violent activists to protest urban sprawl.

But the ongoing threat remains those who set fires to get a rush and to feed a compulsion. We call those folks ''arsonists.'' Fires have not only caused recent property damage throughout the country and the taking of human lives, not only in California, but this year, two Houston firefighters have been killed fighting fires.

We may never be able to prevent wildfires, but we can implement tools to help prevent arsonists, particularly serial arsonists, from eluding law enforcement and escaping punishment. This will help in capturing them and sending them to prison when convicted.

The MATCH Act creates a national arson registry and requires criminal arsonists to report where they live, where they work and, yes, even where they go to school. In addition, the act requires the national database to include finger and palm print and an up-to-date photograph. The act limits access to information contained in the registry to only law enforcement and fire officials. It exempts juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent from the registry.

The MATCH Act will assist law enforcement officials with identifying and apprehending arsonists, particularly serial arsonists, and ecoterrorists.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she wishes to my colleague from California (Mrs. BONO MACK).

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. POE, for the time. I am pleased also to rise in support of the Managing Arson Through Criminal History, or MATCH Act, H.R. 1727.

As a Member from California, I was heartened by the support that our delegation received from this House during the Station fire that recently swept through our State, tragically killing two heroic firefighters. As many of you know and have just heard, some of these fires are being investigated as arson.

In what is sadly becoming an annual occurrence, we are faced with the threat of catastrophic wildfires that cause millions of dollars in damage and threaten life. It is when we learn that the first sparks of these fires were caused by arsonists that our greatest fears are realized, that someone would maliciously and purposely start a fire.

□ 1245

These events are reminders of the urgency with which we need to act in passing H.R. 1727, as this legislation was inspired by events in my county, Riverside County, which I'm very proud to represent.

Nearly 3 years ago, my community was devastated by the Esperanza fire, also an arson-caused fire, that cost five heroic U.S. Forest Service firefighters their lives. I, like all of my colleagues in this House, am anxious to provide all of the tools and support we can to combat despicable acts like arson.

Multiple conversations and meetings with firefighters and chiefs in my district led to the creation of this bill. They told me how a central database would provide them with invaluable information in tracking arsonists, more especially serial arsonists. More help is needed in the tracking of this dangerous crime. Even though arson fires account for a majority of the fires in the U.S., the arrest and conviction rate is only 20 percent.

It is our duty as Members of the Congress to provide the tools and infrastructure we can to aid in both the prevention of this crime and speedy apprehension of those who choose to commit it.

It is my sincere belief that the MATCH Act will make a meaningful difference in the way that we approach and deal with arson offenders by establishing a registry for law enforcement.

I would like to especially thank Chairmen CONYERS and SCOTT and Ranking Members SMITH and GOHMERT of the Judiciary Committee. They worked to ensure that this legislation was expeditiously moved through the legislative process and that legitimate concerns were addressed.

I would also like to thank the House leadership on both sides of the aisle for their efforts and hard work in bringing the bill before us today.

And finally, I, too, would like to thank my fellow Californian, my dear friend, ADAM SCHIFF for his partnership on this important issue. I can think of no better colleague in the House of Representatives to work with than I found in ADAM SCHIFF.

So I thank you very much, and I urge passage of this critically important bill.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how many more speakers my colleague from Texas has.

Mr. POE of Texas. We have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague Representative BONO MACK for all of her work on this issue. It's been a pleasure working together.

I think when we had the bill come up in committee last session and the Burbank fire chief, Tracy Pancini, testified, he pointed out really how this bill will be of great service to investigators by pointing to the case of someone who was a serial arsonist in New York, who set fire to many carports, for whatever reason, for whatever perverse thrill, as my colleague from Texas pointed out some of these arsonists seem to get by setting fires. He was well-known to authorities in New York and he moved to California where he was unknown, and when there were a series of carport fires in California, California authorities didn't necessarily connect it to what happened in New York.

With a national registry, we can connect these events and we can connect the dots, and not only, I hope, put away some of these arsonists, but maybe more importantly deter arsonists who, if they know that they are being tracked and are being followed by this registry, will think twice before they set additional fires.

So, with that, I want to once again thank my colleague and urge the House to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1727, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING A REMEMBRANCE DAY FOR HOMICIDE VICTIMS

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 757) supporting the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 757

Whereas homicide is a devastating epidemic in this Nation, destroying families and communities;

Whereas women are disproportionately victims of homicide perpetrated by intimate partners;

Whereas intimate partner homicide is the leading cause of death for African-American women ages 15–45;

Whereas, on average, 3 women per day are murdered by their current or former husbands or partners and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention finds that women experience 2,000,000 injuries from intimate partner violence each year;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the cost of intimate partner violence exceeded $5,800,000,000 in 2003;

Whereas, for the years 1976 to 2005 combined, among all homicide victims, females were particularly at risk for intimate killings and sex-related homicides, with 64.8 percent of all female homicide victims during that time being murdered by an intimate partner;

Whereas one-third of all murdered females are victims of intimate partner homicide annually, with separated females having the highest homicide rate;

Whereas intimate partner violence resulted in 1,544 deaths in 2004, and of those deaths, 25 percent were males and 75 percent were females;

Whereas the time that a victim of domestic violence leaves a violent situation is the most dangerous time for a victim and increases his or her likelihood of becoming a victim of homicide;

Whereas homicide is the second leading cause of traumatic death for pregnant women and recently pregnant women, accounting for nearly 31 percent of maternal injury deaths;

Whereas numerous agencies across this country provide support to the families of homicide victims and the tireless work of agency staff and volunteers is worthy of acknowledgment; and

Whereas victims of domestic violence-related homicides should be remembered during the National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims to honor their memories: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims; and

(2) acknowledges the epidemic of intimate partner homicide in this Nation, its disproportionate impact on women, and the work of agencies across this country to address this epidemic and provide support and resources to all survivors of victims of homicide, including the families of intimate partner homicide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHIFF. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution expresses support for the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims.

On Friday, September 25, 2009, the third annual observance of the National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims was held in Washington, D.C., and across the country. This year's observance was organized by the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and the Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center.

Every year, families lose loved ones to senseless acts of violence. Along with their loved ones, these families lose hopes and dreams for the future. Not only are mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers affected by the sudden loss of a family member, the lives of friends, coworkers, and neighbors can also be changed forever.

In 2008 alone, over 14,000 individuals lost their lives as a result of violent homicide. Over half of these murder victims were killed by acquaintances, such as a neighbor, friend, or boyfriend.

After the initial shock, as friends and neighbors resume their daily lives, family members are left to deal with their grief and loss and become overwhelmed with picking up the pieces of their lives.

The National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims acknowledges the long-term trauma families and friends experience after a loved one is murdered and focuses on the importance of providing support, guidance, and counseling to survivors of homicide.

While families deal with their grief, they're also confronted with trying to find some sense of justice through the criminal justice system. The complexities and delays in resolving a criminal case frequently add to their feelings of anger and resentment.

The National Day of Remembrance sends a powerful message to these families and friends alike that we as a Nation remember their loss, honor their courage, and are committed to helping them move on with their lives.

The National Day of Remembrance reminds us that murder impacts each and every one of us and every community across the country. This day also reminds us to rededicate ourselves to working to prevent the violence that destroys lives and devastates families.

I'd like to thank the lead cosponsors of this resolution, DONNA EDWARDS of Maryland and TED POE of Texas, for their leadership in making sure that last week's National Day of Remembrance is honored by Congress.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 757 honors a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims. Sadly, thousands of lives are lost due to homicide every year in our Nation. Surviving parents, spouses, family, and friends courageously rebuild their lives while searching for answers and closure for the tragic death of someone they cared about.

I want to commend my friend, the gentlelady from Maryland, DONNA EDWARDS, for introducing this resolution. She has a long-time history of working with victims and victims' families, even before she came to our institution, the House of Representatives.

This National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims honors the lives of those who are lost to murder. It also commits communities, agencies, and other groups towards the goal of rebuilding the survivors' lives and preventing these tragedies in the future.

Since 2000, more than 114,000 Americans have been murdered in our Nation. It is important we remind survivors, family survivors, that we have not forgotten their loved ones and that they are not alone.

The broad bipartisan support for this day of remembrance demonstrates that we are united in our commitment to comfort sufferers and prevent the violence that leads to these tragedies.

This resolution also brings attention to the disturbing issue of spousal or partner abuse in homicides. On average, three women per day are murdered by their current or former husbands. From 1976 to 2005, more than 64 percent of female homicide victims in the United States were murdered by an intimate partner.

According to the National Institute of Justice, intimate partner homicide has declined significantly in the past 25 years. The NIJ cautions, however, that although these declines are truly significant, the statistics may mask the

important fact that women are substantially more likely than men to be murdered by intimate partners.

Supporting the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance strengthens the resolve of agencies, communities, and families and people in our country against homicides in our Nation.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. At this time, I'm happy to yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maryland, Donna Edwards, the lead sponsor of the bill.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I would like to thank also my dear friend and colleague Chairman JOHN CONYERS for bringing this important resolution to the floor.

House Resolution 757, a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims, recognizes the loss and the courage of homicide victims across this country, not just in 1 year but for the many years in which families, community members, take the time to rebuild their lives.

I'd also like to thank my colleague TED POE of Texas for taking the lead with me in making this resolution truly bipartisan in nature because, as we know, the question of homicide is not one that is partisan.

This resolution is about honoring those lives that have been lost to homicide. I particularly want to focus on the women and children who have lost their lives to intimate partner homicide in our country.

In my State of Maryland, at least 48 women and children lost their lives to intimate partner homicide in the period from July 2007 to July 2008. Nationally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that three women per day are murdered by their current or former partner, boyfriend, or spouse.

Statistically, the most dangerous time for a victim of domestic violence is when she attempts to leave a violent relationship. From working firsthand with victims of domestic violence in shelters, in service programs, and as cofounder and executive director of the National Network to End Domestic Violence, I know the statistic is true, and it's more than a statistic. It's reality for so many women and children.

So when people ask why doesn't she just leave, those of us who have done this work for a long time know exactly why, and it's because of the risk of death, not an imagined fear but a true risk.

Intimate partner violence is the second leading cause of traumatic death for pregnant women. The impact of witnessing domestic violence, especially the homicide of a parent, is devastating for children.

It is my hope that this resolution will begin a dialogue about intimate partner violence and progress to discussing and devising solutions to address this epidemic. Intimate partner violence is something that impacts all our communities, and I know there have been several cases of such violence where I live, and I am sure that's the case for every congressional district across this Nation.

This year, in my congressional district, a woman was shot, tragically, to death outside of her church in Silver Spring as she was going inside to worship on Sunday and other worshippers were gathered for the service.

In March 2003, Ernestine Bunn-Dyson, age 32, was shot to death in my hometown of Oxon Hill by her estranged husband less than 24 hours after he promised in court to leave her alone. Her sister is working hard to bring more attention to this epidemic so more people don't have to suffer and more sisters don't have to be victims.

It's so easy for people to think that intimate partner homicide is something that happens to someone else, someone who looks different, someone who has a different educational background, or someone who just fell in with the wrong person. But a victim of domestic violence and intimate partner violence and homicide can be anyone's sister, mother, aunt, friend, coworker, and of course, the other thousands of victims of homicide.

Our own Lieutenant Governor in Maryland, Anthony Brown, lost his cousin, Cathy Brown, to intimate partner violence just this past last summer. His cousin was shot and killed in her home by her abuser. Lieutenant Governor Brown has worked in Maryland along with Governor Martin O'Malley to make sure that our State laws were changed to prevent this kind of violent homicide.

So many survivors and their families in this country have turned their tragedy and pain to healing and advocacy. Our own Lieutenant Governor is an example of such tireless and selfless advocacy.

I ask all of us to take the time today to reach out to someone who may be in a violent situation and lend your support and friendship. It could save their lives. I also ask that we take this day to remember all victims of homicide, all victims of intimate partner homicide, and we must do what we can to stop this pattern at a young age. If other forms of abusive violence are included, from being threatened or emotionally abused, our young children suffer as well. We must be more aggressive in addressing the problem of violence so that it doesn't turn to homicide.

□ 1300

I'd like to thank all of our cosponsors, and I'd like to say that, Mr. Speaker, it's time for us to recognize the tragic cost of homicide to all of our families, and for this Congress and this Nation to turn our attention to their support.

I'd like to recognize the many organizations who have supported this resolution, including the National Network to End Domestic Violence, the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, the National Partnership for Women and Families, Legal Momentum, the Family Violence Prevention Fund, and our own local Anti-Violence Organization.

Mr. POE of Texas. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how many speakers my colleague from Texas has remaining.

Mr. POE of Texas. I am prepared to close. There are no other speakers.

Mr. SCHIFF. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume. This is, Mr. Speaker, a very important recognition that we do, as an organization, as a body, to recognize the fact that throughout this country there are families that have suffered the loss of someone they love and they care about, and it's all because of violence.

As my friend and colleague from Maryland, Ms. EDWARDS, has pointed out, many times that violence occurs in the home. It starts with verbal abuse, then physical abuse, and then sometimes results in a homicide. And of all places where a person should be safe in our country, it's in their home, whether it's a spouse or whether it's a child. And because of the epidemic, in my opinion, of violence in the home, more and more Americans and spouses especially, suffer those consequences and those consequences lead to their death by the hands of someone that claims they love them.

And it's important that we remember those people who are victims of crime. It's been said that when a murder occurs, the killer steals from the victim everything they were and everything they will be. That's the tragedy. And families of homicide victims never get over it. I know Mr. SCHIFF, in his experience in the U.S. Attorney's office, and my experience as a criminal court judge and prosecutor, families of homicide victims think about the death of their loved one every day. Not a day goes by that they don't think about it. And they think about it every day forever. That's the tragedy they live with.

So we, as a Nation, need to raise the awareness and the importance of these families and recognize that those people who have lost family members are Americans that need special recognition, special comfort from us.

So I commend my friend, Ms. EDWARDS from Maryland, for sponsoring this resolution. I am proud to be a coauthor of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I had the experience recently of being called up for jury duty in Los Angeles and called up for a criminal case and sat through really the entire voir dire process, which I hadn't done in many years. It was a murder case, and what was striking to me—I was not called into the box so I never became a juror—but

what was striking to me is, during the voir dire process, they asked each and every juror whether they thought they could sit fairly on the case before them.

This particular case involved two victims, two people who were murdered, one who was a 16-year-old girl. And it was striking to me, both how many prospective jurors had a family member or close friend who'd been the victim of violence, who had been murdered or raped, how many also who could so relate to the circumstances that they felt they couldn't be fair and impartial. But it was extraordinary. There wasn't a single person really in the jury box that hadn't been touched in some way by violent crime.

And I want to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for her leadership on this issue and getting us all to take some time to reflect on how violence has touched all of our communities, all of our lives and how we can rededicate ourselves to trying to attack this incredible waste of life. So I thank you.

I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 757.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXEMPTING FROM CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS SHIPMENTS OF EXPLOSIVES TO INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1333) to amend chapter 40 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation of explosive materials for delivery to a federally recognized Indian tribe or an agency of such a tribe from various Federal criminal prohibitions relating to explosives, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1333

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXEMPTION OF THE TRANSPORTATION, SHIPMENT, RECEIPT, OR IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS FOR DELIVERY TO A FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBE OR AN AGENCY OF SUCH A TRIBE FROM VARIOUS FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO EXPLOSIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 845(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''to any agency of the United States or to any State or any political subdivision thereof'' and inserting ''to any agency of the United States, to any State or any political subdivision thereof, or to any federally recognized Indian tribe or agency thereof''.

(b) INDIAN TRIBE DEFINED.—Section 841 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(t) 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a).''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHIFF. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1333 addresses the gap in the law governing the transportation of explosive materials by giving federally recognized Indian tribes the same status already given Federal, State and local governments. In 2002, Congress passed the Safe Explosives Act, which prohibits the transportation, shipment, receipt and importation of explosive materials without specific Federal permits or licenses.

The act exempts Federal, State and local governments from this requirement, but due to an oversight, the exemption does not cover federally recognized Indian tribes and their agencies. This bill corrects that oversight. Fireworks can play an integral role in the religious and cultural ceremonies of many Indian tribes. This bill will facilitate those religious and cultural practices without compromising safety. This act does not exempt Indian tribes from complying with safe storage requirements. Like State agencies, tribes still will be required to comply with Federal explosives storage regulations.

H.R. 1333 enjoys bipartisan support. I thank the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. RAÚL GRIJALVA, for bringing this oversight to the attention of the House and for his hard work on this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1333 makes a simple technical correction to Federal law regulating the transportation and shipment of explosives to provide federally recognized Indian tribes the same exemption as Federal, State and local governments. Under current law the Federal, State, and local governments are exempt from permitting requirements for the purchase or shipment of explosive materials, including commercial fireworks.

Indian tribes, however, are not afforded the same exemption under our law. Fireworks have been a part of the practices of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of Arizona for many years. Some of these practices involve cultural and religious beliefs that are very important to the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, for example.

However, these practices in recent years have been inhibited by the requirements of the Safe Explosive Act of 2002, called the SEA Act. The Safe Explosives Act significantly expanded the Federal explosive laws to include requirements that a license or permit be obtained in order to receive explosives. The SEA Act established background checks and expanded the categories of persons prohibited from possessing explosives. H.R. 1333 ensures that Indian tribes across the country will be able to carry on their same cultural and religious practices that they enjoyed with fireworks celebrations prior to the enactment of the permitting requirements.

It's important to protect the rituals of Native Americans and afford Indians tribes the same treatment under the law as Federal, State, and local governments currently enjoy.

So I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Arizona, Mr. GRIJALVA, for his leadership on this issue and urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1333, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING DR. NORMAN E. BORLAUG

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 739) honoring the life and achievements of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug for his many contributions to alleviating world hunger.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 739

Whereas the United States honors Norman E. Borlaug as an Iowan, humanitarian, and father of the ''Green Revolution'';

Whereas Dr. Borlaug was born on March 25, 1914, and grew up on a family farm outside Cresco, Iowa;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug attended the University of Minnesota, where he received B.A. and Ph.D. degrees and was also a star NCAA wrestler;

Whereas, for over 20 years, Dr. Borlaug was a member of the faculty of Texas A&M University;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug spent 20 years working in the poorest areas of rural Mexico where he made his breakthrough achievement in developing a strain of wheat that could exponentially increase yields while actively resisting disease;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug's ''green revolution'' uplifted hundreds of thousands of the rural poor in Mexico and saved hundreds of millions from famine and outright starvation in India and Pakistan;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug's approach to wheat production next spread throughout the Middle East, and soon his approach was adapted to rice growing, increasing the number of lives Dr. Borlaug has been credited to saving to more than a billion people;

Whereas in 1970, Dr. Borlaug received the Nobel Peace Prize, the only person working in agriculture to ever be so honored, and since then he has received numerous honors and awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Public Service Medal, the National Academy of Sciences' highest honor, the Rotary International Award for World Understanding and Peace, and the Congressional Gold Medal;

Whereas, up until his death on September 12, 2009, Dr. Borlaug continued to work to alleviate poverty and malnutrition throughout the world;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug created the World Food Prize in 1986, which is the ''Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture'' and which has honored Laureates from Bangladesh, India, China, Mexico, Denmark, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

Whereas the headquarters of the World Food Prize is located in Des Moines, Iowa; and

Whereas Dr. Borlaug's humanitarian works have made him an American hero who will never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life and achievements of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug for his many contributions to alleviating world hunger.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, on September 12, 2009, the world mourned the passing of a great humanitarian. Dr. Norman Borlaug, a world renowned plant scientist, dedicated his life to ending global hunger and improving the world's food supply. Known as the Father of the Green Revolution, Doctor Borlaug saved more than a billion lives through his pioneering research and scientific innovation. In fact, he has been credited with saving more lives than any other person in history.

During his 20 years working in the poorest areas of rural Mexico, he developed a strain of ''miracle wheat'' that drastically increased crop yields and moved the country to food self-sufficiency.

In recognition of his tireless efforts, Dr. Borlaug has received more than 150 international honors. In 1970 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and in 1977 the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Two years ago he was presented with the Congressional Gold Medal, America's highest civilian honor. In his Nobel acceptance lecture, Dr. Borlaug stated, ''The first essential component of social justice is adequate food for all mankind.''

Regrettably, we remain far from achieving this ideal. While, in theory, farmers produce enough food to feed every person on the planet, more people are hungry today than ever before. According to new estimates by the United Nations, over a billion people will go hungry every day in 2009, almost one-sixth of humanity.

We should take this opportunity not only to honor the extraordinary contributions of a true American hero, but to recommit ourselves to the goal of eradicating hunger.

I want to recognize and congratulate the sponsor of this resolution, my good friend from Iowa, Mr. BOSWELL, for introducing the resolution honoring Dr. Borlaug.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we gather today to honor the life and the accomplishments of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, a pioneer in the field of the fight against world hunger. The world suffered a great loss with the recent passing of Dr. Borlaug, whose achievements in the field of agriculture have helped to feed millions of hungry people around the world. He passed from this world bearing the title of Father of the Green Revolution, his breakthrough advancement in wheat production and wheat adaptation having proven vital to those in need.

In rural areas around world, Dr. Borlaug's tireless efforts increased wheat output, helping to feed millions of starving people. Dr. Borlaug spent almost 30 years collaborating with scientists to alleviate world hunger through wheat development. In 1944 he accepted an appointment to the Cooperative Wheat Research and Production Program in Mexico, and it was there that he developed high-yielding, disease-resistant wheat, otherwise known as miracle wheat, opening the Green Revolution in global agriculture.

In 1970, Dr. Borlaug was awarded the distinguished Nobel Peace Prize for his work, the only person in the field of agriculture to be bestowed with such an honor.

□ 1315

He was later awarded such distinctions as the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.

Dr. Borlaug's work was essential to those in need. He never wavered in this fight to fight world hunger, and he continued his efforts until his recent death. It is estimated that Dr. Borlaug's work helped to save over 1 billion people from starvation, but nevertheless, he warned that what he had helped to achieve was only a ''temporary success in man's war against hunger and deprivation,'' and he leaves behind a world in which many people still struggle to find enough to eat.

Mr. Speaker, challenges remain before us, but we can indeed be proud of the humanitarian work that Dr. Borlaug, an American patriot, demonstrated to the world. Today his Green Revolution stands as a singular success story for our efforts to assist those in dire need of our help around the world.

I am pleased to support this important resolution which honors the life of a true American hero, Dr. Norman Borlaug, whose incredible achievements in the fight against hunger should never be forgotten.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL).

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. On a personal basis, Dr. Borlaug was one of the most unusual people I met in my life. He was so impressive in so many ways.

On September 12, we lost one of the greatest humanitarians and scientists of our century. Dr. Borlaug has been credited to have saved more than 1 billion lives through his breakthrough work in agriculture. He was a truly remarkable man.

He was born on a small farm outside of Cresco, Iowa. After earning his Ph.D from the University of Minnesota, he joined a research project in Mexico in 1944. Through this work he developed what was called ''miracle wheat'' that tripled grain output and helped move Mexico to agriculture self-sufficiency. He then shared this new breed of wheat with Pakistan and India and helped those nations to avert the mass famine and starvations that had appeared imminent.

In a recent article in the Washington Post on Dr. Borlaug, it was stated that ''in India, Mexico and other nations susceptible to hunger and famine, he was known as one of the great Americans of modern times.''

Not only was he a great scientist, he was a world renowned humanitarian. Dr. Borlaug was one of only five people in history to win the Nobel Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Congressional Gold Medal. He is in the company of Nelson

Mandela, Elie Wiesel, Mother Theresa, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He was also named by Time magazine in 1999 as one of the 100 most influential minds of the 20th century.

After Dr. Borlaug won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970, the only time in its history the award was given for achievements in agricultural science, he set out to create an award dedicated for significant breakthroughs in food and agriculture. In 1986, Dr. Borlaug founded the World Food Prize to recognize lifesaving achievements that increased the quality, quantity or availability of food in the world. Then in 1990, the prize was moved to my district in Des Moines, Iowa. Now in its 23rd year, the award has recognized individuals from around the world and has continued to promote global world security.

I mourn the loss of a great Iowan and American, yet I am also reminded of many wonderful memories. He was truly a great person who has had, and will continue to have, a profound impact on all of us. His contributions in the field of agriculture and his commitment to the human condition have fed so many around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this true American hero and father of the Green Revolution with a ''yes'' vote on H. Res. 739.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), a member of the Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding me this time for an opportunity to remember a great American, a great Iowan, Dr. Norman Borlaug, and I am very pleased that the whole Iowa delegation has come together and written a letter to the Iowa State legislature and the Governor to ask that a statue of Dr. Borlaug be placed, representing Iowa, right here in our Capitol. I appreciate the cooperation of everyone.

Dr. Borlaug devoted his life to a historic campaign to save the lives of the world's neediest people using agricultural science for the feeding of those individuals. His innovative leadership in plant breeding and agricultural production gave birth to the Green Revolution, and he was credited with saving over a billion—that's with a ''B''—a billion lives from starvation and the generations onward. It will be several billion as time goes on.

I think it's interesting that even in his final days at the age of 95, Dr. Borlaug pressed on with his mission to work for the good of all mankind. His accomplishments and his memory will live on continuing to improve the lives of countless people around the world for generations to come.

It was a great honor for me personally to call Dr. Borlaug a friend. I admired him for his vision and all of his accomplishments, but his modesty was every bit as extraordinary. He once described his work as ''a temporary success in man's war against hunger and deprivation.'' Dr. Norman Borlaug proved that one person can save a billion lives with a powerful vision and a pair of hardworking hands. He will very, very much be missed.

I think a very fitting thing that happened here with Congress was to give Dr. Borlaug the Congressional Gold Medal. I was very proud to have worked together with my colleagues from Iowa to make that achievement. And I think the remembering of his last words is so fitting for the life of achievement that he had and how he believed in basic science and having it actually relate to production agriculture. He was visiting with another scientist that he had taught on his deathbed. The scientist was telling about a new technology he had. Norman Borlaug, if I may try to quote what he said, he said, ''Get it to the farmers. Get it to the people who can actually make use of this technology to feed more people to make it actually utilized in agriculture today for the feeding to stamp out this horrible thing we call starvation around the world.''

Once again, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for this chance and this opportunity to recognize once again a great American, Dr. Norman Borlaug.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY).

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

I think most Iowans are modest by nature, and that certainly was Norman Borlaug. But there is no reason for modesty today.

The chairman mentioned in his opening remarks that Norman Borlaug was responsible for saving more lives than any other human being in history. Think about that. Why is it that not every school child in America knows who Norman Borlaug was? Why is it that we live in a culture that celebrates celebrity more than achievement?

The reason we are introducing this bill today is to give proper recognition to one of the greatest Americans who ever lived. That's the truth. That's why we were so honored to have the opportunity to honor Norman Borlaug with a Congressional Gold Medal after his other many important achievements. Those of us from the Iowa delegation had a wonderful dinner with him the night before and heard that amazing story about the time when another famous Iowa plant scientist, who happened to be Vice President of the United States, Henry Wallace, flew back to Des Moines and drove in his Plymouth automobile to Mexico City to attend the inauguration of the Mexican President. He stopped in Mexico to talk to his friend, Norman Borlaug; and together these two brilliant Americans who happened to be born in Iowa talked about charting a future for a plant revolution that changed the face of hunger in the world.

Our challenge is to build on his legacy and to continue his fight against global hunger, global poverty, and to give people around the world the same sense of hope that he brought to his work every day of his life. I am proud to call him someone that we are very honored to honor with this bill and ask for its support and passage.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING), a member of the Agriculture, Small Business, and Judiciary Committees.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from Florida for yielding.

This is one of these privileges in serving in the United States Congress to come to the floor and join together as a State delegation, our entire Iowa delegation, to celebrate a life so well lived as that of Dr. Norman Borlaug. I believe all of us knew him in some capacity or another, and we certainly watched his career.

I want to say this about Dr. Borlaug. First, he did go to school at the University of Minnesota, and for my Minnesota friends, I can't even imagine what it would have been like if he would have had a full Iowa education. That's part of the banter that goes back and forth across the State lines.

He was also an NCAA wrestler, which is something that goes along with I can't imagine if he had actually wrestled for the Hawkeyes and what that might have been. However, where are the Aggies today? They've got some bragging rights, too. Minnesotans have bragging rights, Aggies have bragging rights. Dr. Borlaug was on the faculty of Texas A&M for 20 years. They all deserve credit for helping shape the life of Norman Borlaug: his birth and his upbringing in Iowa, his education in Minnesota, his faculty involvement at Texas A&M, and his global reach upon starting the Green Revolution; and, as a couple of Members have said, saved the lives of a billion people, a billion people with a ''B.''

Dr. Norman Borlaug swept aside the fears of the Malthusians and proved that this planet will produce a lot more food than was previously imagined, and that was before we got to this point of some of the genetic tools that we have within the laboratory today.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that you cannot overemphasize the impact of Dr. Norman Borlaug's life. He is a treasure, and his life and his commitment is a treasure for the entire United States, for all of us. I join Mr. LATHAM, and I believe the Iowa delegation, in calling upon the State legislature and the Governor of Iowa to request that his statue be placed in the United States Capitol where it most rightfully belongs, and it would stand there in good stead with any other statue from any other State and the entire United States of America, a life well lived; and

we are here celebrating that life of Dr. Norman Borlaug.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest privileges of my life was to have met Dr. Norman Borlaug several years ago because of his position as a distinguished professor at Texas A&M University, my alma mater in my congressional district. It is also an honor for me today to rise in honor of Dr. Borlaug whose actions helped save the lives of a billion people and helped prevent untold conflicts across the globe.

To me, he is an inspiration. To others, he was a husband, father, grandfather, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Congressional Gold Medal recipient. I believe it could be argued that he was America's greatest ambassador to the world. Most of us hope to make some difference for our communities. Dr. Borlaug made our world a better place.

Growing up on an Iowa farm, Dr. Borlaug went from cultivating fields to consulting global leaders all with the laudable, noble goal of feeding the hungry. Dr. Borlaug once said, ''Peace cannot be built on empty stomachs.''

For his accomplishments, he was rightfully awarded the Nobel Peace Price in 1970 for the way in which he used agricultural productivity to help create stability and prevent conflict. In 1984, as has been mentioned, Dr. Borlaug joined my alma mater, Texas A&M, as a distinguished professor of international agriculture. His work at the university and around the world is recognized and continued on by those at the Norman Borlaug Institute for International Agriculture whose employees are currently working in conflict areas such as Iraq and Afghanistan to provide assistance and food to those in need.

Despite his unrivaled achievements, Dr. Borlaug maintained a genuine sense of humility. He is truly an American hero whose dedication to agriculture positively changed the landscape of our world.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished chairman and the ranking member and the proponent of this legislation, my good friend.

I rise in support of this recognition of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug for his many contributions, raising the bar, if you will, on the horrific impact of hunger in this world.

□ 1330

He engaged in groundbreaking scientific research and personal compassion to help save over a billion people from starvation across the world.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Congressional Hunger Center, I am deeply saddened by his loss. But he deserves countless accolades—and none of these accolades do full justice to the greatness of his achievements in alleviating hunger.

Dr. Borlaug's work was extremely important to efforts of my former colleague Congressman Mickey Leland, who represented my district until his untimely death, trying to alleviate the hunger in Ethiopia on the basis of the continuing drought. Both Dr. Borlaug and Congressman Leland dedicated their lives to fighting hunger around the world.

For 20 years, Dr. Borlaug was a distinguished professor of International Agriculture at Texas A&M University. I believe he had the thesis, Teach a Person To Fish Versus Giving a Person a Fish and It Will Allow Them To Eat Forever.

This particular university is located in my good friend Congressman EDWARDS' district, but it is well respected throughout the State and the Nation. It was the home of Dr. Borlaug's Institute for International Agriculture, which develops and promotes science-based solutions to international challenges to agricultural and food production.

Although Dr. Borlaug was honored throughout his career, I'm proud that he continued to research agricultural techniques to alleviate global hunger until his passing.

He will forever be known as the ''Father of the Green Revolution.'' I believe that his work had to do with ending drought and finding out ways of intervention so that countries that suffered from this weather condition could still have the ability to grow crops.

The Green Revolution developed new strains of crops that could withstand environmental threats like the drought. He is, of course, a significant and respected individual who fought with all of his heart starvation around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 739, which honors the life and achievements of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug for his many contributions to alleviating world hunger. I support this resolution because Dr. Borlaug's ground-breaking scientific research and personal compassion helped to save over a billion people from starvation across the world.

As a Member of the Board of Directors for the Congressional Hunger Center, I am deeply saddened by the loss of Dr. Borlaug. His countless accolades do not do full justice to the greatness of his achievements in alleviating hunger. Dr. Borlaug's work was extremely important to the efforts of former Congressman Mickey Leland, who represented my district until his untimely death in 1989. Both Dr. Borlaug and Congressman Leland dedicated their lives to fighting hunger around the world. Without these great Americans more than a billion people around the world would have died from starvation or suffered from malnutrition.

For 20 years, Dr. Borlaug was a Distinguished Professor of International Agriculture at Texas A&M University, located close to my district. Texas A&M is home to the Norman Borlaug Institute for International Agriculture, which develops and promotes science-based solutions to international challenges to agricultural and food production. Although Dr. Borlaug was honored throughout his career, I am proud that he continued to research agricultural techniques to alleviate global hunger until his passing. After he had gained international fame for his work he built upon his work to create the World Food Prize, known as the ''Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture.''

Dr. Norman E. Borlaug will forever be known as the ''Father of the Green Revolution'' for his work developing new strains of crops that could withstand environmental threats. He developed a new strain of wheat that resisted disease while increasing productivity in the poorest areas of rural Mexico. The significant impact of his work in Mexico was noted around the world and his agricultural developments spread to South Asia where his wheat strain helped to feed millions in India and Pakistan. Dr. Borlaug's techniques were adopted in the Middle East and adapted to rice production. As Speaker of the House NANCY PELOSI said in 2007, ''No person, before or since, has done more to answer the call to help liberate the world from hunger.''

In 1970, Dr. Borlaug's significant achievement in agriculture was honored by the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1977 he was bestowed the Presidential Medal of Freedom and in 2006, he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. Dr. Borlaug has been honored in the places where his work had the greatest impact. The Government of India awarded Dr. Borlaug its second highest civilian honor. He has an agricultural research building named after him in Bolivia and a street named after him in Ciudad Obregon in the Mexican State of Sonora. Academic institutions and agricultural research centers in Iowa, Minnesota, and Texas bear his name as a tribute to his work combating hunger.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor Dr. Norman Borlaug, a great Iowan, who passed away on September 12. I want to thank Congressman BOSWELL for introducing this resolution.

Dr. Borlaug was born and raised in Iowa but his work is well-known throughout the world. Most notably, Dr. Borlaug developed wheat varieties that were disease resistant and also adapted to various growing environments with increasing yields.

These developments helped feed over a billion impoverished people in Mexico, India, and Pakistan, in addition to Asia, South America, Africa and the Middle East.

For this, Dr. Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and has also received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. Dr. Borlaug also created the World Food Prize, sometimes called the Nobel Prize for food and agriculture.

Dr. Borlaug's life and work allowed millions of the world's hungry to know a better and more secure life.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 739.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALLING FOR RELEASE OF LIU XIAOBO

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 151) expressing the sense of Congress that China release democratic activist Liu Xiaobo from imprisonment, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 151

Whereas Liu Xiaobo has inspired untold numbers of Chinese people to stare down their government and demand change;

Whereas on December 9, 2008, a diverse group of more than 300 Chinese scholars, writers, lawyers, and activists issued Charter 08, a manifesto calling on the Chinese Communist Party to abandon authoritarian rule in favor of democracy, the guarantee of human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo was one of the original signers of Charter 08 and was taken into custody shortly before the manifesto was released, has been detained ever since, and now faces charges of ''inciting subversion of state power'';

Whereas Charter 08 documents the widespread failings of the Chinese Communist Party, calls for urgent and extensive political reforms in China, enumerates and endorses the ideas and principles of freedom, human rights, equality, Republicanism, democracy, and constitutional rule, and enumerates 19 recommendations for political reform within Communist China;

Whereas Charter 08 says that ''the most fundamental principles of democracy are that the people are sovereign, and that the people select their own government'';

Whereas Chinese authorities violated Chinese law in handling Liu Xiaobo's case, including keeping him under ''residential surveillance'' beyond the legal time limit and at an undisclosed location, denying him access to his family or lawyers, and refusing to allow a fellow Charter 08 signatory to represent him;

Whereas the signatories of Charter 08 represent numerous strata of Chinese society, including former members of the Chinese Communist Party;

Whereas the document which caused him to be confined to a windowless room, without access to books or writing materials, is as simple as those in the founding documents of this country which have inspired us all for over 200 years;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo signed his name to those simple but powerful words despite having already spent 20 months in prison for his part in the 1989 protests in Tiananmen Square, and three years in a re-education through labor camp for challenging China's one-party rule; and

Whereas Liu Xiaobo's leadership has inspired the Chinese people and the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that China's Government immediately release Liu Xiaobo and begin making strides toward true representative democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that China should immediately release democratic activist Liu Xiaobo from prison. I would like to thank my friend Mr. MINNICK of Idaho for sponsoring this important resolution that allows Congress to stand in solidarity with Mr. Liu and to express support for the democratic ideals he is fighting for.

Last December, Chinese police hauled away Mr. Liu, a writer, former university professor, and a veteran of the 1989 Tiananmen protests just hours after the circulation of an online petition he helped organize. Called Charter 08, this petition calls for greater development of human rights and reform of the Chinese political system.

Charter 08 has more than 300 original signers, representing a broad cross-section of Chinese society, including not only dissidents and public intellectuals, but also workers, farmers, entrepreneurs, professionals, local officials, and others. The petition was circulated widely online and accumulated more than 8,000 signatures throughout China before the Chinese Government shut down the Web site.

Charter 08 was conceived and written in conscious admiration of Charter 77, a document issued in 1977 by dissidents in Czechoslovakia. The Chinese document calls for an end to some features of China's current political system, including replacing one-party rule with a system based on human rights and democracy. The courageous Chinese citizens who have signed the charter are bravely declaring that the status quo in China is unacceptable and unsustainable.

Instead of thoughtfully addressing the ideas raised by the petition and responding to the dissidents, the Chinese Government has sought to silence their voices by harassing, intimidating, and arresting them.

Chinese authorities violated Chinese law in the handling of Mr. Liu's case, holding him incommunicado beyond the legal time limit at an undisclosed location and denying him access to his family or lawyers. In June, Mr. Liu was charged with subversion. He could face up to 15 years in jail.

The Chinese Government seems unaware of the irony of its actions, since its efforts to quash Charter 08 only underscore China's failure to uphold the very principles that the charter advances.

I strongly support this resolution and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of this resolution which calls for the release of one of the true heroes of the democracy movement in China. I want to thank our colleague from Idaho, Mr. MINNICK, for introducing this measure and for agreeing to include portions of the similar resolution that was introduced 4 months ago beforehand by my friend, the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, Mr. MCCOTTER.

As a young professor, Liu Xiaobo served bravely as an advisor to the students at Tiananmen Square. For his courageous stand, he was detained and imprisoned by the Chinese Communist authorities. Now he has been detained again.

What led to Mr. Liu's detention this time was his promotion of Charter 08, which he signed last December on the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr. Liu's court sentencing awaits, however, another anniversary. A military extravaganza to be staged by China's Communist Party will take place tomorrow. Tanks will roll in once again and the sounds of the boots of PLA soldiers will echo once more in Tiananmen Square as they did on that fateful June night two decades ago when democracy in China was killed.

Tomorrow's holiday, October 1, is remembered as the day in 1949 when Chairman Mao stood atop the Gate of Heavenly Peace and declared victory for Communist forces. After that, things were neither heavenly nor peaceful in China. Mr. Liu saw the need for reform.

He and his associates took their inspiration for a charter calling for greater freedom of expression for human rights and for free elections from the Charter 77 movement in Czechoslovakia. One of the architects of that movement, democracy advocate and former Czech President Vaclav Havel, had this to say about Mr. Liu and his efforts. In a December 19, 2008, opinion piece in the Wall Street Journal, Mr. Havel wrote, ''The Chinese Government should learn well the lesson of the Charter 77 movement that intimidation, propaganda campaigns, and repression are no substitute for reasoned dialogue. Only the immediate and unconditional release of Liu Xiaobo will demonstrate that, for Beijing, that this lesson has been learned.''

Our words should echo those of that greater fighter for democracy, Vaclav Havel. Beijing, open your eyes. That

flashy new weapon that you will display in tomorrow's military parade is no substitute for the torch light of the Goddess of Freedom and the Goddess of Democracy torn down in Tiananmen Square.

Use the October 1 movement, that anniversary, to immediately release democratic activist Liu Xiaobo. That would be the best way to commemorate China's national day.

I urge all of my colleagues to join us in vigorous support for this important resolution.

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

Mr. BERMAN. I'm pleased to yield 4 minutes to the sponsor of this very important resolution, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK).

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for their leadership and for bringing this important issue to the floor.

On May 16, I delivered the commencement address to the 2009 graduates of the University of Idaho. During my speech, I challenged each of those college graduates to take up the cause of Mr. Liu Xiaobo, an intellectual and literary critic who has spent much of his adult life imprisoned or under house arrest by the Chinese authorities because he had the courage to speak and write that China should allow its citizens freedom of speech and urge that it should allow those citizens to select their government by free and open elections.

Today, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Liu's trial is set to begin any day on charges which could lead him to be sentenced for up to 15 years in prison. Mr. Liu has been held since officials took him into custody on December 8, 2008, a day before the release of Charter 08, a declaration he coauthored that calls for political reform, greater human rights, and an end to one-party rule in China.

Mr. Liu Xiaobo was formally arrested on June 23, 2009, by the Beijing Public Security Bureau and charged with ''inciting subversion of state power.'' He has been held under criminal detention while Chinese authorities investigate his case.

In the months after taking Mr. Liu into custody, officials kept Liu in residential surveillance under conditions that violated Chinese laws, including denying Mr. Liu access to counsel and keeping him at an undisclosed location beyond the legal time limit.

I urge that the Chinese Government, as a much admired global power and important partner of my country on many issues important to the future of mankind, grant Mr. Liu a free and fair trial. It should be open to the public, including representatives of international news agencies, where the charges against him will be fairly decided by a judge free from political pressure and instructed to consider only the law and facts of the case.

I further urge that Mr. Liu be allowed to be represented by qualified counsel of his own choosing, have the right to face and cross-examine his accusers, and present witnesses and evidence to prove his innocence. If he is allowed to do so, I anticipate he will be cleared of all charges, and then urge that he be immediately set free and allowed to resume his peaceful pursuit of civil rights and a fully democratic government.

Mr. Liu's leadership has been an inspiration to me and to an untold number of people in China and around the world for his courage to stand up for civil liberties and to demand that his great and proud nation allow free elections at all levels of its government. His courage embodies the emerging global consensus that all people should be allowed to speak freely and have the right to demand that their country be governed by a true representative democracy.

By passing this resolution, the House of Representatives will be sending a strong message that the American people do not condone suppression of freedom of thought or expression.

I thank my colleagues and ask for their support.

□ 1345

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we meet here today to consider this resolution, for tomorrow, as I said, will mark a day of infamy that has profoundly influenced the history of the world for the past 60 years. On October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao stood astride Tiananmen Gate in Beijing and declared a new communist China. That was the same square where 40 years later on a June 9 night in 1989, tanks and troops overran students, workers and the goddess of democracy, crushing their peaceful cries for democratic reform.

Tomorrow 200,000 PLA troops will march through Tiananmen Square. In a display worthy of the height of Stalinism in the former Soviet Union, Beijing's leader will show off the might of their latest military hardware. Foreign diplomats have been warned to close their windows and stay off their balconies as this parade passes by, however, for fear of being shot.

This is the new China which Mao proclaimed. Some say that we should hold our tongues with regard to the Beijing regime's actions because that regime holds America's pocketbook. Others say that the day of accommodation has arrived.

But I believe that this is a wrong, misguided, and immoral stance. We should stand tall for American values and with the goddess of democracy and not remain silent in the face of systematic human rights abuses. Next week, that ambassador of peace and serenity, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, will visit us in Washington. Every President since George Herbert Walker Bush has met with the Dalai Lama during his Washington visits, despite vigorous protests from Beijing that he is a splittist. President Obama should do no less.

Tomorrow I will join my voice with that of Liu Xiaobo and the other signers of the Charter 08 whom we honor in this resolution in calling for a new, free and democratic China. This is what we should commemorate on October 1, rather than 60 years of repression by the Communist regime in China.

Mr. Speaker, I'm now pleased to yield such time as he may consume to Mr. CAO, a member of the Homeland Security and Transportation Committees.

Mr. CAO. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 151. Today I urge Congress to demand that China release democratic activist Liu Xiaobo from imprisonment. Liu Xiaobo has inspired millions of people to stare down their government and demand change. For his stance on democracy, he has unjustly been put under house arrest with almost no contact with the outside world.

As the Chinese Government commemorates the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party's rule in China, we remember under Communist domination millions of innocent Chinese citizens were imprisoned and murdered. Liu Xiaobo once wrote that ''the most fundamental principles of democracy are that the people are sovereign and that the people select their own government. I must ask that the United States, as a representative of the free world, stand with the Chinese people and people all over the world in fighting for freedom and the abolition of totalitarian governments in favor of democracy.''

We must resolve to demand that the Chinese Government immediately release Liu Xiaobo and begin making strides toward a true representative democracy.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 151, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANTARCTIC TREATY

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the

concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 51) recognizing the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 51

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty was signed by 12 nations in Washington, DC, on December 1, 1959, ''with the interests of science and the progress of all mankind'';

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty was established to continue and develop international ''cooperation on the basis of freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica as applied during the International Geophysical Year'';

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty came into force on June 23, 1961, after its unanimous ratification by the seven countries (Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom) with territorial claims in the region and five other countries (Belgium, Japan, South Africa, the Soviet Union, and the United States), which had collaborated in Antarctic research activities during the International Geophysical Year from July 1, 1957, through December 31, 1958;

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty now has 47 nations as signatories that together represent nearly 90 percent of humanity;

Whereas Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty states that ''no acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica'';

Whereas the 14 articles of the Antarctic Treaty have provided a lasting foundation for maintaining the region south of 60 degrees south latitude, nearly 10 percent of the Earth's surface, ''for peaceful purposes only'';

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty prohibits ''any measure of a military nature'';

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty has promoted international nuclear cooperation by prohibiting ''any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material'';

Whereas the Antarctic Treaty provides a framework for the signatories to continue to meet ''for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty'';

Whereas common interests among the Antarctic Treaty nations facilitated the development and ratification of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources;

Whereas the international cooperation represented by the Antarctic Treaty offers humankind a precedent for the peaceful governance of international spaces;

Whereas in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the International Geophysical Year, the Antarctic Treaty Parties in their Edinburgh Declaration recognized the current International Polar Year for its contributions to science worldwide and to international cooperation; and

Whereas the International Polar Year program has endorsed the Antarctic Treaty Summit that will convene in Washington, DC, at the Smithsonian Institution on the 50th anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes that the Antarctic Treaty has greatly contributed to science and science cooperation worldwide and successfully ensured the ''use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and the continuance of international harmony'' for the past half century; and

(2) encourages international and interdisciplinary collaboration in the Antarctic Treaty Summit to identify lessons from 50 years of international cooperation under the Antarctic Treaty that have legacy value for humankind.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 51, a resolution introduced by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI), recognizing the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty. On December 1, 1959, 12 countries, including the United States and the former Soviet Union, signed the Antarctic Treaty here in Washington, D.C. The treaty, which was created to govern activities in Antarctica, has been widely seen as a success. The treaty's preamble states: ''It is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord.''

As a result of the treaty, the Antarctic was the first space in which the international community agreed to preclude acts or activities to assert, support or deny a claim to territorial sovereignty. This exclusion led to the peaceful and scientific exploration of the continent without geopolitical competition. In celebration of the 50th anniversary, the Smithsonian Institution will host the Antarctic Treaty Summit between November 30 and December 2 in Washington. This gathering will raise awareness of the treaty's accomplishments, provide a forum for a broad cross section of civil society to examine lessons learned from the treaty and discuss how they can be applied globally.

I commend Mr. TIBERI for sponsoring this timely resolution. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For half a century, the Antarctic Treaty has served as the indispensable element, allowing for the expansion of knowledge about that continent and its central role in the life of our planet. As stated in its preamble, the purpose of the treaty is to ensure that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, the interests of science and the progress of all mankind.

That promise has been fulfilled, Mr. Speaker. The treaty is an enduring demonstration that international cooperation is not only possible across a broad and expanding range of subjects but also among an array of countries that in other areas have been strong competitors and even enemies.

The original seven signatories have since been joined by 40 more, which together represent the vast majority of the population of the world. The growing list of countries with active research efforts on the continent include the United States, Britain, France, Russia, China, and Argentina, among others, underscoring the welcoming setting the treaty has created.

Once a mysterious and far-off land of seemingly marginal relevance to the world in which we live, half a century of scientific research has resulted in the universal recognition of Antarctica's global role. Although cooperation is not mandated, the treaty's promotion of the exchange of research, joint endeavors and free access to all areas of the continent and surrounding waters has resulted in an extraordinarily productive outpouring of knowledge about the continent and its direct impact on the life of our planet.

The treaty has been a laboratory for more than just science and research, however. It has also demonstrated that cooperation across a broad and expanding range of interests can occur without the need for international bureaucracy, bureaucrats or tribunals. The treaty itself was only the beginning. A long list of agreements followed that have promoted increasingly close cooperation and added additional protections for their continent, ranging from the convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources to the protocol on environmental protection.

In this past half century, we have learned that although Antarctica can be an intimidating and even a harsh environment, it is also a fragile place which humans can easily degrade and even destroy. Thanks to the success of the Antarctic Treaty, we have gained countless benefits for all mankind, learned to care for a precious part of Earth and preserve this wonderful, irreplaceable inheritance for all generations to come.

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

Mr. BERMAN. I yield back the balance of my time

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 51, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP WITH PAKISTAN ACT OF 2009

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1707) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote an enhanced strategic partnership with Pakistan and its people, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1707

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Findings.
Sec. 4. Statement of principles.
TITLE I—DEMOCRATIC, ECONOMIC, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN
Sec. 101. Authorization of assistance.
Sec. 102. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 103. Auditing.
TITLE II—SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN
Sec. 201. Purposes of assistance.
Sec. 202. Authorization of assistance.
Sec. 203. Limitations on certain assistance.
Sec. 204. Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund.
Sec. 205. Requirements for civilian control of certain assistance.
TITLE III—STRATEGY, ACCOUNTABILITY, MONITORING, AND OTHER PROVISIONS
Sec. 301. Strategy Reports.
Sec. 302. Monitoring Reports.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) COUNTERINSURGENCY.—The term ''counterinsurgency'' means efforts to defeat organized movements that seek to overthrow the duly constituted Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan through violent means.

(3) COUNTERTERRORISM.—The term ''counterterrorism'' means efforts to combat al Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), or other individuals and entities engaged in terrorist activity or support for such activity.

(4) FATA.—The term ''FATA'' means the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

(5) FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.—The term ''Frontier Crimes Regulation'' means the Frontier Crimes Regulation, codified under British law in 1901, and applicable to the FATA.

(6) IMPACT EVALUATION RESEARCH.—The term ''impact evaluation research'' means the application of research methods and statistical analysis to measure the extent to which change in a population-based outcome can be attributed to program intervention instead of other environmental factors.

(7) MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT.—The term ''major defense equipment'' has the meaning given the term in section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794(6)).

(8) NWFP.—The term ''NWFP'' means the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, which has Peshawar as its provincial capital.

(9) OPERATIONS RESEARCH.—The term ''operations research'' means the application of social science research methods, statistical analysis, and other appropriate scientific methods to judge, compare, and improve policies and program outcomes, from the earliest stages of defining and designing programs through their development and implementation, with the objective of the rapid dissemination of conclusions and concrete impact on programming.

(10) SECURITY FORCES OF PAKISTAN.—The term ''security forces of Pakistan'' means the military and intelligence services of the Government of Pakistan, including the Armed Forces, Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate, Intelligence Bureau, police forces, levies, Frontier Corps, and Frontier Constabulary.

(11) SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—The term ''security-related assistance''—

(A) means—

(i) grant assistance to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763); and

(ii) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et. seq); but

(B) does not include—

(i) assistance authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available under any provision of law that is funded from accounts within budget function 050 (National Defense); and

(ii) amounts appropriated or otherwise available to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund established under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United States share a long history of friendship and comity, and the interests of both nations are well-served by strengthening and deepening this friendship.

(2) Since 2001, the United States has contributed more than $15,000,000,000 to Pakistan, of which more than $10,000,000,000 has been security-related assistance and direct payments.

(3) With the free and fair election of February 18, 2008, Pakistan returned to civilian rule, reversing years of political tension and mounting popular concern over military rule and Pakistan's own democratic reform and political development.

(4) Pakistan is a major non-NATO ally of the United States and has been a valuable partner in the battle against al Qaeda and the Taliban, but much more remains to be accomplished by both nations.

(5) The struggle against al Qaeda, the Taliban, and affiliated terrorist groups has led to the deaths of several thousand Pakistani civilians and members of the security forces of Pakistan over the past seven years.

(6) Despite killing or capturing hundreds of al Qaeda operatives and other terrorists—including major al Qaeda leaders, such as Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, and Abu Faraj al-Libi—the FATA, parts of the NWFP, Quetta in Balochistan, and Muridke in Punjab remain a sanctuary for al Qaeda, the Afghan Taliban, the Terikh-e Taliban and affiliated groups from which these groups organize terrorist actions against Pakistan and other countries.

(7) The security forces of Pakistan have struggled to contain a Taliban-backed insurgency, recently taking direct action against those who threaten Pakistan's security and stability, including military operations in the FATA and the NWFP.

(8) On March 27, 2009, President Obama noted, ''Multiple intelligence estimates have warned that al Qaeda is actively planning attacks on the United States homeland from its safe-haven in Pakistan.''.

(9) According to a Government Accountability Office report (GAO–08–622), ''since 2003, the [A]dministration's national security strategies and Congress have recognized that a comprehensive plan that includes all elements of national power—diplomatic, military, intelligence, development assistance, economic, and law enforcement support—was needed to address the terrorist threat emanating from the FATA'' and that such a strategy was also mandated by section 7102(b)(3) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 22 U.S.C. 2656f note) and section 2042(b)(2) of the Implementing the Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 22 U.S.C. 2375 note).

(10) During 2008 and 2009, the people of Pakistan have been especially hard hit by rising food and commodity prices and severe energy shortages, with ⅔ of the population living on less than $2 a day and ⅕ of the population living below the poverty line according to the United Nations Development Program.

(11) Economic growth is a fundamental foundation for human security and national stability in Pakistan, a country with more than 175,000,000 people, an annual population growth rate of two percent, and a ranking of 136 out of 177 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index.

(12) The 2009 Pakistani military offensive in the NWFP and the FATA displaced millions of residents in one of the gravest humanitarian crises Pakistan has faced, and despite the heroic efforts of Pakistanis to respond to the needs of the displaced millions and facilitate the return of many, it has highlighted the need for Pakistan to develop an effective national counterinsurgency strategy.

SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

Congress declares that the relationship between the United States and Pakistan should be based on the following principles:

(1) Pakistan is a critical friend and ally to the United States, both in times of strife and in times of peace, and the two countries share many common goals, including combating terrorism and violent radicalism, solidifying democracy and rule of law in Pakistan, and promoting the social and economic development of Pakistan.

(2) United States assistance to Pakistan is intended to supplement, not supplant, Pakistan's own efforts in building a stable, secure, and prosperous Pakistan.

(3) The United States requires a balanced, integrated, countrywide strategy for Pakistan that provides assistance throughout the country and does not disproportionately focus on security-related assistance or one particular area or province.

(4) The United States supports Pakistan's struggle against extremist elements and recognizes the profound sacrifice made by Pakistan in the fight against terrorism, including

the loss of more than 1,900 soldiers and police since 2001 in combat with al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other extremist and terrorist groups.

(5) The United States intends to work with the Government of Pakistan—

(A) to build mutual trust and confidence by actively and consistently pursuing a sustained, long-term, multifaceted relationship between the two countries, devoted to strengthening the mutual security, stability, and prosperity of both countries;

(B) to support the people of Pakistan and their democratic government in their efforts to consolidate democracy, including strengthening Pakistan's parliament, helping Pakistan reestablish an independent and transparent judicial system, and working to extend the rule of law in all areas in Pakistan;

(C) to promote sustainable long-term development and infrastructure projects, including in healthcare, education, water management, and energy programs, in all areas of Pakistan, that are sustained and supported by each successive democratic government in Pakistan;

(D) to ensure that all the people of Pakistan, including those living in areas governed by the Frontier Crimes Regulation, have access to public, modernized education and vocational training to enable them to provide for themselves, for their families, and for a more prosperous future for their children;

(E) to support the strengthening of core curricula and the quality of schools across Pakistan, including madrassas, in order to improve the prospects for Pakistani children's futures and eliminate incitements to violence and intolerance;

(F) to encourage and promote public-private partnerships in Pakistan in order to bolster ongoing development efforts and strengthen economic prospects, especially with respect to opportunities to build civic responsibility and professional skills of the people of Pakistan, including support for institutions of higher learning with international accreditation;

(G) to expand people-to-people engagement between the two countries, through increased educational, technical, and cultural exchanges and other methods;

(H) to encourage the development of local analytical capacity to measure program effectiveness and progress on an integrated basis, especially across the areas of United States assistance and payments to Pakistan, and increase accountability for how such assistance and payments are being spent;

(I) to assist Pakistan's efforts to improve counterterrorism financing and anti-money laundering regulatory structure in order to achieve international standards and encourage Pakistan to apply for ''Financial Action Task Force'' observer status and adhere to the United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;

(J) to strengthen Pakistan's counterinsurgency and counterterrorism strategy to help prevent any territory of Pakistan from being used as a base or conduit for terrorist attacks in Pakistan or elsewhere;

(K) to strengthen Pakistan's efforts to develop strong and effective law enforcement and national defense forces under civilian leadership;

(L) to achieve full cooperation in matters of counter-proliferation of nuclear materials and related networks;

(M) to strengthen Pakistan's efforts to gain control of its under-governed areas and address the threat posed by any person or group that conducts violence, sabotage, or other terrorist activities in Pakistan or its neighboring countries; and

(N) to explore means to consult with and utilize the relevant expertise and skills of the Pakistani-American community.

TITLE I—DEMOCRATIC, ECONOMIC, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to Pakistan—

(1) to support the consolidation of democratic institutions;

(2) to support the expansion of rule of law, build the capacity of government institutions, and promote respect for internationally-recognized human rights;

(3) to promote economic freedoms and sustainable economic development;

(4) to support investment in people, including those displaced in on-going counterinsurgency operations; and

(5) to strengthen public diplomacy.

(b) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (a) include the following:

(1) To support democratic institutions in Pakistan in order to strengthen civilian rule and long-term stability, including assistance such as—

(A) support for efforts to strengthen Pakistan's institutions, including the capacity of the National Parliament of Pakistan, such as enhancing the capacity of committees to oversee government activities, including national security issues, enhancing the ability of members of parliament to respond to constituents, and supporting of parliamentary leadership;

(B) support for voter education and civil society training as well as appropriate support for political party capacity building and responsiveness to the needs of all the people of Pakistan; and

(C) support for strengthening the capacity of the civilian Government of Pakistan to carry out its responsibilities at the national, provincial, and local levels.

(2) To support Pakistan's efforts to expand rule of law, build the capacity, transparency, and trust in government institutions, and promote internationally recognized human rights, including assistance such as—

(A) supporting the establishment of frameworks that promote government transparency and criminalize corruption in both the government and private sector;

(B) support for police professionalization, including training regarding use of force, human rights, and community policing;

(C) support for independent, efficient, and effective judicial and criminal justice systems, such as case management, training, and efforts to enhance the rule of law to all areas in Pakistan;

(D) support for the implementation of legal and political reforms in the FATA;

(E) support to counter the narcotics trade;

(F) support for internationally recognized human rights, including strengthening civil society and nongovernmental organizations working in the area of internationally recognized human rights, as well as organizations that focus on protection of women and girls, promotion of freedom of religion and religious tolerance, and protection of ethnic or religious minorities; and

(G) support for promotion of a responsible, capable, and independent media.

(3) To support economic freedom and economic development in Pakistan, including—

(A) programs that support sustainable economic growth, including in rural areas, and the sustainable management of natural resources through investments in water resource management systems;

(B) expansion of agricultural and rural development, such as farm-to-market roads, systems to prevent spoilage and waste, and other small-scale infrastructure improvements;

(C) investments in energy, including energy generation and cross-border infrastructure projects with Afghanistan;

(D) employment generation, including increasing investment in infrastructure projects, including construction of roads and the continued development of a national aviation industry and aviation infrastructure, as well as support for small and medium enterprises;

(E) worker rights, including the right to form labor unions and legally enforce provisions safeguarding the rights of workers and local community stakeholders;

(F) access to microfinance for small business establishment and income generation, particularly for women; and

(G) countering radicalization by providing economic, social, educational, and vocational opportunities and life-skills training to at-risk youth.

(4) To support investments in people, particularly women and children, including—

(A) promoting modern, public primary and secondary education and vocational and technical training, including programs to assist in the development of modern, nationwide school curriculums for public, private, and religious schools; support for the proper oversight of all educational institutions, including religious schools, as required by Pakistani law; initiatives to enhance access to education and vocational and technical training for women and girls and to increase women's literacy, with a special emphasis on helping girls stay in school; and construction and maintenance of libraries and public schools;

(B) programs relating to higher education to ensure a breadth and consistency of Pakistani graduates, including through public-private partnerships;

(C) improving quality public health to eliminate diseases such as hepatitis and to reduce maternal and under-five mortality rates;

(D) building capacity for nongovernmental and civil society organizations, particularly organizations with demonstrated experience in delivering services to the people of Pakistan, particularly to women, children, and other vulnerable populations; and

(E) support for refugees and internally displaced persons and long-term development in regions of Pakistan where internal conflict has caused large-scale displacement.

(5) To strengthen public diplomacy to combat militant extremism and promote a better understanding of the United States, including—

(A) encouraging civil society, respected scholars, and other leaders to speak out against militancy and violence; and

(B) expanded exchange activities under the Fulbright Program, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Youth Exchange and Study Program, and related programs administered by the Department of State designed to promote mutual understanding and interfaith dialogue and expand sister institution programs between United States and Pakistani schools and universities.

(c) ADDITIONAL AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR PAKISTANI POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION, EQUIPPING, AND TRAINING.—Not less than $150,000,000 of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2010 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 102 should be made available for assistance to Pakistan under this section for police professionalization, equipping, and training.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Up to $10,000,000 of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year

pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 102 may be made available for administrative expenses of civilian departments and agencies of the United States Government in connection with the provision of assistance under this section. Such amounts shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

(3) UTILIZING PAKISTANI ORGANIZATIONS.—The President is encouraged, as appropriate, to utilize Pakistani firms and community and local nongovernmental organizations in Pakistan, including through host country contracts, and to work with local leaders to provide assistance under this section.

(4) USE OF DIRECT EXPENDITURES.—Amounts appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 102 or otherwise made available to carry out this section shall be utilized to the maximum extent possible as direct expenditures for projects and programs, subject to existing reporting and notification requirements.

(5) CHIEF OF MISSION FUND.—Of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 102, up to $5,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of State to establish a fund for use by the Chief of Mission in Pakistan to provide assistance to Pakistan under this title or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) to address urgent needs or opportunities, consistent with the purposes of this section, or for purposes of humanitarian relief. The fund established pursuant to this paragraph may be referred to as the ''Chief of Mission Fund''.

(6) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the United States should provide robust assistance to the people of Pakistan who have been displaced as a result of ongoing conflict and violence in Pakistan and support international efforts to coordinate assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons in Pakistan, including by providing support to international and nongovernmental organizations for this purpose;

(B) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should support the development objectives of the Refugee Affected and Host Areas (RAHA) Initiative in Pakistan to address livelihoods, health, education, infrastructure development, and environmental restoration in identified parts of the country where Afghan refugees have lived; and

(C) the United States should have a coordinated, strategic communications strategy to engage the people of Pakistan and to help ensure the success of the measures authorized by this title.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—For fiscal years 2010 through 2014, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before obligating any assistance under this section as budgetary support to the Government of Pakistan or any element of the Government of Pakistan and shall include in such notification a description of the purpose and conditions attached to any such budgetary support.

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President, for the purposes of providing assistance to Pakistan under this title and to provide assistance to Pakistan under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), up to $1,500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts appropriated in each fiscal year pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a)—

(A) none of the amounts appropriated for assistance to Pakistan may be made available after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act unless the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report has been submitted to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to section 301(a); and

(B) not more than $750,000,000 may be made available for assistance to Pakistan unless the President's Special Representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan submits to the appropriate congressional committees during such fiscal year—

(i) a certification that assistance provided to Pakistan under this title or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to date has made or is making reasonable progress toward achieving the principal objectives of United States assistance to Pakistan contained in the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report; and

(ii) a memorandum explaining the reasons justifying the certification described in clause (i).

(2) MAKER OF CERTIFICATION.—In the event of a vacancy in, or the termination of, the position of the President's Special Representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan, the certification and memorandum described under paragraph (1)(B) may be made by the Secretary of State.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the limitations in subsection (b) if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, that it is in the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS.—It is the sense of Congress that, subject to an improving political and economic climate in Pakistan, there should be authorized to be appropriated up to $1,500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2019 for the purpose of providing assistance to Pakistan under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SEC. 103. AUDITING.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Inspector General of the Department of State, the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, and the inspectors general of other Federal departments and agencies (other than the Inspector General of the Department of Defense) carrying out programs, projects, and activities using amounts appropriated to carry out this title shall audit, investigate, and oversee the obligation and expenditure of such amounts.

(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR IN-COUNTRY PRESENCE.—The Inspector General of the Department of State and the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, are authorized to establish field offices in Pakistan with sufficient staff from each of the Offices of the Inspector General, respectively, to carry out subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 102 for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014, up to $30,000,000 for each fiscal year is authorized to be made available to carry out this section.

(2) RELATION TO OTHER AVAILABLE FUNDS.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

TITLE II—SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN

SEC. 201. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.

The purposes of assistance under this title are—

(1) to support Pakistan's paramount national security need to fight and win the ongoing counterinsurgency within its borders in accordance with its national security interests;

(2) to work with the Government of Pakistan to improve Pakistan's border security and control and help prevent any Pakistani territory from being used as a base or conduit for terrorist attacks in Pakistan, or elsewhere;

(3) to work in close cooperation with the Government of Pakistan to coordinate action against extremist and terrorist targets; and

(4) to help strengthen the institutions of democratic governance and promote control of military institutions by a democratically elected civilian government.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014 for assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training) for Pakistan, including expanded international military education and training (commonly known as ''E–IMET'').

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—It is the sense of Congress that a substantial amount of funds made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year should be used to pay for courses of study and training in counterinsurgency and civil-military relations.

(b) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014 for grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to the Foreign Military Financing program) for the purchase of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training for Pakistan.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A significant portion of the amount made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year shall be for the purchase of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training for activities relating to counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations in Pakistan.

(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that a significant majority of funds made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year should be used for the purpose described in subparagraph (A).

(3) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—Except as provided in sections 3 and 102 of the Arms Export Control Act, the second section 620J of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by Public Law 110–161), and any provision of an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that restricts assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree, and except as otherwise provided in this title, amounts authorized to be made available to carry out paragraph (2) for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 are authorized to be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''defense articles'', ''defense services'', and ''military education and training'' have the meaning given such terms in section 644 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403).

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should facilitate Pakistan's establishment of a program to provide reconstruction assistance,

including through Pakistan's military as appropriate, in areas damaged by combat operations.

(d) EXCHANGE PROGRAM BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF PAKISTAN AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish an exchange program between—

(A) military and civilian personnel of Pakistan; and

(B)(i) military and civilian personnel of countries determined by the Secretary of State to be in the process of consolidating and strengthening a democratic form of government; or

(ii) military and civilian personnel of North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries,

in order to foster greater mutual respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian rule of the military.

(2) ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.—The program authorized under paragraph (1) may include conferences, seminars, exchanges, and other events, distribution of publications and reimbursements of expenses of foreign military personnel participating in the program, including transportation, translation and administrative expenses.

(3) ROLE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for a fiscal year are authorized to be made available for nongovernmental organizations to facilitate the implementation of the program authorized under paragraph (1).

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to carry out the program established by this subsection.

SEC. 203. LIMITATIONS ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.

(a) LIMITATION ON SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—For fiscal years 2011 through 2014, no security-related assistance may be provided to Pakistan in a fiscal year until the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, makes the certification required under subsection (c) for such fiscal year.

(b) LIMITATION ON ARMS TRANSFERS.—For fiscal years 2012 through 2014, no letter of offer to sell major defense equipment to Pakistan may be issued pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) and no license to export major defense equipment to Pakistan may be issued pursuant to such Act in a fiscal year until the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, makes the certification required under subsection (c) for such fiscal year.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—The certification required by this subsection is a certification by the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the Government of Pakistan is continuing to cooperate with the United States in efforts to dismantle supplier networks relating to the acquisition of nuclear weapons-related materials, such as providing relevant information from or direct access to Pakistani nationals associated with such networks;

(2) the Government of Pakistan during the preceding fiscal year has demonstrated a sustained commitment to and is making significant efforts towards combating terrorist groups, consistent with the purposes of assistance described in section 201, including taking into account the extent to which the Government of Pakistan has made progress on matters such as—

(A) ceasing support, including by any elements within the Pakistan military or its intelligence agency, to extremist and terrorist groups, particularly to any group that has conducted attacks against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, or against the territory or people of neighboring countries;

(B) preventing al Qaeda, the Taliban and associated terrorist groups, such as Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed, from operating in the territory of Pakistan, including carrying out cross-border attacks into neighboring countries, closing terrorist camps in the FATA, dismantling terrorist bases of operations in other parts of the country, including Quetta and Muridke, and taking action when provided with intelligence about high-level terrorist targets; and

(C) strengthening counterterrorism and anti-money laundering laws; and

(3) the security forces of Pakistan are not materially and substantially subverting the political or judicial processes of Pakistan.

(d) CERTAIN PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), none of the funds appropriated for security-related assistance for fiscal years 2010 through 2014, or any amounts appropriated to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund established under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32), may be obligated or expended to make payments relating to—

(A) the Letter of Offer and Acceptance PK–D–YAD signed between the Governments of the United States of America and Pakistan on September 30, 2006;

(B) the Letter of Offer and Acceptance PK–D–NAP signed between the Governments of the United States of America and Pakistan on September 30, 2006; and

(C) the Letter of Offer and Acceptance PK–D–SAF signed between the Governments of the United States of America and Pakistan on September 30, 2006.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Funds appropriated for security-related assistance for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 may be used for construction and related activities carried out pursuant to the Letters of Offer and Acceptance described in paragraph (1).

(e) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, may waive the limitations contained in subsections (a), (b), and (d) for a fiscal year if the Secretary of State determines that is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(2) PRIOR NOTICE OF WAIVER.—The Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, may not exercise the authority of paragraph (1) until 7 days after the Secretary of State provides to the appropriate congressional committees a written notice of the intent to issue to waiver and the reasons therefor. The notice may be submitted in classified or unclassified form, as necessary.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 204. PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY CAPABILITY FUND.

(a) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2010, the Department of State's Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund established under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32), hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Fund'', shall consist of the following:

(A) Amounts appropriated to carry out this subsection (which may not include any amounts appropriated to carry out title I of this Act).

(B) Amounts otherwise available to the Secretary of State to carry out this subsection.

(2) PURPOSES OF FUND.—Amounts in the Fund made available to carry out this subsection for any fiscal year are authorized to be used by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, to build and maintain the counterinsurgency capability of Pakistan under the same terms and conditions (except as otherwise provided in this subsection) that are applicable to amounts made available under the Fund for fiscal year 2009.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to transfer amounts in the Fund made available to carry out this subsection for any fiscal year to the Department of Defense's Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund established under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) and such amounts may be transferred back to the Fund if the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, determines that such amounts are not needed for the purposes for which initially transferred.

(B) TREATMENT OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—Subject to subsections (d) and (e) of section 203, transfers from the Fund under the authority of subparagraph (A) shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as amounts in the Department of Defense's Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund.

(C) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.—The authority to provide assistance under this subsection is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign countries.

(D) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall, not less than 15 days prior to making transfers from the Fund under subparagraph (A), notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

(b) SUBMISSION OF NOTIFICATIONS.—Any notification required by this section may be submitted in classified or unclassified form, as necessary.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 205. REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL OF CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal years 2010 through 2014, any direct cash security-related assistance or non-assistance payments by the United States to the Government of Pakistan may only be provided or made to civilian authorities of a civilian government of Pakistan.

(2) DOCUMENTATION.—For fiscal years 2010 through 2014, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that civilian authorities of a civilian government of Pakistan have received a copy of final documentation provided to the United States related to non-assistance payments provided or made to the Government of Pakistan.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may waive the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to security-related assistance described in subsection (a) funded from accounts within budget function 150 (International Affairs) if the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(2) NON-ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to non-assistance payments described in subsection (a) funded from accounts within budget function 050 (National Defense) if the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section shall apply with respect to—

(1) any activities subject to reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.);

(2) any assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes;

(3) any assistance or payments if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance or payments a democratically elected government has taken office;

(4) any assistance or payments made pursuant to section 1208 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2086), as amended;

(5) any payments made pursuant to the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; and

(6) any assistance or payments made pursuant to section 943 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4578).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the term ''civilian government of Pakistan'' does not include any government of Pakistan whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree.

TITLE III—STRATEGY, ACCOUNTABILITY, MONITORING, AND OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. STRATEGY REPORTS.

(a) PAKISTAN ASSISTANCE STRATEGY REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing United States policy and strategy with respect to assistance to Pakistan under this Act. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the principal objectives of United States assistance to Pakistan to be provided under title I of this Act.

(2) A general description of the specific programs, projects, and activities designed to achieve the purposes of section 101 and the respective funding levels for such programs, projects, and activities for fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

(3) A plan for program monitoring, operations research, and impact evaluation research for assistance authorized under title I of this Act.

(4) A description of the role to be played by Pakistani national, regional, and local officials and members of Pakistani civil society and local private sector, civic, religious, and tribal leaders in helping to identify and implement programs and projects for which assistance is to be provided under this Act, and of consultations with such representatives in developing the strategy.

(5) A description of the steps taken, or to be taken, to ensure assistance provided under this Act is not awarded to individuals or entities affiliated with terrorist organizations.

(6) A projection of the levels of assistance to be provided to Pakistan under this Act, broken down into the following categories as described in the annual ''Report on the Criteria and Methodology for Determining the Eligibility of Candidate Countries for Millennium Challenge Account Assistance'':

(A) Civil liberties.

(B) Political rights.

(C) Voice and accountability.

(D) Government effectiveness.

(E) Rule of law.

(F) Control of corruption.

(G) Immunization rates.

(H) Public expenditure on health.

(I) Girls' primary education completion rate.

(J) Public expenditure on primary education.

(K) Natural resource management.

(L) Business start-up.

(M) Land rights and access.

(N) Trade policy.

(O) Regulatory quality.

(P) Inflation control.

(Q) Fiscal policy.

(7) An analysis for the suitable replacement for existing Pakistani helicopters, including recommendations for sustainment and training.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL STRATEGY REPORT.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the achievement of United States national security goals to eliminate terrorist threats and close safe havens in Pakistan requires the development of a comprehensive plan that utilizes all elements of national power, including in coordination and cooperation with other concerned governments, and that it is critical to Pakistan's long-term prosperity and security to strengthen regional relationships among India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

(2) COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—The President shall develop a comprehensive interagency regional security strategy to eliminate terrorist threats and close safe havens in Pakistan, including by working with the Government of Pakistan and other relevant governments and organizations in the region and elsewhere, as appropriate, to best implement effective counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts in and near the border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan, including the FATA, the NWFP, parts of Balochistan, and parts of Punjab.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the comprehensive regional security strategy required under paragraph (2).

(B) CONTENTS.—The report shall include a copy of the comprehensive regional security strategy, including specifications of goals, and proposed timelines and budgets for implementation of the strategy.

(C) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(i) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(c) SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the proposed use of amounts authorized for security-related assistance for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014. Such plan shall include an assessment of how the use of such amounts complements or otherwise is related to amounts described in section 204.

SEC. 302. MONITORING REPORTS.

(a) SEMI-ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report pursuant to section 301(a), and every 180 days thereafter through September 30, 2014, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the assistance provided under this Act during the preceding 180-day period. The report shall include—

(1) a description of all assistance by program, project, and activity, as well as by geographic area, provided pursuant to title I of this Act during the period covered by the report, including the amount of assistance provided for each program or project, and with respect to the first report a description of all amounts made available for assistance to Pakistan during fiscal year 2009, including a description of each program, project, and activity for which funds were made available;

(2) a list of persons or entities from the United States or other countries that have received funds in excess of $100,000 to conduct projects under title I of this Act during the period covered by the report, which may be included in a classified annex, if necessary to avoid a security risk, and a justification for the classification;

(3) with respect to the plan described in section 301(a)(3), updates to such plan and a description of best practices to improve the impact of the assistance authorized under title I of this Act;

(4) an assessment of the effectiveness of assistance provided under title I of this Act during the period covered by the report in achieving desired objectives and outcomes as guided by the plan described in section 301(a)(3), and as updated pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection, including a systematic, qualitative, and where possible, quantitative basis for assessing whether desired outcomes are achieved and a timeline for completion of each project and program;

(5) a description of any shortfall in United States financial, physical, technical, or human resources that hinder the effective use and monitoring of such funds;

(6) a description of any negative impact, including the absorptive capacity of the region for which the resources are intended, of United States bilateral or multilateral assistance and recommendations for modification of funding, if any;

(7) any incidents or reports of waste, fraud, and abuse of expenditures under title I of this Act;

(8) the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 102 that were used during the reporting period for administrative expenses or for audits and program reviews pursuant to the authority under sections 101(c)(2) and 103;

(9) a description of the expenditures made from any Chief of Mission Fund established pursuant to section 101(c)(5) during the period covered by the report, the purposes for which such expenditures were made, and a list of the recipients of any expenditures from the Chief of Mission Fund in excess of $100,000;

(10) an accounting of assistance provided to Pakistan under title I of this Act, broken down into the categories set forth in section 301(a)(6);

(11) an evaluation of efforts undertaken by the Government of Pakistan to—

(A) disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other extremist and terrorist groups in the FATA and settled areas;

(B) eliminate the safe havens of such forces in Pakistan;

(C) close terrorist camps, including those of Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed;

(D) cease all support for extremist and terrorist groups;

(E) prevent attacks into neighboring countries;

(F) increase oversight over curriculum in madrassas, including closing madrassas with direct links to the Taliban or other extremist and terrorist groups; and

(G) improve counterterrorism financing and anti-money laundering laws, apply for observer status for the Financial Action Task Force, and take steps to adhere to the United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism;

(12) a detailed description of Pakistan's efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(13) an assessment of whether assistance provided to Pakistan has directly or indirectly aided the expansion of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, whether by the diversion of United States assistance or the reallocation of Pakistan's financial resources that would otherwise be spent for programs and activities unrelated to its nuclear weapons program;

(14) a detailed description of the extent to which funds obligated and expended pursuant to section 202(b) meet the requirements of such section; and

(15) an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Pakistan exercises effective civilian control of the military, including a description of the extent to which civilian executive leaders and parliament exercise oversight and approval of military budgets, the chain of command, the process of promotion for senior military leaders, civilian involvement in strategic guidance and planning, and military involvement in civil administration.

(b) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORTS.—

(1) PAKISTAN ASSISTANCE STRATEGY REPORT.—Not later than one year after the submission of the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report pursuant to section 301(a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains—

(A) a review of, and comments addressing, the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report;

(B) recommendations relating to any additional actions the Comptroller General believes could help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of United States efforts to meet the objectives of this Act;

(C) a detailed description of the expenditures made by Pakistan pursuant to grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to the Foreign Military Financing program); and

(D) an assessment of the impact of the assistance on the security and stability of Pakistan.

(2) CERTIFICATION REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 203(c) for a fiscal year, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent analysis of the certification described in such section and shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the results of the independent analysis.

(c) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary of State may submit the reports required by this section in conjunction with other reports relating to Pakistan required under other provisions of law, including sections 1116 and 1117 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 123 Stat. 1906 and 1907).

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I rise in strong support of the bill. The United States has an enormous stake in the security and stability of Pakistan. We can't allow al Qaeda or any other terrorist group that threatens our national security interests to operate with impunity in the tribal regions or any other part of Pakistan, nor can we permit the Pakistani state and its nuclear arsenal to be taken over by the Taliban.

To help prevent this nightmare scenario, we need to forge a true strategic partnership with Pakistan and its people, strengthen Pakistan's democratic government, and work to make Pakistan a source of stability in a volatile region.

I'm pleased to bring to the floor S. 1707, the Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan Act of 2009, a bicameral, bipartisan compromise between H.R. 1886 and the original Senate version of this legislation. As in the House bill we passed in June, S. 1707 provides funding to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan's democratic institutions, including its Parliament, judicial system and law enforcement agencies. It calls for increased assistance to Pakistan's public education system with an emphasis on access for women and girls.

S. 1707 also provides critical security assistance to help the Government of Pakistan in its fight against the extremists that threaten the national security of both Pakistan and the United States. Finally, the compromise text requires that beginning in fiscal year 2011, military assistance may only be provided to Pakistan if the President determines that the Government of Pakistan is continuing to cooperate with the United States in preventing a proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and has both demonstrated a sustained commitment to combating terrorist groups and has made significant efforts towards that end.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from the letter from Secretary of Defense Gates and Admiral Mullen in reference to this legislation. This is a letter sent last Friday: ''This bill would support U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Department of Defense strongly supports moving this bill to final passage by the House and Senate as expeditiously as possible.'' Or as Secretary Clinton said just yesterday, this bill ''will be an essential tool in support of our national security interests.''

I want to congratulate Senators KERRY and LUGAR, the sponsors of this bill, for their hard work and determination in passing it. And I thank them for the open and cooperative spirit that they and their staff showed in crafting this bicameral, bipartisan compromise. I also want to thank my good friend from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and my good friend from my home State of California (Mr. ROYCE) for their support in crafting this legislation and supporting the compromise. I particularly want to thank the ranking member of the committee, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for her contributions and her help in reaching this point in passing this legislation.

Following is an explanation of the S. 1707, the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009. The text reflects an agreement reached by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the text of S. 962, based on the text contained in the bill as passed by the Senate, and the text of H.R. 1886, as contained in titles I to III of Division B of H.R. 2410 and passed by the House of Representatives.

SUMMARY

S. 1707, the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009, establishes a legislative foundation for a sustained partnership between the United States and Pakistan, based on a shared commitment to strengthening democracy and the rule of law, improving the living conditions of the people of Pakistan through sustainable economic development, and combating terrorism and violent extremism. S. 962 seeks to transform the relationship between the United States and Pakistan into a deeper, broader, long-term strategic engagement. The legislation aims to properly balance the relationship between United States and Pakistan by acknowledging and supporting the national security interests of the United States as well as Pakistan's economic and geopolitical interests. United States assistance for Pakistan enhances our mutual security while helping to build economic and political stability in a country that is both regionally and strategically important. Economic assistance is as

critical an element to stabilizing Pakistan as strengthening the capacity of the Pakistan military to counter terrorism, especially for projects that provide direct and concrete benefit to Pakistani citizens as a whole. The overall level of economic assistance authorized would be raised substantially by this legislation, with the bulk of this aid intended for projects such as schools, roads, medical clinics, and infrastructure development.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Amendment maintains the title of S. 962 as the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 and contains an amended table of contents.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS

Section 2 contains definitions for the Act, drawing from provisions in both S. 962 and Division B of H.R. 2410.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS

Section 3 combines findings from both S. 962 and Division B of H.R. 2410.

SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Section 4 maintains the structure of Division B of H.R. 2410's Section 4, Declaration of Principles, and draws upon S. 962's Statement of Policy. The Section is intended to describe the principles for which the U.S.-Pakistan relationship is governed. It includes the expectations of Congress with regard to the bilateral relationship.

Title I—Democratic, Economic, and Development Assistance for Pakistan

SEC. 101. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE

Subsection (a) provides for the purposes of assistance until title I. The central purpose of assistance under title I is to demonstrate unequivocally the long-term commitment of the United States to the people of Pakistan. The specific purposes in section 101 draw from both S. 962 and Division B of H.R. 2410: (1) to support the consolidation of democratic institutions; (2) to support the expansion of rule of law, build the capacity of government institutions, and promote respect for internationally-recognized human rights, including building the capacity of law enforcement forces in Pakistan to combat terrorism and violent militancy and expeditiously investigate, arrest, and prosecute alleged criminals, consistent with the rule of law and due process; (3) to promote economic freedoms and sustainable economic development in order to improve the living conditions of the people of Pakistan, especially in areas of direct interest and importance to their daily lives and to strengthen regional ties by offering assistance for issues of mutual and social concern; (4) to support investments in people, including increasing literacy, expanding opportunities for vocational training as well as broad-based general baccalaureate education, helping achieve an appropriate national curriculum for schools across Pakistan, increasing access to basic health care, including services for women to address Pakistan's high maternal mortality rates, providing assistance to those displaced in ongoing counterinsurgency operations; and (5) to strengthen public diplomacy, including expanding people-to-people engagement between the United States and Pakistan through increased educational, technical, and cultural exchanges and other methods.

Subsection (b) includes further detail regarding programs which Congress believes should be implemented to satisfy the purposes described in subsection (a). In the area of fortifying democratic institutions, programs should include support for the establishment of constituency offices and support for efforts by the Government of Pakistan to promote local experimentation with methods of transition from the Frontier Crimes Regulation, considered outdated by most Pakistanis, to other governing codes. In the area of enhancement and strengthening of the judicial system and law enforcement, programs should include support for a more responsive and sufficiently staffed bench and professional training of judges, public defenders, and prosecutors; support for strengthening the role of civilian law enforcement agencies, such as the Intelligence Bureau in the Ministry of Interior, with enhanced coordination with judicial processes, enhanced forensics capability, data collection and analysis, financial intelligence functions, and maintenance of data systems to track terrorist or criminal activity; support for the development of an elite rapid reaction police force; and support for the improving counterterrorism and counterinsurgency coordination between local government officials, the police, paramilitary, and military leaders.

In the area of support to increase local capacity, programs should include support to governmental institutions at all levels through providing technical assistance to all ministries to improve transparency and the ability to respond to the needs of the people of Pakistan; support for the promotion of fiscal and personnel management, including revenue tracking and expenditure systems; support for training and education to local nongovernmental and civil society organizations on ways to identify and improve the delivery of services to the people of Pakistan; and support for promoting local ownership and participation, including encouraging communities to contribute a percentage of the value of United States projects and activities carried out under this title in the form of labor, in-kind materials, or other provisions.

In the area of supporting economic freedom and economic development and supporting investments in people, the Department of State should work with the Department of Labor to provide educational remediation to victims of the worst forms of child labor. In addition, programs on microfinance and microenterprise activities should include programs to improve the lives of women aimed at addressing the root causes of exploitative child labor and to enable their children to attend school.

In the area of public education more generally, programs should include support for schools that incorporate basic subjects, such as math, science, literature, and history; important additional training in human rights awareness, and where appropriate basic agricultural education and training as well as support for civic education programs focused on political participation, democratic governance and institutions, and tolerance of diverse ethnic and religious groups; where appropriate funding to the Government of Pakistan to use to improve teacher salaries and to recruit and train teachers and administrators, as well as develop formalized salary scales with merit-based increases; construction and maintenance of libraries and public schools, including water and sanitation, perimeter walls where necessary, and consideration for recreation areas; provision of textbooks and other learning materials as well as food assistance for student meals where warranted; and provision of software to educational institutions and students at the lowest possible cost, specifically targeting universities that specialize in information technology, liberal arts, and women's colleges and women's secondary schools. It is intended that programs continue to enable and expand institutions of higher education in partnership with the Pakistan government and other private-public partnerships, specifically for non-sectarian, co-educational institutions such as Forman College in Lahore. It is further intended that an assessment of American Universities abroad be made to determine the value and opportunity for such an institution in Pakistan at this time.

In the areas of support for human rights, programs should include support for programs designed to end traditional practices and punishments that are inconsistent with internationally recognized human rights' norms and protections, such as honor killings and other forms of cruel and unusual punishments; and technical, legal, and law enforcement assistance for the investigation of past disappearances of individuals in Pakistan and the development of national database of such individuals. In the area of support for healthcare efforts, programs should include support for the repairing and building of healthcare infrastructure, including purchase of equipment and training of health professionals, to ensure adequate access to healthcare for Pakistan's population, especially among poor, marginalized, and disadvantaged segments; and promotion of efforts by the Government of Pakistan to reduce maternal mortality, including through the provision of maternal and newborn health services and development of community-based skilled birth attendants.

Subsection (c) provides that no less than $150,000,000 should be made available for police professionalization, equipping, and training for fiscal year 2010; authorizes up to $10,000,000 for each fiscal year for administrative expenses of civilian department and agencies in the U.S. Government in connection with title I assistance; encourages the President to use Pakistani organizations, including the use of host country contracts, to work with local leaders to provide assistance associated with this section; requires direct expenditures be paramount in providing assistance; provides that a Chief of Mission Fund of up to $5,000,000 for each fiscal year may be made available to address the urgent needs or opportunities on the ground, as determined by the Secretary of State; and expresses the Sense of Congress that counterinsurgency operations being carried out by the Government of Pakistan should be designed to minimize civilian casualties and collateral damage to the people of Pakistan and to provide security for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population, that the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should support the development objectives, and that the United States should have a coordinated strategic communications strategy.

Subsection (d) mandates the President to notify Congress no later than 15 days before obligating any assistance under title I to budget support.

SECTION 102. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Subsection (a) authorizes $1,500,000,000 of assistance to Pakistan for fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

Subsection (b) restricts the availability of such funds to the submission of the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act to Congress. It further restricts that no more than $750,000,000 of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) may be available each year thereafter until the President's Special Representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan certifies that there is reasonable progress achieved in the principal objectives of the United States assistance, as outlined in the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report.

Subsection (c) allows the Secretary of State to waive the limitations of subsection

(b) if the Secretary determines and certifies that it is in the national security interests of the United States to do so.

Subsection (d) expresses the Sense of Congress that there should be authorized to be appropriated up to $1,500,000,000 for each fiscal years 2015 through 2019 for the purpose of providing assistance to Pakistan, contingent upon an improving political and economic climate in Pakistan.

It should also be noted that bilateral assistance is not the only mechanism for supporting Pakistan's economic and political situation. To the extent that Pakistan continues to evolve toward civilian control of the government and to develop and implement comprehensive economic reform programs, the President should take the lead in mobilizing international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund and affiliated institutions in the World Bank group, to provide timely and appropriate resources to help Pakistan. The President should also, in conjunction with other governments and international financial institutions (including the International Monetary Fund), support the implementation of a plan by the Government of Pakistan to attack structural economic problems, address pressing social problems, carry out comprehensive economic reform, and relieve immediate and urgent balance of payments requirements in Pakistan. Finally, the President should provide leadership in supporting multilateral agreements to provide government-to-government loans for currency stabilization in Pakistan if the loans can reduce inflation and thereby foster conditions necessary for the effective implementation of economic reforms.

SECTION 103. AUDITING

Subsection (a) explains that the Inspectors General of the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and other federal departments other than the Department of Defense, shall audit, investigate, and oversee the obligation and expenditure of such amounts in this title. It is appropriate and essential that the significant increase in assistance be matched with sufficient oversight and accountability. The Inspectors General of the respective agencies are expected to achieve a higher level of coordination and cooperation in their oversight. Congress expects the Secretary of State in consultation with other U.S. government agencies to ensure oversight efforts and support for those efforts are no less robust than those for the Special Inspectors General created for Iraq and Afghanistan.

Subsection (b) authorizes the aforementioned Inspectors General to establish in-country presence through field offices in Pakistan, as necessary.

Subsection (c) authorizes up to $30,000,000 for each fiscal year to be made available for auditing, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

Title II—Security Assistance

Title II draws from title II of Division B of H.R. 2410 and sections 5 and 6 of S. 962.

SEC. 201. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE

Section 201 declares the purposes for which U.S. security assistance to Pakistan is to be used. It provides that U.S. security assistance to Pakistan be used (1) to support Pakistan's paramount national security need to fight and win the ongoing counterinsurgency within its borders in accordance with its national security interests; (2) to work with the Government of Pakistan to improve Pakistan's border security and control and help prevent any Pakistani territory from being used as a base or conduit for terrorist attacks in Pakistan, or elsewhere; (3) to work in close cooperation with the Government of Pakistan to coordinate action against extremist and terrorist targets; and (4) to help strengthen the institutions of democratic governance and promote control of military institutions by a democratically elected civilian government.

SECTION 202. AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Subsection (a) authorizes such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2010 to 2014 for International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs for Pakistan, including expanded IMET. Subsection (a)(2) provides that a ''substantial amount'' of such funds should be used to pay for courses of study and training in counterinsurgency and civil-military relations. For this purpose, a substantial amount should be considered approximately 30 percent.

Subsection (b)(1) authorizes such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2010 to 2014 for Foreign Military Financing (FMF). Subsection (b)(2)(A) provides that a significant portion of such amounts shall be used for the purchase of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training for activities relating to counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations in Pakistan. For purposes of this subsection, such articles, services and education and training may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Aviation maintenance and logistics support for United States-origin and United States-supported rotary wing aircraft and upgrades to such aircraft to include modern night vision and targeting capabilities.

Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) ground and air manned and unmanned platforms, including sustainment.

Command and control capabilities.

Force protection and counter improvised explosive device capabilities, including protection of vehicles.

Protective equipment, such as body armor and helmets, night vision goggles, and other individual equipment, including load-bearing equipment, individual and unit level first aid equipment, ballistic eye protection, and cold weather equipment.

Appropriate individual and unit level medical services and articles for the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Frontier Corps, and other appropriate security forces.

Assistance to enable the Pakistani military to distribute humanitarian assistance and establish a tactical civil-military operations capability, including a civil affairs directorate.

Subsection (b)(2)(B) provides that it is the Sense of Congress that a significant majority of funds made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year should be used for the purpose described in subparagraph (A). For this purpose, a significant majority should be considered approximately 70 percent of the amounts made available pursuant to the authorization.

Subsection (b)(3) provides that FMF can be provided in fiscal years 2010 and 2011 notwithstanding any other provision of law other than sections 3 and section 102 of the Arms Export Control Act and annual restrictions relating to assistance to a country that has had a duly-elected head of government deposed by a military coup. The purpose of this provision is to allow greater flexibility in the delivery of FMF in FY2010 and 2011 to Pakistan. This authority complements flexibility provided in the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, both of which will allow the United States in fiscal years 2009 and 2010 to provide urgent counterterrorism and counterinsurgency assistance to Pakistan. The Department is encouraged to use the flexibility in FMF to likewise ensure rapid delivery of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency assistance.

Subsection (c) provides that the United States should facilitate Pakistan's establishment of a program to provide reconstruction assistance, including through Pakistan's military, as appropriate, in areas damaged by combat operations.

Subsection (d) establishes a new exchange program to foster civilian rule of military institutions. This program would have civilian and military officials from NATO governments and from governments determined by the Secretary of State to be going through a transition to democracy to provide insight and experience to their counterparts in Pakistan.

SECTION 203. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE

Subsection (a) provides that beginning in fiscal year 2011, no security-related assistance may be provided to Pakistan in a fiscal year until the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, makes the certification required under subsection (c) for such fiscal year.

Subsection (b) provides that beginning in fiscal year 2012, no Letter of Offer and Acceptance to sell major defense equipment to Pakistan may be issued pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) and no license to export major defense equipment to Pakistan may be issued pursuant to such Act in a fiscal year until the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, makes the certification required under subsection (c) for such fiscal year.

Subsection (c) provides for a certification by the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to the appropriate congressional committees on three separate matters. Paragraph (1) requires a certification that the Government of Pakistan is continuing to cooperate with the United States in efforts to dismantle supplier networks relating to the acquisition of nuclear weapons-related materials, such as providing relevant information from or direct access to Pakistani nationals associated with such networks.

Subsection (c)(2) requires a certification that the Government of Pakistan during the preceding fiscal year has demonstrated a sustained commitment to and is making significant efforts towards combating terrorist groups. In making this certification, the Secretary shall take into account the extent to which the Government of Pakistan has made progress on matters described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

Subsection (c)(3) requires a certification that the security forces of Pakistan are not materially and substantially subverting the political or judicial processes of Pakistan.

Subsection (d) provides none of the funds appropriated for security-related assistance for fiscal year 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter, or any amounts appropriated to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund established under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32), may be obligated or expended to make payments relating to certain contracts described in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (d)(1), which the Government of Pakistan has committed to pay for using its own national funds. Subsection (d)(2) provides for an exception related to certain construction costs related to such contracts.

Subsection (e) provides that the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, may waive the limitations contained in subsections (a), (b), and (d) for a fiscal year if the Secretary of State determines that is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so, and provides for a notification prior the exercise of the authority under this subsection.

Subsection (f) includes definitions for this subsection.

SECTION 204. PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY CAPABILITY FUND

This section authorizes the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) and applies to any funds in the PCCF. It provides, in part, that funds transferred to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF), which resides in the Department of Defense, be merged with the funds in the PCCF, except that the funds would still be subject to the limitations in section 203.

SECTION 205. REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL OF CERTAIN ASSISTANCE

This section provides that any direct cash security-related assistance or non-assistance payments by the United States to the Government of Pakistan may only be provided or made to civilian authorities of a civilian government of Pakistan. It also provides that the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that civilian authorities of a civilian government of Pakistan have received a copy of final documentation provided to the United States related to non-assistance payments provided or made to the Government of Pakistan. The purpose of this provision is to support Pakistan's democratic civilian government and to ensure the increased transparency of such assistance or payments by requiring that the civilian authorities have the documentation related to such assistance or payments and that civilian authorities actually receive the funds related to such assistance or payments. It should be noted that subsection (c), which contains a number of exceptions to the application of this section, was added in an abundance of caution to ensure that certain programs were not interpreted to be included as being affected by subsection (a). This subsection should not be construed in any way as defining the meaning or scope of ''security-related assistance'' (a defined term under the Act) or ''non-assistance payments.''.

Title III—Strategy, Accountability, Monitoring, and Other Provisions

Title III draws from title III of Division B of H.R. 2410 and section 5 and 8 of S. 962.

SEC. 301. STRATEGY REPORTS

S. 962 contained a provision that would require not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing United States policy and strategy with respect to assistance to Pakistan. Division B of H.R. 2410 contained no such requirement. Reflecting the approach in S. 962, section 301(a) requires that not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report describing United States policy and strategy with respect to assistance to Pakistan. The report shall include, among other items, a description of principal objectives of United States assistance to Pakistan to be provided under title I of this Act; a general description of the specific programs, projects, and activities designed to achieve the purposes of section 101 and the respective funding levels for such programs, projects, and activities for fiscal years 2010 through 2014; and a plan for program monitoring, operations research, and impact evaluation research for assistance authorized under title I of this Act. The purpose of this report is to ensure proper oversight and accountability over economic assistance to Pakistan.

H.R. 2410 contained a provision (section 302) that would require the President to establish and implement a program to assess the effectiveness of assistance provided under title I of this Act through impact evaluation research on a selected set of programmatic interventions, operations research in areas to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of program implementation, and monitoring to ensure timely and transparent delivery of assistance. S. 962 contained no such provision. That requirement has been included in the reporting requirement of subsection (a). The monitoring requirement in the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report is intended to encourage the President to establish a monitoring program. The President, in developing performance measurement methods under the impact evaluation research, operations research, and program monitoring, should consult with the appropriate congressional committees as well as the Government of Pakistan.

Subsection (a)(7) requires an analysis for the suitable replacement for existing Pakistani helicopters, including recommendations for sustainment and training. The purpose of this reporting requirement is to identify and formulate plans to replace the AH–1F and AH–1S Cobra attack helicopters currently used by the Government of Pakistan for counterinsurgency operations.

Subsection (b) requires the President to develop a comprehensive interagency regional strategy to eliminate terrorist threats and close safe havens in Pakistan and submit a report on the strategy to Congress. The report is premised on the belief that coordination among India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, along with countries neighboring or closely aligned with the region such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, where appropriate, will be necessary if the United States is to create a viable strategy for sustainable peace and security in this critical region. Subsection (c) requires the President to submit to Congress a report on the strategy not later than 180 days after the enactment of the Act. Subparagraph (3)(B) provides that the report shall include specification of goals and proposed timelines and budgets for implementation of the strategy.

Subsection (c) mandates that not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a plan for the proposed use of amounts authorized for security-related assistance for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014, as well as how funds in the PCCF fit into such a plan. The purpose of this requirement is to encourage long-term planning regarding security assistance to Pakistan and to facilitate Congressional oversight over such assistance.

SECTION 302. MONITORING REPORTS

Subsection (a) provides that not later than 180 days after the submission of the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report that describes the assistance provided under title I of the Act, along with related assessments of the extent to which the Government of Pakistan exercises effective civilian control of the military; whether assistance provided to Pakistan has directly or indirectly aided the expansion of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program; and the counterterrorism efforts undertaken by the Government of Pakistan.

Subsection (b) provides that the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit reports that contain a review of, and comments addressing, the Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report; recommendations relating to any additional actions the Comptroller General believes could help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of United States efforts to meet the objectives of the Act; a detailed description of the expenditures made by Pakistan pursuant to grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act; and an assessment of the impact of the assistance on the security and stability of Pakistan. Subsection (b) further requires the Comptroller General to conduct an independent analysis of the certification described in section 203(c) and submit a report containing the results of the independent analysis to Congress.

Subsection (c) provides that the Secretary of State may submit the reports required by this section in conjunction with other reports relating to Pakistan required under other provisions of law. The intent of this provision is to streamline the numerous reporting requirements of this Act and other Acts, including sections 1116 and 1117 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32). Reports under these and other provisions of law may be combined and submitted together as long as all elements of each report are included, and the timelines for each provision of law requiring such a report are respected.

I urge all my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of S. 1707, the Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan Act of 2009.

□ 1400

The text before us is the result of negotiations between the House Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees with substantial input from the Armed Services Committees and other committees of interest as well as the Departments of State and Defense.

Last week, the consensus text was introduced as a new bill, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent on September 24. While the Senate may have felt it appropriate to rush the bill through the process, many of our colleagues and I feel that a bill of this magnitude both in terms of its policy impact and the financial cost should have been considered under regular order, affording the opportunity for robust discussion, rather than being added to the suspension calendar.

Nevertheless, our focus is and must be on providing our civilian and military personnel the necessary resources and authorities to succeed in implementing a U.S. strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The bill before us addresses half of that equation: Pakistan.

Like its predecessor, it attempts to focus more U.S. resources and attention to rebuilding and making more professional the civilian institutions in Pakistan by authorizing $1.5 billion annually in nonmilitary assistance through fiscal year 2014.

Reminiscent of the House Republican substitute to the House version of this bill, which passed in June, the new text requires, before any economic assistance to Pakistan can be released, that the administration submit a Pakistan Assistance Strategy Report, including a description of the principal objectives of U.S. assistance, a detailed spending plan, and a plan for program monitoring. It further stipulates that no more than half the assistance may

be released until the Congress receives a certification from the administration that this significant expenditure of taxpayer dollars is materially contributing to our multifaceted goals related to Pakistan. If need be, these limitations are subject to a national interest waiver.

Perhaps the most significant changes in the text relate to security assistance. As Members will recall, the version considered by the House in June prompted a letter from Secretary of Defense Gates and Admiral Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and an associated letter from General Petraeus, the head of U.S. Central Command, objecting to the degree of conditionality and limitations on security assistance to Pakistan which they felt would unduly constrain their efforts given the fluid and the dynamic environment that exists in Pakistan. I'm pleased to note, however, that Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen write that they now feel that the revised text ''addresses the key concerns'' that they had raised in their April 28, 2009, letter.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, in section 202 the Department of Defense concerns with inflexibility, being overspecific, and conditionality with respect to funding for the International Military Education and Training and the Foreign Military Financing have been addressed through the use of ''such sums'' instead of specific numbers and ''a sense of Congress'' language instead of the binding percentage limitations.

In section 203, DOD concerns about inflexibility, conditionality, and potential counterproductive effects of certain limitations on security assistance have been addressed with more balanced language on nonproliferation issues as well as counterterrorism. Issues relating to the F–16 program of Pakistan have also been addressed.

In section 204, DOD concerns about the consistency of language authorizing the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund with the fiscal year 2009 Supplemental and the State/DOD agreement on transfer of funds, these issues have been addressed. The language is now consistent with that bill and prior understanding.

In section 205, DOD concerns about inflexibility and conditionality with respect to a requirement for civilian control of certain assistance have been addressed through better language and strong dual key waiver authority for Secretary of State and Defense.

I thank all of the authorities for making these changes. I thank Mr. BERMAN for his flexibility.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to one of the key partners in working through this legislation, the chairman of the Middle East and South Asia Subcommittee, vice chair of the committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN).

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the resolution before the House. I want to commend the chairman for his strong efforts particularly on the bill as we adopted it in the House in July. The bill before us today had to satisfy other parties and is, in my view, a lesser product for it.

The fundamental question this legislation attempts to answer is: How can we best ensure the full cooperation of the Government and the people of Pakistan in our struggle against al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other sources of violence, terror, and regional instability? In the text authored by Chairman BERMAN, the answer to this question was to propose a long-term partnership, one in which both sides had both interests and responsibilities, a partnership of equals who were expected to constantly and appropriately judge whether or not the relationship was succeeding.

The compromise bill before us today, however, is not a blueprint for a partnership; it is a recipe for disappointment followed by disillusionment.

Pakistan is too big and too complex to be a proper subject for the Senate's preferred Pygmalion-like approach. Even if Pakistanis sought such a relationship, which they very definitely do not, Pakistan is simply beyond our shaping.

Pakistan's interests and our own are not very closely aligned. We see India as a major ally. They see India as unalterably rapacious and inherently dangerous. We see the Afghan Taliban as a wicked, oppressive, and violent group intent on returning Afghanistan to primitive theocratic darkness. They see it as a useful insurance policy. We see Pakistan's ongoing relationship with radical Islamic terrorist groups as utterly illegitimate. They see these groups as both fundamentally just and as essential leverage. They see it as an unwarranted foreign imposition and potentially a violation of their rights. And the list of contradictions could go on across a range of subjects from madrassas to arms sales, from state enterprise corruption to feudal land reforms.

Setting aside the differences we have with the Government of Pakistan, I think we should all be very circumspect about the ability of our own government to carefully spend $1.5 billion a year in Pakistan. The history of our assistance programs with Pakistan does not inspire confidence in either the rectitude of our partners or our own ability to spend the taxpayers' money effectively.

The response to such concerns is predictable: Shall we do nothing? No, of course not. Pakistan is a country we can ignore only at our own peril. Only a fool could pretend that what happens there is not and will not become our concern. This bad neighborhood will definitely come to visit us if we choose not to visit it.

But our success will depend chiefly on reforms taken in Pakistan by Pakistanis. I see little in the bill to provide any assurance that such changes are on the way. I fear again we are choosing to be Pakistan's patron rather than its partner. In the end, Pakistan will absorb what we offer and remain the same Pakistan, and, worst of all, they will claim once again that we have failed them.

But we have no choice but to pass this bill.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade, who has been working hard on this bill from the very beginning.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, and I commend Chairman BERMAN for his Pakistan assistance legislation, which is the basis of the Senate bill that we are considering here. I also want to thank Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN for pressing the important issues that have made this a better bill.

There is no doubt that Pakistan is critical to America's security. Having made several trips to Pakistan, I observed that large parts of that country are a hotbed of radical jihadism. It's a country, of course, with a nuclear arsenal. And while its security situation has improved since last spring, Pakistan very much remains a country in crisis.

Pakistan is a partner, too. Any country receiving this amount of U.S. aid had better be one. But there can be no carte blanche. This bill's conditions on aid reflect years of bad experiences. It's only right that Pakistan not be proliferating, or covertly aiding militants, as an aid condition. It's only right that those positions are in that underlying bill that Chairman BERMAN has brought forward here. We should also proceed with the understanding that aid has the potential to worsen economic and political conditions.

Operating in Pakistan is very difficult. U.S. aid workers are limited in their in-country travels because of security. I have concerns about establishing too big a footprint in Pakistan, in other words, the so-called diplomatic surge. The fact is that if the U.S. isn't welcomed in much of Pakistan, it may not be the case that this addition of personnel on the ground is helpful. So I think a balance is needed in that, and that's an issue that I hope and trust that the State Department will reflect on.

I am pleased that the trade position, the provision on trade, that was added to this bill when it passed the House was dropped in the Senate. And the reason I am pleased with that is that that provision, allegedly a development-plus for Pakistan, was at best a do-nothing provision. Some argue it would actually decrease U.S./Pakistan trade. It's a shame that this Congress can't muster the will to liberalize trade with Pakistan, which would do far more for its development than development aid.

Finally, I would like to second my colleague's concerns about neighboring Afghanistan. Trends there aren't moving in our direction. It's past time for decisive action.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1707, the Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan Act of 2009.

Mr. Speaker, this is a national security bill. It authorizes military assistance to help Pakistan disrupt and defeat al Qaeda and insurgent elements, and requires that the majority of such assistance be focused on critical counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts. Additionally, the bill requires that all military assistance flow through the democratically elected Government of Pakistan.

The legislation authorizes $1.5 billion each year for development and economic assistance. In order for complete release of these funds, the President's Special Representative must certify that Pakistan is making progress towards achieving the principal objectives of U.S. assistance. The legislation also authorizes funding for military education and training and $150 million to equip, train, and professionalize the Pakistani police.

The military funding in this bill has a specific purpose, that Pakistan improve its border security and fight the counterinsurgency within its own borders. There's a new provision that specifically bars the use of foreign military financing for any new F–16 purchases or upgrades.

I understand the concerns about Pakistan's commitment to fighting terrorism. I myself have concerns about its nuclear arsenal and its past history of proliferation. That is why the bill states that no security-related assistance may be provided to Pakistan until the Secretary of State certifies that the Government of Pakistan is continuing to cooperate with the United States. Moreover, Pakistan must demonstrate a sustained commitment toward combating terrorist groups.

With these protections, Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a very useful bill. I thank the chairman for his leadership.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights and Oversight.

□ 1415

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to spending billions more of our people's money and sending it to Pakistan. As the bill states: ''The United States has contributed more than $15 billion since 2001 in military and economic assistance to Pakistan.'' The bill before us commits the American people to another $15 billion. That is $30 billion, $30 billion that we don't have. The Federal budget this year is $4 trillion, and $2 trillion of that is deficit spending. We are borrowing in order to cover it.

President Obama right here in this Chamber said that we are losing an average of 750,000 jobs a month. Our economy is as weak as it has ever been. Our people are in need. The debt we are creating will break their backs and destroy our economy. The proposition before us today would have us borrow another $15 billion from China in order to give to Pakistan. We need to focus on the jobs for the American people, not for the Pakistanis. We need to have the discipline to be responsible, and borrowing billions more from China to give to Pakistan is not responsible.

What we have here is $15 billion that we have already spent. Well, where has it gotten us? After 9/11 and spending all of this money, our military reports right now indicate that the ISI, that is the Pakistani intelligence service, still provides support for the Taliban. We have given aid to Pakistan in the past, and they have used their money to build nuclear weapons. And when we complained about it, President Musharaf from Pakistan said his people were willing to eat grass in order to have a nuclear weapon.

Pakistan's government still works hand in glove with the enemy factions in Saudi Arabia and in China. American soldiers still die every day because our diplomats won't face reality, and they keep telling us that Pakistan is just coming around, while it's clear they are just playing us like a fiddle. We've heard this for years.

Pakistani and Chinese leaders, however, during that time transferred nuclear technology to North Korea, Iran and Libya. And to this day, Pakistan won't give our intelligence services a chance to actually talk to that nuclear conduit, Dr. Abdul Khan, who actually transmitted nuclear secrets to these other countries. The Pakistani Government buys its weapons from China with money that they borrow from us. It is a twisted, ludicrous logic for us now to borrow money from the Chinese to give to the dictators in China who will then sell weapons to the Pakistanis.

Pakistan was with us in the Cold War. We remember that. But the Cold War is over. Pakistan is now with China. And both governments, Chinese and the Pakistanis, plot and maneuver against our interests all the time. Well, the threat of radical Islam is real, but it's not going to be solved by our being irresponsible with $15 billion of taxpayers' money.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to a member of the committee, the chair of the Congressional Pakistan Caucus, and the colleague whom I had the privilege of traveling to Pakistan with earlier this year, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Let me thank the chairman very much for his work, very hard work, I might add, Chairman BERMAN, and to the ranking member for the opportunity to support this legislation that has the Senate title. I also support the House bill, which we worked very hard on. But I support the idea that this bill provides for enhanced monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of U.S. assistance. It requires a Presidential report on Pakistan, including an evaluation of Pakistan's progress on counterterrorism and an assessment of whether assistance provided to Pakistan is in any way facilitating the expansion of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and requires that all assistance to Pakistan be provided through a civilian government.

We are treading water if we keep going back over and over again on what was. Yes, we have to acknowledge that Pakistan was our friend in the Cold War, and we have to know the Pakistan people in fact want democracy. They are strong and resilient people. When they had the tragedy in the Swat territory, those individuals that went to refugee camps did not stay long. Why? Because they wanted to go back and restore their lives and work.

We need to establish friends with those who want to be friends. We know for sure that the Pakistan military has lost and shed blood on the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Yes, there are problems which we can fix with this legislation, $1.5 billion a year that will help them on their economic recovery.

I am disappointed that the legislation that Congressman VAN HOLLEN had, that we have not been able to work that through. We worked it in the House bill on the investment zones, if you will, which I think is a positive step. But what we did do is we provided opportunity for schooling and an opportunity to ensure that young Pakistani men are not drawn to the teachings of those who would do harm, the violent teachings that have gone on, giving them alternatives in terms of promoting education.

My friends, don't throw the baby away with the bath water. We have friends in Pakistan. That government needs to know that we are an ally, but oversight is imperative. A regional plan is imperative, and recognizing a friend when you see it. Fight the Taliban. Fight Osama bin Laden. Recognize your friends, and pass this legislation.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Dr. PAUL.

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

Mr. PAUL. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill. Sometimes I wonder how we can, with a straight face, bring a bill up like this with the conditions of this country, especially financially. I oppose this bill for two reasons. One, we

don't have the money. That would be a pretty good reason not to support it. And the other reason is I do not believe it's in our national security interests. I know this is being promoted as benefiting our national security, but I do not believe it helps us one bit. This bill was essentially voted on in June, and the vote was 234–185, which means that it is assumed at least 56 or more individuals in the Congress have switched their votes.

Now they say they have tinkered with the bill and changed it a little bit, but it's an authorization that could be $15 billion. So it hasn't had that much of a change. But today it is expected that these individuals will change and vote for this bill not really asking the questions.

Now, the bill is defined as fortifying democratic institutions. That is a good goal. But it never, never works. We are in 130 countries, we have 700 bases around the world, and we pursue this, and we are bankrupting our country by trying to maintain this empire. I have often made the point that the way we treat our fellow countries around the world is we tell them what to do, and if they do it we give them money. If they don't do it, we bomb them. Under this condition, we are doing both. We are currently dropping bombs in Pakistan. The CIA is dropping bombs, and innocent people get killed.

If you want to promote our good values and our democratic process, you can't antagonize the people by literally killing people over there, because if bombs were falling on this country, we wouldn't be all that happy with that. So this does not improve our conditions whatsoever.

I would suggest another proposal for our foreign policy, not using bombs and bribes, but what about neither one? What about just talking to people? What about reducing tariffs? What about trading with them? Instead, it is this form of foreign policy that will not serve our interests.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I'm very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland, the author of important legislation that was part of the House bill and unfortunately is not part of the final compromise, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. BERMAN, and congratulate him and Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN on bringing this important bill to the floor.

We have to learn from our past mistakes. And the fact is that the economic and political stability of Pakistan is essential to U.S. security interests, and we know what has happened in the past when we have ignored that fact. Because when the Soviet Union withdrew its forces from Afghanistan in 1989, the United States lost interest in Afghanistan, and we reduced our commitment to Pakistan at the same time. And we all know the consequences. The consequences we saw on September 11, 2001. Because what happened in that power vacuum in Afghanistan was that Taliban took power. They invited al Qaeda in, and the result is the horrible attacks that we saw September 11, 2001.

We must not repeat those mistakes. We must provide a substantial and solid foundation to our relationship with Pakistan which includes not only military assistance but economic assistance and also should require a trade relationship. And I am disappointed that the reconstruction opportunity zones provisions were dropped from this bill. They were supported by the President of Pakistan who thought they were important to economic development there. They were part of President Obama's security strategy with respect to Pakistan and Afghanistan which he announced in March. Ambassador Holbrooke in a letter to the Speaker of the House said that the ROZs, reconstruction opportunity zones, are a vital component of our policy towards Pakistan in a moment of great challenge, indeed crisis, for that critically important nation.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, we can continue to work on this. Thank you for your leadership here. I thank Representative LEVIN, as well, and other Members, because I think that the Pakistani President is a good judge of what the economic impact would be. And I do find it curious when sometimes Members of this Congress substitute their judgment as to what would be in the economic interests of Pakistan.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I will yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We just heard from the previous speaker that we should focus on trade more than aid. And I do think we need to move forward on trade because we do know that that provides for more sustainable foundation to long-term economic growth in Pakistan. And the idea behind the reconstruction opportunity zones was to create more incentive for businesses to operate out of some of the troubled regions in Pakistan and provide alternatives to taking up a gun or joining the Taliban or joining the insurgency. So I think this is a very important part of our strategy.

I'm very hopeful that we can move forward on this with the Senate. I'm disappointed again that the Senate has decided not to go forward at this time. And I just want to underscore again the statements made by Secretary Clinton as well as Ambassador Holbrooke and the President of the United States that we should move forward on this on an expeditious basis.

Again, I thank the chairman for his leadership.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), a valuable member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, foreign assistance works best when we accomplish with treasure what we would have otherwise had to do with blood. We have 68,000 Americans in uniform in Afghanistan. And they are helping our NATO allies and the Afghan Government to fight al Qaeda and the narco-Taliban. The narco-Taliban rests and rearms in Pakistan, in Quetta and the frontier area. This legislation gives us leverage and resources to encourage Pakistani resistance to the Taliban, the murderers of their own prime minister. By weakening the narco-Taliban, we improve chances for the Afghan Government to expand its authority on both sides of the border.

Now last year I served with ISAF's Regional Command South in Kandahar, Afghanistan, and we had regular reports of men and material moving from Quetta and Spin Boldak into Afghanistan to attack Afghan and NATO positions. This legislation enables us to work on both sides of this border against the narco-Taliban.

I commend our ranking member, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Chairman BERMAN for making this a bipartisan bill, because that's the way our troops would want it. When the Taliban shoots at our guys, they are not shooting at Republicans or Democrats. They are shooting at Americans. And we are responding with unity.

We have no failure option in Afghanistan. If we ignore this problem, we risk repeating the mistakes so clearly described in the 9/11 Commission Report. And with North America's tallest building located in Chicago, I believe it's our duty to absolutely prevent an attack from Pakistan or Afghanistan from ever happening again to the people of the United States. And I thank both of our leaders for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), who is very much the moving party in the language that insists on Pakistani cooperation and on dismantling nonproliferation networks in the final version of this legislation.

□ 1430

Ms. HARMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding and salute his leadership on this committee and our long, long, long friendship as southern California Representatives.

I rise in support of this legislation and again thank the committee leadership and committee members for including language in the original House bill and the original committee's report reflecting many of the concerns I have about nuclear proliferation in Pakistan. Regrettably, some of that language is not in this compromise, though I applaud section 203's limitations.

Mr. Speaker, Pakistan poses one of the most complex foreign policy challenges facing the United States today.

It sits at the intersection of vital security interests, from terrorism to nuclear proliferation to the war in Afghanistan.

A secure and stable Pakistan is of critical importance to the United States, and yet, with a large al Qaeda presence, a vibrant Taliban insurgency, and widespread political unrest, that stability is anything but guaranteed.

Recent news reports suggest that the city of Quetta is becoming the new stronghold for the Taliban. Our extremely capable Ambassador to Pakistan, Anne Patterson, says that ''our intelligence on Quetta is vastly less, we have no people there, no cross-border operations, no predators.''

The stakes are truly high. Pakistan's nuclear stockpile cannot be allowed to fall into the wrong hands.

In March, I worked with Chairman BERMAN to incorporate language that would guarantee U.S. investigators access to individuals suspected of proliferation activities. While that language is not in this bill, this bill does limit security-related assistance contingent upon Pakistan's help dismantling proliferation networks and combating terrorist groups.

A few weeks ago, a Pakistani court lifted the requirement that A.Q. Khan, the mastermind of the most notorious nuclear smuggling ring ever, remain under police escort when traveling around the country. Just recently, Khan boasted to the press that the Government of Pakistan was complicit in his past activity.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlelady.

Ms. HARMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the aid authorized by this bill will persuade President Zardari and his government to do more to crack down on proliferation offenders and become better partners with the world community in stabilizing their country.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a very large, 5-year down payment on long-term success in Pakistan. We need to be clear-eyed about the opportunities and to embrace them, but also clear-eyed about the risks.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to yield myself such time as I may consume.

I'm pleased that in this bill overly prescriptive reporting and related requirements have been replaced by more appropriate and time-limited provisions for Pakistan strategy reports, for accountability, and for monitoring of assistance.

Robust accountability provisions are included and are vital to reassure the American taxpayer that their moneys are being well-spent, and this is particularly the case for Pakistan, where many Pakistanis and groups, like Transparency International, are deeply concerned about the integrity of high-level officials in that country.

Mr. Speaker, of all the foreign policy challenges facing the United States, stabilizing and transforming and reforming Pakistan may be one of the most daunting. The good news is that leaders in Islamabad have shown increased willingness to confront those militants who have targeted the Pakistani State from bases in the Northwest Frontier Province and from South Waziristan.

A number of militant leaders have been killed or captured, most prominently the leader of the Pakistani Taliban.

SWAT and other conflict-affected areas of the Northwest Frontier Province are stabilizing. Although some progress has been achieved, much remains to be done.

Pakistan and Afghanistan are part of a wider theater of operations and, despite important differences, must be considered jointly, as the administration itself suggested following the conclusion of a comprehensive strategic review of Af-Pak policy this March.

Suddenly, however, President Obama has apparently decided to rethink the entire strategy in Afghanistan after his hand-picked new commander there, General Stanley McChrystal, warned that the war could be lost if he doesn't get more troops in the next 12 months.

The stunning magnitude of this reversal was highlighted in an article, an op-ed in The Wall Street Journal of September 22.

The author Leslie Gelb, a former Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, columnist and president emeritus of the Council on Foreign Relations, wrote:

''I'm lost on President Barack Obama's Afghanistan policy, along with most of Congress and the U.S. military. Not quite 8 months ago, Mr. Obama pledged to 'defeat' al Qaeda in Afghanistan by transforming that country's political and economic infrastructure, by training Afghan forces and adding 21,000 U.S. forces for starters.

''He proclaimed Afghanistan's strategic centrality to prevent Muslim extremism from taking over Pakistan, an even more vital Nation because of its nuclear weapons. And a mere 3 weeks ago, he punctuated his commitments by proclaiming that Afghanistan is a 'war of necessity,' not one of choice. White House spokesmen reinforced this by promising that the President would 'fully resource' the war.''

Leslie Gelb goes on, ''Yet less than 1 week ago, Mr. Obama said the following about troop increases: 'I'm going to take a very deliberative process in making those decisions. There is no immediate decision pending on resources, because one of the things that I'm absolutely clear about is you have to get the strategy right and then make a determination about resources.' ''

Gelb points out, ''Americans are now confused and caught somewhere between remembering the President's insistence on Afghanistan's importance to U.S. security and rapidly rising pressure from his party to bring the troops home.''

Mr. Speaker, if the U.S. is going to prevail against al Qaeda and the Taliban and win in Afghanistan, the administration must take immediate steps to fully implement the strategy without any further vacillating or delays.

Thus, while today we prepare to vote strongly in support of S. 1707 and, in the words of Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen, ''strongly signal to the Pakistani people our long-term commitment to partnering with them to combat terrorism and extremism,'' I must ask: What about Afghanistan? How much more time will pass before General McChrystal is provided the resources and the personnel that he deems necessary to succeed in Afghanistan?

As for Pakistan, we join with the executive branch on a bipartisan basis to support policies that will help our friends there transform their country into a stable and prosperous democracy that will support U.S. interests in the region, that opposes militancy within and outside its borders, commits to a secure Afghanistan, and will maintain responsible controls over its nuclear weapons capability.

This bill helps us to achieve those objectives, and I urge its support.

And with that, I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington, a former member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. SMITH.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I rise in support of this legislation.

I want to thank Chairman BERMAN and Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN for their hard work in crafting this compromise and getting a bill that the House and Senate can agree on.

We need to strengthen our relationship with Pakistan. This is a very, very difficult part of the world, and this is a very, very difficult relationship. But none of that overcomes the basic fact that we need a strong relationship with Pakistan for our own national security interests. The threat is real, as has been described by a large number of my colleagues. The threat from Islamic extremism, through al Qaeda and other groups, comes from this region in large part through al Qaeda, in large part through the Taliban, and threatens us.

To defeat that, we need partners in the region. We need a partner in Afghanistan. We need a partner in Pakistan. And the good news is Pakistan is taking steps in the right direction. As has been mentioned, they have stepped up and confronted the violent extremists that threatened them and pushed back against them. They are working with us to train their forces in counter-insurgency tactics so they can better

do this, and they have also taken the first basic steps in getting a lasting democracy in place. This has been a lengthy challenge for them as they have dealt with governance and economic issues, but they have made progress.

They need our help to build on that progress, because if they cannot provide a decent government, a decent governance, it makes it all too easy for the violent extremists to prey on their failures and recruit Pakistanis to their cause. With our support, they can build a better economy. They can build the basics of government to provide for their people. Without it, they're going have a very, very difficult time accomplishing that task. That will be a threat to the region and that will be a threat to us.

This bill shows a commitment from the United States to a long-term relationship. For too long, the Pakistanis have felt that we only used them for our own interests and then walked away and have been reluctant to embrace us, reluctant in some ways to confront the Taliban for fear that we will not be there to help them when it is truly needed.

This bill shows the long-term commitment to the partnership that we must have with a Pakistani Government that seems increasingly willing to have that partnership.

I urge support for this legislation.

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

First, I would like to just pick up on the theme the gentleman from Washington just stated. This truly is a bill that is in the interests of the American people and the Pakistani people. That's why we're talking about authorizing these kinds of funds.

I can assure you, in the context of a failed state, in the context of a victory by the insurgency in Pakistan, the sum total of this bill is peanuts compared to the costs to America and to the rest of the world in terms of international instability and conflict and war.

We've come a long way on this legislation. I think we've built a broad base of support on a bipartisan basis and with both Houses.

I particularly want to thank some key people on my staff who have worked on this legislation: Jasmeet Ahuja and Daniel Silverberg, as well as the other staff members, David Abramowitz and others who have worked so hard, and on the minority side, Yleem Poblete. And to Jamie McCormick and the others, thank you for all your cooperation and help to get to this point.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1707.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2442, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1771, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1053, by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed questions will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

BAY AREA REGIONAL WATER RECYCLING PROGRAM EXPANSION ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2442, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2442, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 170, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 743]

YEAS—240

Ackerman
Adler (NJ)
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Wittman
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NAYS—170

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Reichert
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—22

Abercrombie
Barrett (SC)
Becerra
Burgess
Capuano
Carney
Clyburn
Conyers
Costa
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Lowey
Maloney
Miller, George
Myrick
Neugebauer
Rangel
Slaughter
Sutton
Teague
Waxman
Whitfield
Young (FL)

□ 1507

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 743, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 743 on passage of the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of this important legislation to provide 2.6 billion gallons of water per year for drought-stricken California.

Stated against:

Mr. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following vote. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall vote 743, on motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended—H.R. 2442, Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act of 2009—I would have voted "nay."

CHESAPEAKE BAY SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1771, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1771, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 338, nays 78, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 744]

YEAS—338

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

NAYS—78

Alexander
Bachmann
Bilirakis
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Campbell
Carter
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Duncan
Emerson
Flake
Fleming
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Garrett (NJ)
Gohmert
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Harper
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Latta
Linder
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McClintock
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Paul
Pence
Poe (TX)
Radanovich
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Royce
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shimkus
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Westmoreland

NOT VOTING—16

Abercrombie
Akin
Barrett (SC)
Capuano
Carney
Conyers
Crowley
Dicks
Maloney
Moore (KS)
Neugebauer
Payne
Sutton
Teague
Whitfield
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in the vote.

□ 1514

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 744, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

CHESAPEAKE BAY ACCOUNTABILITY AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1053, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1053, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 745]

YEAS—418

Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield

Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—13

Abercrombie
Barrett (SC)
Buyer
Capuano
Carney
Conyers
Doyle
Maloney
Neugebauer
Sutton
Teague
Whitfield
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1521

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, on September 30th, due to personal reasons, I was unable to cast the three votes that were called on that day. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes 743 (H.R. 2442); 744 (H.R. 1771) and 745 (H.R. 1053).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, on the vote H.R. 2442, Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act of 2009, I was unavoidably detained in the Transportation and Security Subcommittee. I'd like to register the vote for "yea."

MAKE HEALTH CARE AFFORDABLE

(Ms. JENKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JENKINS. The health care debate we're having right now is complex. It's personal. It will affect every single American. And it will affect our Nation's financial stability for years. We must get this right.

It appears the current House proposal is not what Americans are asking for. Just yesterday, a Senate committee rejected the so-called "public option" on a bipartisan vote.

Republicans have solutions that I believe most Americans agree on—solutions to root out waste, fraud and abuse; solutions to provide care regardless of preexisting conditions; solutions to help families access affordable care; solutions to reduce the cost of defensive medicine; solutions to fix the system without destroying it.

This debate must be thorough and the solution bipartisan. It's time to come together and to make health care affordable.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. VASCO SMITH

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a great Memphian and a great American, Dr. Vasco Smith. Dr. Smith was one of the stalwarts of civil rights in our city of Memphis and in the Nation. He served on the county commission with me from 1978 to 1980, but he served on the county commission in Shelby County from 1973 until 1994. He and his fellow county commissioner, Jesse Turner, Sr., were known as the Freedom Fighters.

Jesse Turner, Sr., was the national treasurer of the NAACP. Dr. Vasco Smith's wife, Maxine Smith, was the national secretary of the NAACP. Vasco Smith and Jesse Turner worked on all things in civil rights in Memphis and stood up when others did not and were always a voice of conscience and reasonableness and morality in my community.

Dr. Smith was a great county commissioner. He worked with me and others to build the Regional Medical Center, our general hospital in Memphis that serves the people that need health care. He was a dentist who served his community as a physician. He served in the Air Force and served our Nation.

He was a special man to me because he showed moral rectitude of the type that's rarely seen. He knew justice beyond color. He will be remembered in Memphis as a great civil rights leader, as a husband, a father, a professional, and a great Memphian.

He'll be buried Friday. I'll be there with him. His was a life well lived.

NET NEUTRALITY

(Mr. GINGREY of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on Monday, The Washington Post published an editorial criticizing SEC Chairman Julius Genachowski's net neutrality proposal. This proposal would call for the Federal Government to introduce unnecessary regulation that would inherently slow down the Internet for all users.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3458, the so-called Internet Freedom Preservation Act, mirrors Chairman Genachowski's proposal and is currently pending in the House.

Today, the Internet runs smoothly and networks balance your email, music downloads, and streaming video because the Internet runs without government interference or regulation. Yet, net neutrality would destroy this model of service that consumers have come to expect and that already works—and works well.

Madam Speaker, in this case, The Washington Post got it right. Implementing net neutrality will stifle the very technological growth we need to continue to stay competitive in the global marketplace, and it needs to be defeated.

WORKING TO END HUNGER IN AMERICA

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my colleague and fellow Hunger Caucus co-Chair, Congressman John Boozman of Arkansas, for his leadership in the fight to end hunger. On Monday, Congressman BOOZMAN hosted a hunger relief and nutrition roundtable to address hunger in his district, an issue that affects one in seven Arkansas residents.

Joined by Dr. Janey Thornton, deputy under secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, this forum brought together local antihunger leaders to coordinate efforts and discuss innovative ways to eliminate hunger in Arkansas' Third Congressional District. Today, more American than ever struggle to put food on their tables. Hunger is getting worse here in America, and we should do more to combat it. I encourage my colleagues to follow Congressman BOOZMAN's example and host forums to address the problem of hunger in their congressional districts. We owe it to our constituents to come together and to put an end to hunger in America once and for all.

I would like to insert into the RECORD the following article from The Morning News:

[From the Morning News]

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION WORSENS HUNGER, EXPERTS SAY

(By Doug Thompson)

ROGERS.—A full food bank does a hungry person no good if it's miles away and he cannot drive there, hunger experts agreed.

Janey Thornton, deputy undersecretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, met Monday with directors of local food relief agencies and charities along with 3rd District Rep. John Boozman, R–Rogers. At least 50 people attended the forum at the Center for Nonprofits in Rogers.

''Do you have problems with 'food deserts?' '' Thornton asked soon after the question and answer portion began. ''There are large areas across the country where people don't have a big chain store nearby for a variety of reasons.'' Attendees replied that poor people, particularly the elderly, lack transportation. They go to convenience stores that sell a few groceries. That's a trend nationwide, Thornton said.

''There's little or no fresh fruits and vegetables,'' at these small stores, Thornton said. ''They're also a whole lot more expensive. Milk and other basics can cost two times the amount that you'd find at a chain store.''

''Transportation is a huge, huge problem among seniors,'' said Marge Wolf, director of the Northwest Arkansas Food Bank in Bethel Heights. Wolf added that a lack of basic cooking skills has also become a problem.

''Since the recession began, we're having more and more people who don't know how to cook,'' Wolf said. ''We have food at the bank where, if we give it to someone, they do not know how to cook it.''

That is a national trend also, Thornton said. Many could buy food that was at least partly prepared, requiring only heating or some simple preparation to eat when they were employed, she said. ''There are some food banks across the country that are installing kitchens to give basic cooking lessons,'' she said.

It would also help if more people learned to garden, Thornton added. This skill is of great value to the poor, she said. Her home state of Kentucky has a program where seniors show students how to plant gardens in the spring, then tend the gardens while students are away during the summer. The food is harvested in the fall and served in school cafeterias, she said.

□ 1530

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KILROY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WE, THE SUBJECTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the United States Constitution starts out with the words ''We the People.'' It's right there at the beginning, written large so folks don't miss it. It means that we are a self-governing people. It means that the Constitution is an agreement between the people and the government. It's not an outline of what the government will give people. It's designed to keep government in a box, to keep it under control. Its purpose is to limit what government can do to the people, not the other way around. The Constitution does not live. It does not breathe. It's not an evolving document with constant change of its true meaning. It says the things it says in plain, simple language.

A current Supreme Court Justice told me recently that the Constitution means what five of the nine Justices says it means. Well, that elitist statement may be true as a practical matter, but the writers of the Constitution never wanted five Justices in a dark, damp, secret room to make the Constitution mean what the Judges wanted it to mean. It seems many of the Supreme Court opinions are so twisted with outcome-based decisions that they are the result of the ebb and flow of political and social opinion. The Constitution is not some elusive ideal that changes with time but was written to prevent government, or Judges, from making it mean different things at different times or different things depending on who is in charge, whether it be Judges, Congress, or even Presidents.

There are simple rules for adding to or taking away from the Constitution. There is a high threshold on that process for good reason. The people have to agree to change the Constitution by the complicated amendment process. The Constitution is a self-governing people's agreement with our government, an agreement that says to government that government must stay within these limits or the government violates its contract with the people by disregarding its duty to stay within those bounds of the Constitution.

Now the question to be asked is: Is our government out of control?

As the Constitution is the framework, the Declaration of Independence is our Nation's heart. The Declaration of Independence gave us the justification for establishing this new Nation. The Constitution is the foundation of this new Nation. The Declaration proclaims that our rights come from the Almighty God. They are inalienable. That means our rights cannot be stolen from us by government. We must make sure government recognizes our individual rights. Government can't change what our God-given rights are, and government doesn't give people rights. Government has no rights. Government has power, power that comes from the people because we give our government that power.

Even though it's seldom taught in our Nation's Ivy League law schools, rights are from the Almighty, not from government. If rights are from government, then government can take them away at its whim. Millions of Americans over the centuries have shed blood and even died to put government power in its box, in its place. We are to control government. Government was not established in this country to run roughshod over the people.

There seems to me, now, to be an attack on individual rights by our own government. America's founding as a Nation put an end to the centuries-long notion of ''might and power make right.'' Today, some in this country want to forget about that. Our Founding Fathers called these elites princelings—elite power-grabbers who want to be able to tell us how to live and run our own lives. Some are at the levers of government right now. Might and power does not make right.

Some want government to have the power to control every aspect of our lives. Those that urge a government takeover of health care are a prime example. Government should not have the power over our health, who our doctors are, or what medical procedures are allowed. Government should

not have abusive power over our individual lives. It's really not about health or health care. It's about power, and it's about control, government dictating how we live.

In the name of ''saving the planet,'' government wants to tell us what kind of light bulbs we use or how much water is in our toilets or what type of energy we may or may not use. It doesn't matter if those intentions are good; government does not have that authority or right. It's abusing the power we granted to it.

Our government, in my opinion, is out of control, borrowing and spending and taxing and taxing, doing things it has no business doing for us that it has turned into doing things to us. The American people know that their freedom and liberty are being crushed. Has government broken free of its constitutional restraints?

In town hall meeting after town hall meeting across the country, Americans have made it clear: Leave us alone to live our lives. Liberty over tyranny. Stop spending money we don't have. Government is taking our money in the name of government power. The people have had enough. They do not want to be treated like subjects of government control.

And that's just the way it is.

WISHING MRS. RUTH LINCOLN A HAPPY 112TH BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, today, September 30, is the birthday of Mrs. Ruth Lincoln. I say today is her birthday because, unfortunately, she passed away 2 weeks ago, but she had been looking forward to turning 112 years old today.

This is a picture I took of her about a year ago. This is my son Penn Snyder. This is Mrs. Ruth Lincoln. She was born in 1897 as Ruth Myers. What I like about this picture is Mrs. Lincoln, born in 1897, spans the 20th century with my little boy who was born in 2006. It's a 21st century little boy connecting with the 19th century.

She was born in a log cabin in Oklahoma in 1897. She married Ben Lincoln. Her first vote, her first Presidential election vote was the election in which women in this country were allowed to vote for the first time, and despite her efforts, President Warren Harding was elected President over her vote for Mr. James Cox.

She graduated from college from Oklahoma A&M, which became Oklahoma State. I had visited several times with Mrs. Lincoln in the last several years. She loved growing old. She told me how she loved growing old, and it became very important to us to find out exactly how old she was growing; meaning, was she the oldest person in Pulaski County? Was she the oldest person in Arkansas? Would, at some point, she become the oldest person in the United States? She loved that aspect of growing old.

She loved Bridge and was an avid player until late in her life. She had loved her family, and she had a lot of family. In fact, many of you know Senator BLANCHE LINCOLN, who is married to Mrs. Lincoln's grandson Steve.

It is difficult to say that someone who was 2 weeks short of turning 112 died unexpectedly, but a lot of us in central Arkansas looked forward to Mrs. Ruth Lincoln's birthday. She would always do something special. I remember one a couple of years ago. I think it was her 110th, when she prided herself on going out in the middle of a bridge we call, in Arkansas, the Big Dam Bridge that crossed the Arkansas River and had quite a festivity out there when she walked some on the bridge after being helped out of her wheelchair.

In the last few months, she had been dwindling. Her daughter was quoted as saying that she knew it was her time, but I know Mrs. Lincoln well enough to know she was hoping that her time would be several years from now. She was proudly hoping that perhaps she could become the oldest person in the world. Today we celebrate the memory of Mrs. Ruth Lincoln on what would have been her 112th birthday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRATULATING DARREN ZHU FOR BECOMING A DAVIDSON FELLOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, today I had the privilege to meet Darren Zhu, an exceptional student from North Carolina's Fifth Congressional District who is a freshman at Yale University. Darren is in Washington today to receive a prestigious scholarship from the Davidson Institute for Talent and Development.

At the age of 17, he has already made impressive contributions to his community and in the fields of science and math. Darren is a resident of Winston-Salem and a 2009 graduate of the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, where he pursued his interests and developed his skills in math and science.

After meeting him today, I understand why he was honored as a Davidson Fellow by the institute. The project that helped him win this scholarship award struck me as the sort of work you would find graduate students doing. In his research, he worked to develop more efficient data storage technology by exploring nanofabrication methods for spintronics, which are a type of powerful electronics. I'm told that his work has applications in the nanotech industry, especially in the field of nanolithography.

The scholarship he won comes from the Davidson Institute. I would be remiss if I didn't highlight their program, the Davidson Fellows program that recognizes the accomplishment of gifted students like Darren.

The Davidson Institute seeks to nurture and support extremely gifted young people through its many programs and scholarships. The Davidson Fellow Scholarship that Darren received recognizes students under the age of 18 for making significant contributions to society in either science, technology, mathematics, music, literature, philosophy, or any other graduate-level work considered outside the box. Since 2001, the institute has awarded $3.1 million in scholarships to 127 students.

The institute also runs a public school in Nevada for profoundly gifted middle and high school students. In addition, the institute provides a wealth of resources for teachers and parents of highly gifted students. This organization is to be commended for its strong commitment to helping our Nation steward one of our most precious resources, our young people.

I congratulate Darren Zhu for the amazing work that helped him win this important scholarship from the Davidson Institute. I look forward to hearing how he continues to develop his gifts as he pursues his college education.

HONORING THE LIFE, SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM ''LEE'' MEREDITH OF VIRGINIA BEACH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. NYE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NYE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life, service, and sacrifice of Private First Class William L. Meredith of Virginia Beach, Virginia, who was killed in action while serving our country in Afghanistan on September 21, 2009.

Private Meredith, or Lee as his friends called him, grew up in Virginia Beach where he attended Ocean Lakes High School. Lee was a kind and thoughtful young man who was close to his friends.

As the oldest of three brothers in a military family, he often spoke of joining the military himself. In April of 2008, Lee enlisted in the Army and was assigned to the 569th Engineer Company, 4th Engineer Battalion, stationed at Fort Carson, Colorado.

The mission of the 4th Engineers is both critically important and highly dangerous. They specialize in locating and disposing of bombs in order to keep supply routes open. With IED attacks

continuing in Iraq and on the rise in Afghanistan, their skills are in high demand.

In February of this year, Lee's unit shipped out to Iraq, but in April they were redeployed to Afghanistan as part of the renewed effort to defeat the Taliban.

Last Monday, just weeks after his 26th birthday and 10 days before he was scheduled to return home on leave, Private Lee Meredith was tragically killed in action in Kandahar when a roadside bomb detonated near his vehicle.

Lee was proud to be in the Army and to wear our country's uniform. In the 7 months that he served overseas, Lee earned both the Afghanistan and Iraq Campaign Medals, the Combat Action Badge, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart.

As a soldier, a brother, a son, and a friend, he made a lasting impact on those who knew him, and as an American hero, his service and sacrifice will always be remembered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO BE ACCOUNTABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, when you travel around the country today, one of the things that we see is that a lot of people are divided over different issues. But one thing that they all seem to be in unison about is the need for our government to be accountable, the administration to be accountable to the House and to the Senate and for us to be accountable to the people that we represent.

Oftentimes, we spend hours on this floor debating just how we're going to bring about that accountability, and that's why it's so disappointing at the end of the day to realize it doesn't really matter what we put in the statutes because the administration is determined that they're just not going to comply with it.

This year, Madam Speaker, when we're looking at one of the largest budgets we have, the defense budget, the Secretary of Defense issued a gag order prohibiting hundreds of members of the Pentagon from doing what they do every year, and that is to just communicate with Members of Congress, to tell them where cuts were being made and where moneys were going to various programs. It's one thing if they want to stop them from talking to Members of Congress, but then when they failed to comply with the statutes that dictate that they send us information so that we can make those independent assessments, Madam Speaker, that's where it becomes even more frustrating.

The statute that's passed by this Congress, signed by the President, says that the Secretary of Defense, when he sends his budget over, has to give the Armed Services Committee a shipbuilding plan. It makes common sense. It makes good sense that we know how many ships we were going to build, how many ships we were going to have so we could compare them with other nations. And then he has to certify that the budget he sends over meets that plan.

He has to do the same thing with an aviation plan, required by law that he submits to us an aviation plan telling us which planes we are going to build, how many planes we're going to have, and a certification that the budget complies with that aviation plan.

□ 1545

This year he just refused to do it. When we asked him about it, he responded with no information at all. So the Armed Services Committee, on a bipartisan basis with every member of the Armed Services Committee agreeing, every Democrat, every Republican, passed a congressional inquiry mandating that the Secretary of Defense comply with the law and send us the shipbuilding plan and the aviation plan by September 15 so we would have those figures before the conference committee came back on the Defense authorization bill. And, Madam Speaker, to date he has refused to submit those plans to the Armed Services Committee.

So, Madam Speaker, the difficulty we have is this: How do you as the Secretary of Defense look at our men and women in uniform across the world who are defending this country and say to them, You need to comply with the law, you need to comply with the regulations that we send out of the Pentagon, but it does not apply to him and he continues to skirt the law?

Madam Speaker, the American people deserve better, and we're going to continue to fight until we get that information to hold the accountability that we think they need.

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.)

URGING SUPPORT FOR H. RES. 782, A RESOLUTION DEMANDING IRAN DISCLOSE FULLY AND ALLOW UNFETTERED INSPECTION OF ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.Resolution 782. This is a resolution that I have introduced and which demands that Iran fully disclose its nuclear facilities, its nuclear development facilities, and also allow unfettered international inspection of its nuclear program.

The elimination of nuclear weapons is an issue that is certainly very close to my heart, and I would like to see that nuclear weapons actually are removed from the face of the planet. So it certainly goes in the wrong direction were we as a Nation to tolerate another nation, especially Iran, acquiring the technology to develop nuclear weapons.

What's troubling is last week the whole world learned that Iran has concealed construction of an enrichment facility near the city of Qom. And they did that without knowing that our intelligence community already knew that the facility was over there. It just had not been publicly disclosed, as it was last week. I guess one of the motivations for not disclosing it prior to last week was to just see how deep in the bad faith bucket would Iran pull its water from. They had no intention of revealing it. It was secret. They exercised deception to conceal it. So our country's announcement last week I'm sure was not a happy time for the Iranian leadership.

Having set the model for how they will deal with the international community insofar as nuclear enrichment and from that acquiring or building a nuclear weapon, we have to make sure that we reverse that bad faith into good faith if at all possible. One of the ways of doing that is through continued tightening of sanctions and to isolate the country of Iran for continuing to be deceptive about its nuclear intentions and its nuclear program.

So while my resolution, H. Res. 782, does not impose sanctions, it just merely puts the House of Representatives on record, as we approach the Geneva talks coming up on Thursday, that we want to have disclosure immediately, immediate international inspections, and immediate access by inspectors to its nuclear facilities. That's what this resolution does.

My friend Chairman HOWARD BERMAN of the Foreign Affairs Committee has a number of options that he is considering with respect to sanctions. So in no way would I want this bill to interfere with other measures that will be coming forward out of his committee. But this is necessitated by haste because of the approaching deadline for the Geneva talks to begin.

We have got wide bipartisan support, and I hope my colleagues will join the 39 Members from both sides of the aisle who have already cosponsored it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BISHOP of Utah 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 Georgia (Mr. BROUN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROUN of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE BETTER THAN A HEALTH CARE REFORM BILL DRAFTED IN SECRECY, AND THEY WILL DEMAND IT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I have a message from the citizens of Georgia: don't dare bring a bill before this House that spends one dime of taxpayer money to provide health care for illegal aliens.

During the month of August, the citizens of my State and the country spoke out on health care reform. Their outcry was unlike anything we have seen in recent years. Town hall meetings, TEA parties, freedom rallies, they all became the forum in which the public protest was intended to send a message to this House.

But here we are 2 months later, and none of the concerns of August have been addressed. In particular, no version of the health care reform that is before the House includes the language that I offered that would require proof of citizenship before receiving taxpayer-funded health care. Now it appears that the House is in a holding pattern. Media reports indicate that Speaker PELOSI is drafting her own version of health care reform. Other reports suggest that President Obama and the White House are drafting another bill.

What appears very clear is that these bills are being drafted in secret and behind closed doors and that there is no intention to submit them to the House committees for hearings or for markups.

I call on the Speaker and the President to open up the process, allow Republicans such as me, the ranking member of the Health Care Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee, to participate in the drafting of this bill. It's time for the law to clearly state that those who want taxpayer-funded health care must prove and must verify that they are citizens. I have language that will make that happen. But thus far it has been rejected along a party-line vote. Today the other body rejected a similar proposal along a party-line vote.

If health care is to be written in secret, if the normal committee processes are bypassed, if illegal aliens are allowed to receive taxpayer-funded health care, if a bill is rushed through this House with no opportunity to read it, if any of these things happen, I predict that the historic outcry of the American people during August will pale in comparison to the voices of concern that they will raise as a result of that abuse.

Madam Speaker, this issue is too big, it is too important to our people, it is too destructive of our free market enterprise system to be cloaked in secrecy and rushed through this body in a partisan wheelbarrow. If that happens, the Members of this House should be outraged. But, more importantly, the American people will be outraged.

Tyranny by whatever name it bears and whatever iron fist it raises is still tyranny. The American people deserve better and they will demand it.

EXTOLLING THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, times of crisis make or break reputations. My home State of Georgia experienced such a crisis in the past 2 weeks, with rainfall and floods believed to set the benchmark for a 500-year period.

Last week President Obama declared parts of Georgia a disaster area, opening up Federal aid, and the House of Representatives paid tribute to both the victims of the flood and the courageous emergency workers who put their own lives on the line to protect lives and property.

Tragically, despite our best efforts, at least 10 Georgians died in those floods. Seven of those deaths were in Douglas County, part of which I represent. The State of Georgia estimates that 20,000 homes suffered extensive damage, thousands were at least temporarily homeless, and damages have reached $500 million and could rise from there.

The worst destruction occurred in the upper Chattahoochee River basin. Because the rising water flowing down the river could have easily snowballed and ravaged areas south of West Point Dam, we're fortunate that areas of west Georgia didn't experience devastation on the scale seen in north Georgia and metro Atlanta.

While areas southwest of Atlanta did see some inevitable flooding during the heaviest rainfalls on record, counties south of West Point Lake benefited from the excellent management of the lake by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

In recent years the Corps of Engineers has battled both extremes from divvying up sacred water resources during a painful drought in 2007 to taming raging floodwaters in recent weeks.

The Corps has performed important water management tasks that most Americans take for granted. The Corps takes abuse when it has to issue tough decisions, but its many good works go unnoticed.

I want to correct that oversight today. The Corps management of the basin and specifically West Point Lake during the floods unquestionably saved lives and property. The Corps has acted with foresight and skill, and my constituents in west Georgia benefited from the actions immensely.

When heavy rains began to fall in north Georgia and metro Atlanta, the Corps prepared early for the deluge of water heading downstream and strategically released water from the lake to create more storage capacity. A leading expert on West Point Lake, Joe Maltese of LaGrange, called the Corps' early maneuvering ''brilliant.''

''Throughout the week of the floods, the Corps used the water storage capacity it had been given to its fullest and held nature's fury back to protect as much and as many as they could downstream below West Point Dam,'' Maltese said.

□ 1600

The Corps walked a tightrope trying to assure the dam held back all it could against a mighty surge, and they succeeded.

Even though this year's flood set the 500-year benchmark, the Corps managed to keep the dam below record levels set in 2003 while at the same time regulating releases to prevent massive flooding below the dam.

Residents of Troup County, the county where West Point Lake is, have stood united in their praise of the Corps of Engineers. The LaGrange-Troup County Chamber of Commerce West Point Lake Committee gave the Corps a sincere thank you. And the city of West Point, which did suffer some flooding, is grateful that the Corps of Engineers prevented the worst from happening. ''The Corps did an excellent job controlling the river,'' said West Point police chief David Kerr.

To that, I would like to add my gratitude and congratulations to the fine men and women of the Corps of Engineers for their efforts during a trying time for Georgia. When crisis hit, these public servants stood ready and able. When reputations could be made or broken, they made theirs. We will never know how many lives were saved by their actions, and for that we're all grateful. And the people of west Georgia want to commend the Army Corps of Engineers.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAYSON. Last night here in this Chamber I gave a speech. I'm not

going to recount every single thing that I said, but I will point out that immediately after that speech, several Republicans asked me to apologize. Well, I would like to apologize. I would like to apologize to the dead. And here is why. According to this study, ''Health Insurance and Mortality in U.S. Adults,'' which was published 2 weeks ago, 44,789 Americans die every year because they have no health insurance. That's right, 44,789 Americans die every year according to this Harvard study called Health Insurance and Mortality in U.S. Adults. You can see it by going to our Web site, grayson.house.gov.

That is more than 10 times the number of Americans who have died in the war in Iraq. It's more than ten times the number of Americans who died in 9/11. But that is just once. This is every single year. That's right, every single year. Take a look at this. Read it and weep. And I mean that. Read it and weep because of all the Americans who are dying because they don't have health insurance.

Now I think we should do something about that. And the Democratic health care plan does do something about that. It makes health care affordable to those who can't afford insurance, and it saves these people's lives. Let's remember that we should care about people even after they are born. So I call upon the Democratic Members of the House, I call upon the Republican Members of the House, and I call upon all of us to do our jobs for the sake of America, for the sake of those dying people and their families. I apologize to the dead and their families that we haven't voted sooner to end this holocaust in America.

VOTING RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I have now written Attorney General Eric Holder on four occasions asking for an explanation of the dismissal of an important voter intimidation case, U.S. v. New Black Panther Party. To date, the answers provided are scant and, in at least one important regard, factually inaccurate.

In 1981, I was the only member, Republican or Democrat, of the Virginia delegation in the House to vote for the Voting Rights Act and was harshly criticized by the editorial page of The Richmond Times Dispatch. And when I supported the act's reauthorization in 2006, I was again criticized by editorial pages. My commitment to voting rights is unquestioned. It is imperative that we protect all Americans' right to vote. This is a sacrosanct and inalienable right of any democracy.

This New Black Panther Party case was brought in January by career attorneys in the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division against the party and several of its members for deploying uniformed men to a polling station in Philadelphia on Election Day last November to harass and intimidate voters, one of whom brandished a nightstick to voters. The public, and every Member, if they care, can view the video of the incident as well as other examples of the party's intimidation in a clip from the National Geographic Channel documentary entitled ''Coming to a Polling Place Near You'' posted on the Web. And it can be seen at www.electionjournal.org.

One of the witnesses of the Election Day incident, Bartle Bull, a veteran civil rights activist who served as Bobby Kennedy's New York campaign manager in 1968, has publicly called this ''the most blatant form of voter intimidation'' he has ever seen. He also reminded us that ''Martin Luther King did not die to have people in jackboots with billy clubs block the doors of polling places, and neither did Robert Kennedy. It's an absolute disgrace.''

In July, The Washington Times reported that improper political influence by Associate Attorney General Thomas Perrelli led to the dismissal of the case, a politicizing of career employees.

This inexplicable dismissal came over the objections of the career attorneys on the trial team as well as the department's own appeal office, which advised that the complaint was ''sufficient to support the injunctions'' sought by the career lawyers, and that the ''government's predominant interest is preventing intimidation, threats and coercion against voters.''

Despite this guidance urging that the department pursue a judgment in this case, it was dismissed in May over the career attorneys' objections. However, this unjustified dismissal has not gone unnoticed. I have worked with the Judiciary Committee Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH to demand answers from Attorney General Holder.

I am pleased that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has also taken note of this case. The Commission has an important statutory responsibility to ''investigate voting rights deprivation and make appraisals of Federal policies to enforce Federal voting rights laws.''

Congress instilled this independent oversight responsibility of the Commission in statute, and it says: ''All Federal agents shall fully cooperate with the Commission to the end that it may effectively carry out its functions and duties.''

The Commission wrote to Attorney General Holder on June 16, June 22 and August 10 requesting answers on the dismissal of this case. It also voted at its September meeting to make its review of this case the primary focus of its 2009 independent report.

Earlier today, the Commission sent a fourth letter to Attorney General Eric Holder, which I submit for the RECORD, reiterating its request for information and asking him to respond no later than October 14 or it will proceed with an investigation using its statutory authorities.

I applaud the Commission. I call on Attorney General Holder to answer the questions posed in my letters dated June 8, July 17, July 22 and July 31, as well as comply with the Commission's request for information so it may complete its report. I also urge the Attorney General to allow Members of Congress to meet with the career attorneys in the trial team and appeal the body so that they may answer legitimate questions.

Again, if Members of Congress want to see the case that Eric Holder has dropped, just go to www.electionjournal.org. It's the National Geographic channel. And you will see Eric Holder has to start answering the letters that the Civil Rights Commission sends and Members have sent.

Finally, the trial team should be allowed to bring the case again—per the guidance I obtained from the Congressional Research Service's American Law Division in its July 30 memo—to allow our nation's justice system to work as it was intended: impartially and without bias.

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2009.

Hon. ERIC H. HOLDER, Jr.,
Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

Re: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Review and Report on the Implications of Enforcement Actions in *United States* v. *New Black Panther Party for Self-Defense*, Civ. No. 09–0065 SD (E.D. Pa.) (NBPP case)

DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL HOLDER: The Commission requests that you instruct Department officials to fully cooperate, as 42 U.S.C. 1975b(e) requires, with our overdue information requests in the above-referenced matter. To that end, we also ask you to identify an individual who will exercise the substantive authority to coordinate the Department's responses to our current and future requests.

Pursuant to formal proceedings, the Commission initiated an inquiry into the implications of the Department's enforcement actions in the NBPP case as reflected in our letters to DOJ of June 16 and 22. We received a largely non-responsive letter from Portia Roberson in late July and none of the documents we requested. On August 7, the Commission voted 6–0, with two members abstaining, to expand its investigation by sending a follow-up letter to the Department. On August 10, the Commission addressed its letter to you, explaining our need for the information. For example, we stressed our need for information on previous voter intimidation investigations so that we could determine whether the Department's action in the NBPP case constitutes a change in policy and, if so, what the implications of that change might be.

At our most recent meeting on September 11, 2009, the Commission voted to make its review of the implications of the NBPP matter the subject of its annual enforcement report. The Commission was aware that the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) had initiated an inquiry into some aspects of the NBPP case to determine whether further review is warranted. Although a letter from Ms. Roberson of September 9 expresses the Department's desire to delay any response to the Commission until the OPR investigation is complete, you

may rest assured that the Commission will be sensitive to OPR's internal ethics review as we move forward with our own inquiry. As the discussion at our recent meeting indicates, the Commission will work to accommodate any legitimate concerns the Department may have regarding specific requests for information once the Department begins its production.

The Commission has a special statutory responsibility to investigate voting rights deprivations and make appraisals of federal policies to enforce federal voting rights laws. The Commission must form an independent judgment regarding the merits of the NBPP enforcement actions (regardless of how the decisions were made) and the potential impact on future voter-intimidation enforcement by the Department. Accordingly, Congress has provided, in a provision with no statutory exceptions, that, ''All Federal agencies shall fully cooperate with the Commission to the end that it may effectively carry out its functions and duties.'' 42 U.S.C. §1975b(e).

It is important to note that many aspects of the Commission's inquiry have no connection with the matters subject to OPR's jurisdiction. As set forth in our August 10 letter, the Commission will seek to determine:

1) the facts and the Department's actions regarding prior voting intimidation investigations;

2) the underlying conduct in Philadelphia giving rise to the NBPP case;

3) whether the decision in the NBPP case is consistent with departmental policy or practice in prior cases or amounts to a change in policy or practice;

4) the extent to which current policy or practice as reflected in the NBPP case may encourage voter intimidation; and

5) whether that policy or practice is consistent with proper enforcement of section 11(b) of the Voting Rights Act.

The Commission may also seek to determine whether any decisions in the case were induced or affected by improper influences. Thus, there may be some areas of potential overlap with OPR's internal review, including an examination of the decision-making process in the case. With regard to these questions, if there are concerns as to the timing or content of specific discovery requests, the Commission will work with the Department to resolve them in a prompt and satisfactory manner. In addition to my personal availability to speak with your representatives, the Commission has appointed a subcommittee of commissioners to focus on any discovery issue that might arise in our investigation.

Accordingly, please identify the individual with substantive responsibility for the production of documents, scheduling of interviews and any possible depositions. If you have not done so by October 14th, however, it will be necessary for us to propound our interrogatories and interview requests directly on the affected Department personnel.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and prompt reply to these requests.

Sincerely,

GERALD A. REYNOLDS,
Chairman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MINNICK). 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.)

DEFUNDING ACORN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, recently this body moved to cut off all funding, all Federal funding, from the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, or ACORN.

By now we have all seen reports of several recent videos revealing ACORN employees coaching two young individuals on how to obtain government-subsidized housing to set up an underground prostitution house with underage girls brought into this country illegally.

But this is only the beginning of ACORN's criminal activities, Mr. Speaker. ACORN is under investigation in at least 14 States for voter registration fraud. And ACORN workers have consistently employed criminal tactics, including establishing an illegal quota system and illegally compensating canvassers. ACORN has repeatedly reported false information to the IRS and to the Department of Labor. And to cap it off, Mr. Speaker, ACORN and its affiliates have received more than $53 million in Federal funds from 1994 to 2008 and were eligible for up to $8.5 billion more from the economic stimulus bill and the 2010 Federal budget.

Mr. Speaker, I believe one of the most overlooked and astounding trophies in ACORN's criminal hall of fame is its role in fighting for policies that led to the mortgage crisis and ultimately catalyzed our current economic recession. ACORN fought vigorously for regulatory reform of the Community Reinvestment Act, a 1977 bill that drastically weakened mortgage lending standards. The result of the new regulations ACORN lobbied for was that banks were no longer rated because they made good loans or their standard of equitable lending, but rather, they were rated based on the number of loans they made, regardless of the ability of the borrower to pay back the loan or to qualify for a loan in the first place.

Banks were hit with large fines if they refused to dole out these toxic loans, the majority of which they knew would not be repaid. And if they still dared resist the government's mandate, ACORN would publicly picket them or threaten to hit these banks with lawsuits to force them to comply.

Mr. Speaker, although the mainstream media has been largely silent on the ties between ACORN and President Obama, it was actually during this time in the early part of President Obama's career when he was working with ACORN that President Obama was part of the lawsuit to force Citibank to abandon its time-tested lending standards and disperse millions and millions of dollars in high-risk loans. Now this isn't speculation, Mr. Speaker. His name is listed on the records of the lawsuit. President Obama played a significant role in helping to shape the mortgage debacle that caused America's recent and ongoing economic crisis.

The result of the lawsuits like the one filed by Mr. Obama and ACORN has been that millions of dollars in toxic loans were made as a result of ACORN and its subsidiaries using the CRA regulations to bludgeon America's financial institutions into making loans they never should have and otherwise never would have made. As we all know now, those toxic loans were packaged and resold on Wall Street, and the entire system began to crumble.

If those original loans, Mr. Speaker, that were sold to Wall Street had been made under the traditional, financially sound practices based on income, down payments and credit histories, rather than the politically correct and financially fatal criteria that Barack Obama sued to achieve, the entire financial meltdown might have been avoided.

But how many Americans know that, Mr. Speaker? How many Americans are aware of the role that ACORN and one of their lawyers and close allies by the name of Barack Obama played in creating the housing and financial crisis?

Mr. Speaker, the ironic reality now is that President Barack Obama is put in the schizophrenic position of signing a bill to defund the very organization that helped to launch his career and ultimately helped get him elected. And the silence from the Obama administration on the ACORN issue has been unbelievable, Mr. Speaker.

The Obama administration and liberal Democrats in Congress now have a choice. They can take a sincere stand against corruption by launching investigations into ACORN and work with Republicans to pass the Defund ACORN Act to stop all Federal funding for ACORN, or they can throw their supposed commitment to transparency and accountability out the window for good.

Mr. Speaker, let us hope that they will choose to stand against allowing ACORN or any other corrupt organization to receive one more dime of taxpayer dollars now or ever again.

□ 1615

JOBS, JOBS, JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, well, Washington, D.C., is focused on a lot of things these days. The debate over health care continues outside of committee hearings, and we hear news reports that health care reform is being rewritten in the back hallways of this building somewhere.

We also heard today that leading Members of the Senate on the Democratic Party introduced a national energy tax, the so-called cap-and-trade legislation, that will raise the cost of

utilities on working families and small businesses across this country by dramatic amounts. And of course, the President is making plans to travel to Copenhagen later this week on an economic development mission for the city of Chicago.

But I've got to tell you, as a constituent of mine from Alexandria, Indiana, that's with us today, Mr. Speaker, might well attest, when I'm back home, folks aren't talking about how we can pass legislation that raises utility rates or how we can pass legislation that will lead to a government takeover of health care paid for by hundreds of billions of dollars in new taxes and individual mandates, and they're not much talking about the Olympics. What folks back in Alex are talking about is jobs. They're talking about what in the world this Congress is going to do to put America back to work.

Now, back in February when Congress passed the so-called stimulus bill, Speaker NANCY PELOSI stood on this floor and said, This bill is about jobs, jobs, jobs. The administration suggested that if we didn't borrow nearly $1 trillion from future generations of Americans and spread it out in the so-called stimulus spending, that unemployment would reach 8 percent.

In fact, this very useful chart illustrates the point. The Obama administration said that without passing the stimulus bill, unemployment would go from 7.5 percent upwards over 8 percent. They said, with the stimulus bill being passed, that unemployment would not exceed 8 percent.

Now, as people are looking in from the gallery and around the country can see for themselves, the reality is a little bit different. Since the passage of the so-called stimulus bill back in January, not only has unemployment exceeded the high water mark the administration projected at 8 percent, but now it's almost 9.7 percent, and I say with a heavy heart, it might be rising as soon as this Friday.

You know, look, we need a strategy for energy independence in this country, a strategy that begins to take us in the direction of new resources and exploiting our current reserves. Our American Energy Act does that.

We need health care reform in this country that will lower the cost of health insurance for working families and small businesses and lowers the cost of health care in the long term without a government takeover. Chicago might even need the Olympics in 2016.

But more than anything else, we ought to be willing to set all those enterprises aside and work on this. We ought to be willing to do what has always worked to get this economy moving again, and that is fiscal restraint in Washington, D.C., and tax relief for working families, small businesses, and family farms. You combine that with a pro-growth trade policy, you combine that with policies that will result in a stable dollar, you combine that with rational regulatory reform, and you have a prescription for economic renewal and growth. In a word, to borrow the Speaker's phrase, you have a prescription for jobs, jobs, jobs.

And I have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, apart from providing for the common defense and apart from, I believe, standing up for the values that make this country great, we have no higher calling in this institution than to pursue policies that will create conditions to create growth in this country.

And so I challenge my colleagues as we find ourselves talking about government takeovers of health care with their higher taxes, as now the Senate begins in earnest to work on passing a cap-and-trade bill in the name of climate change that will result in a massive national energy tax, why don't we all just do what they're doing back in Alex, Indiana? Let's take a breath. Let's have those debates in the cool of the day, after first and foremost we come together in a bipartisan way, we do what President Kennedy did, we do what President Reagan did, we do what President George W. Bush did after the tower fell, and we pass fast-acting tax relief for working families, small businesses, and family farms this year, and we begin to practice fiscal restraint on Washington, D.C. That combination of traditional American principle applied to this economy will create nothing short of jobs, jobs, jobs, and that's still job one on Capitol Hill.

HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure to be able to join you and my colleagues today and those who are in the gallery to talk about something that has been the talk of the town now for a number of months and is an intensely personal and important subject to all of us, and that is the health care of the bodies that we have to live inside.

A great deal has been said and a great deal more needs to be said in clarifying exactly where we are on this issue because of its tremendous importance, its importance to us in an economic sense as a Nation, its importance to us as close to 20 percent of our entire gross domestic product, but also, as I said, because of the importance that each of us have to live inside our own bodies and are much attached to our health care system.

Now, one of the great concerns about what's being proposed is is that the government will not immediately but indirectly and inevitably take over health care. Just as we saw earlier this year, the president of General Motors is being fired by the President of the United States. That's a unique situation. Usually we separate our private industry from the Federal Government, and what is being proposed here is, over time, the government takeover of one-fifth or so of our economy; that is, health care.

Now, when the government does too much, we have come over time to recognize certain consequences. First of all, it becomes very expensive because the government, with its $500 hammers, is not the most efficient. In fact, you could sometimes talk about a health care system with the efficiency of the post office and the compassion of the IRS.

The inefficient allocation of resources is legendary, particularly in other countries that have had the government try to run the health care system. The quality is degraded, and we will talk about those in hard statistics, particularly with people who have, for instance, cancer. We will take a look at what the cancer survival rates are in some of the European countries that have socialized medicine as opposed to the American medical system that we have in this country today.

And then, of course, to me, perhaps one of the more frightening things is bureaucratic rationing. That is, decisions not by a doctor and the patient, but decisions made by some bureaucrat that gets in the way.

Now, the first thing that the people have commented sometimes is, if health care is expensive now, just wait until it's free. That seems to be the experience for, particularly, people of Canada and other Nations.

We have heard that this is a system that's being proposed by our President that's going to be simple, that it's going to save money. In fact, he said if it were going to cost us one dime more, then he wouldn't even support it. And yet we take a look at the simplicity of the organization—this is the Democrats' bill. It's an organization chart for the Democrats' bill. It's complicated. This is trying to put a 1,000-page bill onto one poster, which obviously it is going to look a little bit complicated. But you have here a tremendous maze of interlocking organizations and groups trying to replace a fifth of the U.S. economy. Obviously, it's going to be somewhat complicated. The question is, in this maze, can the patient find their way to their doctor. That is a good question.

Well, what are we talking about in terms of costs here? Is there some way that we could try to decipher when the President tells us this isn't going to cost us much, in fact, the efficiency is going to be such that we can do this whole thing without spending any more money, what sort of a way can we get a handle on that?

Well, one of the things we have already is Medicaid and Medicare and Social Security. Those, of course, are the three huge entitlement programs that have been running for some period of time, and we have here cost projections as to the rate of increase in the expenses for Medicare and Medicaid. And

when you take a look at these over time, what you realize is that if nothing is changed in Medicare or Medicaid, Social Security, that the U.S. Government at a certain point out here, at 2052, for instance, that there will be nothing else in the Federal budget. They will absorb the entire Federal budget.

We have a certain tax rate that we're running, and what we found in terms of tax policy is you can raise people's taxes but it doesn't raise the amount of money the government is pulling in. You can raise taxes so much it stalls the economy and you end up taking the same thing in in taxes as you did when your tax rate was lower.

So this is kind of our historic tax rate, and when you project that out, you realize that Medicare and Medicaid, at least a big portion of this blue chart, is going to gobble up all of the Federal revenues. That means we won't spend any money, not just on food stamps or welfare, not just on art, not just on sort of ancillary things, but there will be no money for defense or anything else with the way that these programs are going.

So the President, when he says this is going to be very efficient, it's going to save a whole lot of money, and you say, well, what do we have as an example of that sort of government efficiency, you've got Medicare and Medicaid. Those are not very comforting examples as to what's going to happen to our GDP.

In fact, the President's made a lot of promises. He complained, as he came in to give his talk here about 3 weeks ago on health care, that he had inherited a $1 trillion deficit. In fact, he had not. It was about a $250 billion deficit, which is bad, shouldn't have inherited that, and yet what we have here proposed in the last 6 months, you can see the level of spending at $3.6 trillion that we've spent in 6 months on all of these—here's the Wall Street bailout. That's $250 billion. That was started in the previous administration, but half of it was spent by our current President.

Then you've got the economic stimulus. I would call it the porkulous bill, didn't have much to do with stimulus at all. There goes $787 billion more. And then you have got SCHIP and then the appropriations. You've got an IMF.

This cap-and-tax, the House has passed this one. This is the biggest tax increase in the history of our country. The President made the promise that if you're making less than $250,000, don't worry, we're not going to tax you, except a little detail. Anytime you flip your light switch, you are going to get taxed, with this $846 billion which is, of course, the biggest tax hike in our history. And then, of course, the government health care that's being proposed, it even dwarfs that.

So we're talking about a pattern in history of a tremendous rate of spending. In fact, if you were to take a look at all of the deficits from George Washington to George Bush, that comes out about five-something trillion. We're looking at $8 trillion for this administration.

So we have a promise that this isn't going to cost very much. We don't have very much historical data to give us any sense that this is going to be a financially responsible package.

Now, one of the things that goes to the heart of health care, and I think probably if a bunch of just plain old Americans were going to stand around and say, you know, let's talk about what are you going to do to health care, one of the things you'd say, well, one thing we know for sure is that we want to make sure that the relationship between the doctor and the patient is left alone. We don't like this deal where the insurance company comes in and gets between the doctor and the patient, and so one of the things we want is to leave that sacrosanct. If you like your doctor or health care provider, you can keep them. If you like your health care plan, you can keep that, too. This is what the President told us in July. He's repeated it. Is that true, though?

He's also said it's not going to cost anything. He also said you're not going to be taxed anything if you make less than $250,000. So what is the truth of this statement? Can you really keep what you currently have, because this is a very important question because 100 million Americans have health care policies and relations with doctors that they like just fine right now. And we've probably got, when you sort through it, about 15 million people who are not insured. And so the question is: Are we going to basically take apart entirely and try to rebuild the system for 100 million people in order to deal with a problem 15 million? That's the question.

So here's the promise that comes from the President, but is that really true? Well, here's MIT health care economist Gruber. He says, with or without reform, that won't be true.

□ 1630

His point is that the government is not going to force you to give up what you have. But that's not to say that other circumstances won't make that happen. In fact, what's going to happen, and that's what this MIT professor was going to talk about, is that when the government jumps in to this entire equation and starts to have a government option, what it tends to do is crowd out the private provider. So over a period of time, your employer is going to say, I'd rather pay the fine and just dump your health insurance on the government; and more and more people do that until, guess what, there is only the government left, the single provider.

Now, you can say, well, do you have any evidence that that's going to go on? Well, we did. It was a week before last, we just voted in a way to make the student loans in America—almost all of them are all going to be provided now through the government. Originally, the government came in just to help the student loan process. But now what's happened over a period of time, the government can easily forgive a student that doesn't pay their loans, whereas the private companies can't.

So the government has an advantage because they keep soaking the taxpayer. And so the question then is, that's what this is, that Jonathan is saying here, what his point is, that what's going to happen inevitably is that we're going to end up with a government-driven system and, therefore, you will not be able to keep your insurance or your health care provider.

And so what is being said is not, in fact, true. Along the same lines, and of particular importance, is this entire question about whether we are going to allow government agents or bureaucrats or people working for the government to make health care decisions. Is the government going to jump into the middle of the doctor/patient relationship? Well, that's not the kind of amendment that's allowed on this House floor. The Democrat Party does not allow us to make amendments that we might like to make. It has to go through Rules Committee. They control the Rules Committee, and if they have an amendment that would be embarrassing or they don't want, they just say you can't have it in the rules to offer that amendment.

But in committees, we do offer amendments. This is an amendment that was offered by Dr. GINGREY. Dr. GINGREY is a good doctor from Georgia, been a medical doctor a long time, now joining us here in Congress. And he said a very simple sentence: nothing in this section shall be construed to allow any Federal employee or political appointee to dictate how a medical provider practices medicine. In other words, this amendment would guarantee the doctor/patient relationship. It would say that that doctor/patient relationship is not going to be interfered with by some government bureaucrat. Well, how did this amendment fare in NANCY PELOSI's committee that was putting together the House health care bill? Well, here's how it came out. The Republicans, 23 Republicans voted ''yes.'' We want to keep that doctor/patient relationship sacrosanct, and none of them were against it. If you take a look at the Democrats, however, 32 Democrats voted against this, which, if you say you're against this, then it suggests that you're going to be in favor of letting bureaucrats control costs. And only one Democrat voted for it.

So what happened? Well, this amendment failed. When this amendment failed, it, again, raises a serious question whether what the President says is really true, Are you going to be able to keep your doctor? Are you going to be able to keep your health insurance? Will you get your health insurance through the same place you get it now, or is it all going to be provided by some

government? Now, I have had either the fortune or misfortune of being in public office for a number of years. And one of the experiences that those of us who are public servants have is we get phone calls. We get phone calls from our constituents and they say, hey, Congressman AKIN, I've got a problem with this, that and the other government agency. Can you help out? Or I've had really a hard time with this, this, and this. Can't you do something about this? And so we, in a sense, then go to bat for our constituents with different either State or Federal agencies.

I recall one of my earliest experiences as a State rep, and there was a bad intersection where there had been some accidents in my district, and we needed to get a left-turn arrow put in at a traffic light. I would bet that I made over 100 phone calls over a 2- or 3-year period to the highway department in our area trying to talk them into putting one lousy left-turn arrow into a traffic light signal. There was already a lane painted for the left turn, so all they had to do was to change the traffic light. It took me several years to talk the highway department into putting one silly left-turn arrow in.

Now, can you imagine what goes on if we're Members of Congress and we get phone calls saying, the government that you represent has told my wife that she can't get that heart bypass. They've told my mother that she can't get that heart bypass. They've given her a bottle of aspirin and told her to go home and wait to die. Is that the sort of thing that we want to deal with with the bureaucrats getting in the way of health care decisions? I don't think so. This amendment should not have failed. If the American public knew that this amendment were being offered, they would have called their Congressman and said, don't you mess with the relationship between me and my doctor, or between our family and our doctor. That's what's at stake.

Now, from my point of view, this becomes personal. I was elected to Congress in the year 2000, came here in 2001 to serve. And one of the things I found out about this Congress is the fact that there are some Navy doctors in this building in a clinic. So sometimes if somebody's walking around in the summer and they have a stroke or this or that, they've got an ambulance, then the first place they go is to the little clinic right here in the Capitol Building. It's almost like a little mini-city for a certain number of blocks. There are some medical professionals that are there. And those medical professionals also offer physicals, your yearly physical. So I had not had a physical because I had been in the State of Missouri in the Missouri legislature, and basically, what happened there was my insurance had a health care provider that there was no way you could go see your primary care doctor, and so the insurance company was getting between me and some potential doctor that I could never even figure out who the doctor was. They said my primary care physician is so and so. You call them and you could never see them. So I walked into the clinic downstairs in this building feeling bullet-proof, about 52 or 53 years old, and they told me my health was great except for one little detail. Congressman AKIN, you have cancer. Now that's the sort of word that gets your attention when somebody tells you that you've got cancer. And so it was that because I was here and I had access to health care, I was able to get the cancer treated.

But if you take a look, when it talks about cancer, let's talk about the survival rates between men and women in the United States. In men it's 62 percent, 66 percent in women in the U.S. Take a look at where it is with socialized medicine in the United Kingdom: 44 percent. For women it's not 66, but it's 52. So in other words, your chances of survival in America are a whole, whole lot better with our free enterprise system. So all of this talk about how bad American health care is, boy, that's a lot of hooey. We still have a very, very good health care system; and to try to destroy what 100 million people enjoy just to try and take care of 15, that doesn't seem to make sense.

I have been joined by my good colleague. Did you want to join us on the health care discussion? Please jump in. I yield.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to address a matter of the health care debate that was brought up by none less than the President of the United States in this very Chamber just several weeks ago where he assured us that it was not going to add a penny to the deficit. I don't think we can fully appreciate the magnitude of the health care debate without also recognizing the magnitude of the Nation's deficit, and I'd have to call into question the accuracy of the President's assurances to this House several weeks ago.

I brought along a chart. This represents, both as a percentage of GDP as well as total dollars, our deficit over the past 40 years, from 1970 to 2010. As you can see, we've not done a very good job of managing our Nation's finances, except for 4 years during the Clinton administration. I might add, there was a Republican Congress, but give credit where credit's due. Bill Clinton produced 4 years of surplus budgets. We then go into the Bush years which was the most fiscally irresponsible that we've seen in peace time. The last budget deficit taking nearly 3 percent of the gross domestic product of our country.

Mr. AKIN. So let's just go along. So you're saying the worst we had up through Bush was 3 percent of GDP.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. That's this bar and this point right here.

Mr. AKIN. Right.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Now, this red line, that red line is this year's budget deficit ending today, September 30. That's the full fiscal year deficit. You can see it's on a magnitude completely unprecedented in the history of our Nation.

Mr. AKIN. That number is incredible to me. Let me just try and put that in context, what you're saying. When the President started his speech on health care in this Chamber, he complained about inheriting a $1 trillion deficit or something, when it was I guess, 250 billion, so he magnified——

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Well, actually, fiscal 2008 was about $450 billion.

Mr. AKIN. He said it was $1 trillion.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Bush added another 700 billion with the bailout which of course Obama supported. So he can't just blame Bush for that. He supported that bailout, adding another 700 billion. The point is today this year's budget deficit exceeds $1.6 trillion and that is absolutely catastrophic. We all know that if you live beyond your means today, of necessity, you're going to have to live below your means tomorrow and that's the tomorrow that we're creating for our country.

Mr. AKIN. So just to reclaim my time a minute, what you're saying, gentleman, is we've got a big financial problem with this promise that this health care system isn't going to cost anything.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Exactly right. I mean, as we know——

Mr. AKIN. And you're saying that red line that you showed, was that about three times more deficit than what he had inherited from President Bush?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Actually nearly four times more than last year's deficit.

Mr. AKIN. So the President that stood here and told us he had inherited a deficit didn't mention the fact that he had four times more that he'd spent in 6 months or 8 months than the deficit that he inherited.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. He has dramatically increased that deficit beyond anything that we've seen in the peacetime history of our Nation.

Mr. AKIN. Anything in the peacetime history, so that'd be a combination of all of these things. Did you count the biggest tax hike in history, the cap-and-tax?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. We're just looking right now at what we've spent in fiscal 2008 and what we expect to spend by the end of midnight tonight. That's a nearly fourfold increase in a single year.

Mr. AKIN. And that's not even including the biggest tax hike in the history of our country passed by the House that means every time you flip your light switch on you're going to pay taxes on that.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This is on the spending side, not on the tax side. In fact, the deficit is the difference between what we spend and what we take in. That's what we're talking about with the deficit. And that's four times larger than it was last year. And as I said, that is being taken out of the future economic prosperity of our country. That's being taken from our kids.

Now we have before us the health care measure which is nearly $1 trillion more. But we are told, don't worry, that won't add a dime to the deficit. Well, pardon my skepticism but——

Mr. AKIN. A trillion dollars won't add a dime to the deficit? That is a stretch.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This is the same President who recently announced that he'd underestimated the current deficit projection by $2 trillion. But he assures us this isn't going to add anything more, we're going to pay for it. Well, my problem with that is we've got plenty of experience with government health plans, both in this country and abroad. They've produced very consistent results. They've produced massive cost overruns, followed by an absolutely brutal rationing of care. Now, the point I wanted to make in coming down to the floor today is that when this health bill was considered by the House Committee on Labor and Education, I offered a simple amendment to take the President at his word, to take the Democrats at their word that this is not going to add to the deficit. So the amendment simply said that we're going to suspend the cost components of the bill if the Congressional Budget Office determines that it will be adding to the deficit.

Mr. AKIN. So you basically just took the President's words and just put an amendment to say, okay, we're going to hold your feet to the fire. You said it's not going to add one dime to the deficit so we're going to put an amendment on the bill——

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. We've been assured from the outset that this was not going to add to this catastrophic deficit. So when H.R. 3200 was taken up before the House Committee on Labor and Education, that's exactly the amendment that I offered. If the Congressional Budget Office says this is adding to the deficit, we'll suspend the cost provisions of the bill. Well, perhaps not surprising to you or to those who follow this carefully, but I think surprising to a lot of folks who believed the President, that amendment was defeated on a straight party-line vote.

□ 1645

Mr. AKIN. Let me just highlight what you said then.

What you're saying was the President said this is not going to add a dime to the deficit or that he wouldn't support it.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Yet just a few months before that on a straight party-line vote, his supporters in this House defeated an amendment that would have protected the Treasury against this measure adding to our deficit.

Mr. AKIN. And that was your amendment then?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. It was.

Mr. AKIN. Congressman MCCLINTOCK from California simply taking what the President said, offering it as an amendment, and in a straight party-line vote, it was defeated.

Does that leave you with any comfort that we're not going to add a dime to the deficit?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. No, it leaves me with a great deal of confidence that the supporters of this bill don't believe that claim. And that's the point I came down here to make. If the President's supporters actually believed this bill would not add to the deficit, they should have had no problem with the amendment. Obviously, they don't have that confidence.

Mr. AKIN. They don't believe that's going to happen.

How are they going to pay for this whole thing, anyway? The Congressional Budget Office says it's a trillion-dollar bill for this basically having the government take over all of this health care, and, of course, that's just for openers.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Well, we know what H.R. 3200 says. About a half a trillion dollars is going to be from raising the taxes of the very wealthy individuals who earn over $250,000 a year. Well, we get paid pretty well by the taxpayers for our jobs, but that doesn't affect us. It doesn't affect most people. What a relief, right? Until you scratch the surface and you realize that more than half of those taxpayers aren't very wealthy and they aren't even individuals. They are small businesses filing as subchapter S corporations that are barely holding on by their fingernails right now. Those are the people who will be bearing that.

Mr. AKIN. So now we're going to increase your taxes, right? Is that what you're saying? We're going to increase the tax on small business, is that right, what we're doing?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. If H.R. 3200 is passed, that's precisely what it proposes.

Mr. AKIN. Let's take a look at the logic of that.

If we increase taxes on small business, they have less money to invest. Small businesses create 80 percent, or 79 percent of the new jobs in our country. We've got unemployment now, not at 8 but 9-something percent. And so what we're going to do is we're going to tax small businesses, which is going to make it even harder for them to put in new pieces of equipment or new processes to hire new people, so we're going to kill jobs even more by going to this socialized medicine.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Not necessarily. It will still be very easy to build a successful small business in America. All you'll have to do is start with a successful large business.

Mr. AKIN. I guess that doesn't help us do much in terms of the unemployment. So a piece of it is going to be we're going to tax small business.

My understanding is, though, that some of this is going to come out of the hide of people that are on Medicare.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. No doubt of that. We've seen the proposals. And the attack particularly on Medicare Advantage.

Mr. AKIN. My understanding that was $500 billion—isn't that close to half of that trillion—is going to come out of Medicare.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. That's what the authors are proposing.

Mr. AKIN. I am kind of scratching my head because every year we've got a problem that Medicare, they keep trying to automatically ratchet down how much we're spending on it, and then they don't pay the doctors anything, and the doctors are not going to take anybody in Medicare anymore. So we quick-quick do a patch.

I know you have really been keeping an eye on the numbers here, and we very much appreciate your leadership. The people of California did a good job of sending you here.

But how in the world—you're a good numbers man—how in the world are we going to cut $500 billion out of Medicare and not expect to feel that somehow?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. The fact is ultimately I think the supporters of the bill realize that their numbers don't add up. That's why they have opposed every attempt to actually enforce the fiscal integrity of this measure by amendment. The question I think all of us should be asking right now is if the authors of this plan have no faith in its fiscal integrity, why should the rest of us?

Mr. AKIN. That is really a good question.

And the thing that's disturbing for my good friend from California, the thing that's disturbing is that you're not the only guy that's offered amendments in committee on this bill.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Quite right.

Mr. AKIN. The amendment that I just mentioned a moment ago—which I think to me, it's personally scary—and this is a medical doctor, and what he's saying in this bill is nothing in this section shall be construed to allow any Federal employee or political appointee—that is a bureaucrat—no bureaucrat can dictate how you and the doctor, how that medicine is going to be delivered.

In other words, the doctor and the patient make the decisions. And again, just like your amendment, this thing goes down in flames on a straight party-line vote.

How can you stand there and vote that you want bureaucrats to ration health care? I don't understand it. But I do understand why Americans would be strenuously opposed to this.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. While we're on the subject of amendments that have already been offered to H.R. 3200, there are two others we ought to mention. One, making it very clear that illegal aliens will not be entitled to care under this plan. That was voted down on a straight party-line vote. So obviously the intent of the authors of the bill is something quite a bit different than the President assured us was the intent on the floor several weeks ago.

Mr. AKIN. Just to reclaim my time for a minute, this is the President. I've

got the actual flip of his quote on that subject:

''There are also those who claim that our reform effort will insure illegal immigrants. This, too, is false. The reforms I'm proposing would not apply to those who are here illegally.''

Now, that's pretty plain what the President said, but is it true?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Yet an amendment that made that clear was voted down on a straight party-line vote in committee.

Another amendment that was offered, as you know, was to require Members of Congress to take the public option.

Mr. AKIN. Well, there's a poison pill.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. And interestingly enough, that amendment was killed on a straight party-line vote in the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. AKIN. Here is actually the text of this amendment. This is the Heller amendment, one of our colleagues. Bright fellow. He offers this amendment in committee: In order to utilize the public health insurance option, an individual must have his or her eligibility determined and approved under the income and eligibility verification system—that's this—and the systemic alien verification for entitlements, SAVE programs, under section 11.

In other words, what they're saying is if you want to get this free health care from the government—which is going to be very expensive for your free health care—you've got to prove you're here legally.

Now, this amendment also was offered in committee. Republicans gave it 15 ''yes'' votes and zero ''noes,'' no one voted against it, and yet the Democrats had 26 people saying, No, we don't want this in the bill. That means, in other words, that there is no enforcement mechanism for these illegals, that they're just going to come in and we're supposed to pick up the tab for all of these other people.

In fact, it was interesting to note that this very question was sent to the Congressional Research, which is a nonpartisan group, and they point the same thing out. The President is just flat wrong.

It says here, under 3200—that's Speaker PELOSI's bill—health insurance exchange would begin operation in 2013 and would offer private plans alongside a public option. Does not contain any restrictions on noncitizens, whether legally or illegally present.

This is just a bunch of researchers who read the bill. Which is, of course, when you've got a thousand-page bill and all of this—but that's what they came up with.

You've given us a number of examples: One, it's not going to add a dime to the deficit. We know that's not true because you offered the amendment. And then the other one is that you get to keep your doctor and you get to keep your insurance. And then there's this thing that it's not going to fund illegals.

I can see why the American public would be upset because they're getting very conflicted information.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. You mentioned the researchers reading the bill. The big problem for supporters of this government takeover of our health care system is very simple: the American people are reading the bill and are realizing the impact that it will have on their lives and are now rejecting it by a substantial margin.

Mr. AKIN. That raises another question, that the American public has a chance to read the bill. Because what's being proposed by those of us who are Republicans is that we want to make sure that there are 72 hours for people to be able to read something before they pop it up for a vote.

You and I sat here on this floor, and we find out that 300 pages of amendments were passed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the next day we're supposed to vote on a thousand-page bill with 300 pages of amendments. And the usual policy is there's a copy of the bill here in this Chamber. Well, there wasn't any copy of the bill, on that cap-and-tax bill. They were still busy trying to collate the amendments when they were taking the vote.

And the American public thinks, hey, maybe it's a good idea if you guys read the bills before you pass them. We have a proposal to allow for 72 hours so people could read the bill.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I come from the California legislature, and I thought that was a process that had deteriorated. But the California legislature in its constitution requires that a bill be in print for 30 days before any action; even a committee changing a punctuation mark. Thirty days.

Mr. AKIN. I thought California was the land of the fruits and the nuts. All of us in Missouri, we kind of worry about California out there. And yet you are so much more sober than the way this institution is.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. California still has a few last vestiges of sobriety in its process, that being one of them. A proposal that a bill should be in print 72 hours before final passage doesn't sound so radical.

Mr. AKIN. Doesn't sound radical to me at all. I don't think our constituents, gentleman, would think that's radical that we would have 72 hours at least to look over some proposal before we're going to be voting on it.

And yet what we saw in that huge bill—I guess it was 1,300 pages when you put the 300 with the thousand—the biggest tax increase in history. Snap, bam, we passed it right out of the House here.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. And don't forget the so-called stimulus bill.

Mr. AKIN. Oh, that was a piece of work.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. $787 billion, more than three-quarters of a trillion dollars, the biggest spending bill in the history of this country, introduced at 11 o'clock at night and taken up for debate at 10 o'clock the next morning.

Mr. AKIN. And did that have some ACORN funding in it?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. And if you want to know why it is that the Federal Government would end up sending out 4,000 stimulus checks to incarcerated felons at various penitentiaries, there's your answer.

Mr. AKIN. That was another piece of efficiency and government at work, especially when you do things in the midnight hour and try to hide things under the basket that way.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. As you know, there's a lot of concern among the Members of Congress, particularly on this side of the aisle, that the intention of the majority is to suddenly emerge with a new health care bill in the same manner that we saw the stimulus jammed through. That's why we're seeing so much resistance among Democratic Party leaders to the discharge petition that requires the bill be in print for 72 hours and bring it to the House floor for a vote.

Why would they be resisting?

Mr. AKIN. Just think a minute. Let's say that you were the Speaker, Speaker PELOSI, and you had a bill that was going to do these things: one, it's going to take $500 billion from Medicare. So that doesn't mean that your older people in America are going to be too happy with it. Two, it's quite clear that it will provide abortions over time, free abortions for people using taxpayers' money. That doesn't make the pro-life community too happy.

So they've got the older people on Medicare, you've got the pro-life people upset. Then if you're a small business person—small business employs about 80 percent of the people in America—they're going to get a huge tax increase to help pay for this government takeover. Well, the small business people aren't going to be too happy with it.

Let's see what else you've got.

You've got a hundred million people who have insurance policies, and those insurance policies, they're pleased with because they have a good relationship with their doctor. So they're getting good health care currently. And that whole system is going to be completely rewritten. They've been promised they can keep what they have, but they're not going to be able to. So they're not going to be very happy either.

When you start putting all of those things together, you're going to have illegal immigrants being able to get free health care on the back of the U.S. taxpayer, you start putting that all together and you're Speaker PELOSI, that's a hard bill to pass. So you've got to do something tricky to get that thing through.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Justice Brandeis long ago told us that sunlight is the best of disinfectants, sunlight on this bill that the majority seems so frightened of. And that's why it's so important to get that 72 hours' notice, not just for the Members of Congress who are being asked to vote on it but for

the people of the United States who are being asked to live under it ought to have some chance to know what bills are being proposed and being adopted by this Congress in their name that directly affects the quality of their lives and their families' lives.

Mr. AKIN. I was just talking a little bit earlier. Did you serve in the California House as well?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Yes.

Mr. AKIN. I'm sure that you've gotten phone calls from your constituents and they're saying, Hey, Congressman, I'm having trouble with this, that, or the other part of the Federal Government, I'm trying to get my passport or this or that. And you or your office goes to bat for those people trying to talk to different Federal agencies to help them with their problem.

Now, I'm just trying to picture in my mind. Let's say that the Democrats jam this thing down everybody's throats. Can you picture getting a call from somebody from your district and they say, The bureaucrat that you're in charge of in that Federal Government just told my mom she couldn't have a heart bypass.

How are you going to deal with a constituent like that?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. That's a story that we hear all the time out of those nations that have allowed their governments to take over their health care system. There's an article I believe in the Wall Street Journal today telling the story of a Canadian from Calgary who had a hip problem. It was going to be more than a year before they would allow her the surgery. Of course they're not allowed to have private insurance in Canada. As the bumper sticker says, The government hates competition.

□ 1700

She traveled to Montana and paid $50,000 out of her own pocket so that she could get that hip surgery done in a timely manner.

Mr. AKIN. I think The Wall Street Journal had another guy—I remember, because he was in his late fifties—and the Canadian system said, Sorry; you're too old. You can't get a hip replacement. Well, I'm 62 and my hip has been giving me trouble. I'm probably going to have to get a hip replacement. I fell on some ice when I was jogging 10 years ago. They basically tell me, Take some aspirin and suck it in, buddy, because you're not allowed to have that.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. You may remember the story of the Calgary mother a few years ago. It was a big story at the time. I think she had identical quintuplets. The odds of that are something like one in a zillion.

Mr. AKIN. Winning the lottery.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. So a great deal of publicity. What didn't get a lot of publicity was the fact that that Calgary mother had her baby in Great Falls, Montana.

Mr. AKIN. Are those all U.S. citizens now?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. By the way, she wasn't just visiting Montana. She had to be rushed more than 300 miles south to an American hospital to have those babies, just as the woman with the hip surgery, also from Calgary, had to travel to Montana to have her hip surgery done. And the question occurs: If we allow the same thing to happen to the American health care system, where are we going to go for necessary surgery when all of us end up on a waiting list?

We all know that a common hallmark of the bureaucracy is long waiting lines, whether it's at the DMV or the post office. Long waiting lines at the DMV and the post office are inconvenient and they're annoying, but a 6-month waiting list for needed heart surgery can be downright fatal.

Mr. AKIN. Well, Congressman MCCLINTOCK, you just brought up a little bit of a tender subject for me. Just about 6 or maybe it was 8 weeks ago, my father, who's 88, in the State of Missouri, went to a new heart doctor. His new heart doctor took a look at the medicines his previous doctor had prescribed and said, What did the doctor do for your heart? My dad said, Well, I don't know what you mean. He just gave me these medicines.

So you can see this troubled look in his new doctor. The new doctor says, Well, you need to come in tomorrow, and we're going to give you a chemical stress test. I don't know how exactly that works, but it's like a stress test of being on a treadmill, except it's for older people. They do it chemically, somehow.

He didn't go very far and the doctor said, Stop, that's good enough. He said, You need to come in the beginning of next week for this heart catheterization, or whatever it is. So he comes in and they put him out and they take a camera and go up through his leg and look at his heart.

He wakes up—and they said they might put some stents in or something—and they said, Well, we didn't do anything. And I was at the meeting with the doctor. The doctor said, Your heart is in too bad a shape to put in stents. You need open heart surgery.

This is, mind you, about a week and a half elapsed, or so. So I'm at the meeting on Monday and he says, Here's the numbers. First of all, if you have open heart surgery at 88 years old, because it should have been done earlier, you've got about a 10 percent chance of a major complication. But if you don't get it this next year, you've got a 50 percent chance of a major heart attack. So you take a look at the numbers and you go, Okay, he explained it so I understand it.

So the doctor said, Well, you can come in tomorrow or Thursday. It's Monday. My father goes in Tuesday, has a seven-way heart bypass and by Saturday he's back home again, and he's doing well now.

Now people want to say that the American health care system is broken, but I would suggest that that being done in less than 3 weeks, a seven-way heart bypass and the technology involved in that, that's the kind of thing that you're never going to see with a government-run health care system.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Fortunately, there is a better alternative. It can be summed up in a word: Freedom. We have the ability through the tax system to provide a refundable, prepaid tax credit; a health voucher, if you will, on a sliding income scale that would bring within the reach of every American family a basic health plan that they could choose according to their own needs; that they could own, regardless of who their employer is; and that they could change if it failed to suit their needs.

Mr. AKIN. So the government wouldn't have to run the whole thing at all.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Correct. It would be the individual owning their own policy.

Mr. AKIN. That's something about freedom, isn't it?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. You can tell a nonresponsive insurance company, You're fired—I'll take my business elsewhere. You know, in all the years I've held public office, I've never had anybody write a letter to me and say, My grocery store stopped carrying Wheaties this month, and you need to pass a law to force them to do so.

Why don't I get those letters? Because it's a lot easier to take your business to the next supermarket that does have what you want at a price that's competitive

Mr. AKIN. That's called freedom, isn't it?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. The problem is, today in this country, unless you're self-employed, chances are you don't own your own health plan. Your employer owns it or the government owns it. And you don't control it and can't tell a nonresponsive health plan or a nonresponsive company, You're fired, because you don't own the plan to begin with.

If we can use the tax system to bring within the means of every family that basic health plan that they will own, they will then have the same power over their health plan, over their health insurance company, that they have right now over their grocery store—to take their business elsewhere if it fails to meet their needs.

Mr. AKIN. Gentleman, what you're talking about is you're talking about one of a whole series of different Republican proposals of what can be done to health care. Our position in being very critical of socialized medicine is not to say that there aren't things that are constructive or positive that should be done with our current health care system. In fact, a lot of the problems in our health care system were put there because we already have the government with its big nose in about half of it.

But there are some things that can be done. As you say, one of the things is you own your own health care policy. People sometimes use the word ''portability.'' That is, if you own it, you can take it with you as you go from job to job. It also means if you're insured, you're not going to get uninsurable because you already have the health care plan.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. And if you have that voucher that brings within your reach that basic health plan and then have the freedom to shop around for that plan that best meets your needs, you are in a controlling position that will protect you against nonresponsive insurers, nonresponsive health plans.

But that's going to require a couple of other things, which is also included in Republican legislation. One of those things is the freedom to shop across State lines for that plan that might give you better services at a lower cost. I know in California we don't have that freedom. We don't require Californians only to shop at California retailers or only to bank at California banks.

Mr. AKIN. You just don't buy your groceries in California. You can go across State lines to buy groceries.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Exactly. We don't allow the freedom of Californians—and this is true of most States—to go across State lines to buy a better health plan.

Mr. AKIN. That makes a whole lot of sense, doesn't it?

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Of course it does.

Mr. AKIN. And the way that works is that of course you've got different States that have their own requirements for health care, but if a plan meets the requirements of a given State, and that company wants to sell their health plan to someone over a State line, now you've got a chance for shoppers to get a better price on their product. And it tends to break up the monopolies that an insurance company can generate in a particular State market.

I picture, gentleman, that that's going to be particularly effective where you've got basically large metropolitan areas that span several States. You can go back and forth and kind of shop for what's better for you. Is that your impression?

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Exactly right. You remember what Will and Ariel Durant wrote. This was before the government took over our automobile manufacturers. They asked the question, What makes Ford a great car? Chevrolet. Competition.

We restrict competition in the health care field. And that's one of the reasons why people have such restrictions on their choices.

Another of the restrictions on their choices, of course, are the endless number of mandates that are imposed by State governments and the Federal Government. Every one of those mandates require you to pay for coverage you might not want, you might not need, but you're being forced to pay for.

Mr. AKIN. Or you might not able to afford.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. I tell you another thing that needs addressing—and that's where this debate is so healthy; there are things that have to be changed—and that's the question of preexisting conditions.

I had a fellow come to me a few years ago. He had left his job and therefore lost his insurance. So he was now trying to get insurance as a private individual. He couldn't find it anywhere. Why? Preexisting condition. He had bursitis.

He says, Look, I don't care about the bursitis. I'll take care of that myself. I'm concerned about a catastrophic disease or a catastrophic illness. Just write me a policy for all of that and I'll take care of the bursitis myself.

The response was, We'd love to write you such a policy, but we can't.

Mr. AKIN. Why would that be, gentleman?

Mr. McCLINTOCK. It's against the law.

Mr. AKIN. Against the law federally?

Mr. McCLINTOCK. In California. I actually introduced legislation in the California legislature that would allow health plans to provide coverage and write out that preexisting condition. Also, by the way, legislation to allow Californians to shop across State lines. Both of those were killed on straight party-line votes in the California legislature, and now we're watching the same reforms being defeated here by the Democrats in this Congress.

Mr. AKIN. It's interesting that we seem to—as a political party system, the Democrats seem to be wedded to trying to copy what did not work well in the United Kingdom or in Canada. You can take a look at these cancer statistics and other measures of quality and they're really bad.

If you look overall at cancer in the United Kingdom, you're looking at a 50 percent survival rate. Whereas in America, the numbers are so much higher. So why do we want to repeat something that doesn't work? Why do we want to mess up something that 100 million Americans have got a good system going, and we want to just turn it over to the government?

It's almost like we've got these blinders on. Regardless, we know the government should do it all. And so half the Democrats want to go that way, the other half are kind of dragging their feet—and I'm thankful for them.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. But Americans know better. There's a certain degree of skepticism that the same government that pays $400 for a hammer and $600 for a toilet seat and is currently running a $1.6 trillion annual deficit is somehow going to keep our health care costs down. There's a great deal of skepticism that the same government that runs FEMA is going to somehow bring efficiency to our doctors' offices. And there is a great deal of skepticism that the same government that runs the IRS is going to bring compassion and understanding to our insurance companies.

Mr. AKIN. You know, that's the thing that I find hard, the amount of faith that's required, when you take a look at the performance of government agencies, to turn our physical bodies over to those government agencies to take care of us. It's kind of a hard thing to swallow.

As you say, the compassion of the IRS, the efficiency of the post office. FEMA, we've seen that—legendary. But we've got other ones. You've got the Department of Energy.

Do you know why the Department of Energy was created? To make sure we weren't dependent on foreign oil. Aren't you glad that we've got all those employees making sure we're not dependent on foreign oil?

And then you've got the CIA; the cloak and dagger stuff. Well, that would be great, but they're the ones that gave us a report in Gulf War I that the Iraqis were 10 years away from making a bomb, a nuclear device. When we got in there, they were about a year to a year and a half away from making it in Gulf War I. So we go to Gulf War II, they tell us, Oh, within a year, year and a half, they'll have a bomb. We get in there, and they weren't doing anything.

And we want to trust our health care to these agencies? It's one thing if it's the post office or something, a letter gets missed. What happens—that's what I'm asking you my friend—what happens when we get the call and somebody says, Congressman McCLINTOCK, they're not letting my mom get the heart bypass, and I don't have any other alternative. How are we going to deal with that? How can we explain that?

Mr. McCLINTOCK. We've seen it time and again, every single time, whether it's in Britain or Canada or in places like Tennessee and Massachusetts that have tried the same thing. Very consistent results. Every time. Massive cost overruns that must be then followed by a brutal rationing of care.

Mr. AKIN. That's the other thing that's interesting. America, such a great country, and we have these fifty States. And the States, to some degree, were like little laboratories. People could try stuff in the States and see how it worked. And then, if it worked really well, perhaps you might want to bring it to the Federal level. But why would we want to repeat the failed experiment of Massachusetts and Tennessee?

□ 1715

Mr. McCLINTOCK. I just want to thank you, Congressman, for organizing this discussion today and for including me in on it. I know you have some remarks to conclude with, so I will yield back.

Mr. AKIN. I very much appreciate your taking some time to join with us.

This is such an important discussion. Your experience in California with the great amendments that you offered both in California but now, I understand, in committee are making it clear that the promise, we are not going to spend one dime of deficit, and yet it gets defeated on a straight party-line vote. It took some courage to offer that amendment, but at least it defined where we are in this entire situation. And I'm very thankful that you came out and joined with us today on a very important discussion.

The talk is that sometime in the next couple of weeks, this whole thing may come down to a vote. Once again, I go back to my own personal experience with having been a survivor of cancer, coming into this very building, having medical doctors tell me, Congressman AKIN, you are fit as a fiddle except for the fact you have cancer. That's a sobering kind of thing. So what had happened to me was the insurance companies had discouraged my getting a physical. I should have. If I had been smart, I would have forced myself to get a physical and line up and wait for it all, but I didn't do it until I got here in Congress.

Well, here's what happens, one step worse than an insurance company getting between you and your doctor, and that's when the Federal Government gets in between and starts to ration and dictate what's going to happen. We have this experience in the United Kingdom with what happens in cancer there, and in Italy and Spain. Then you take a look at the U.S. results, and in spite of the complaints about American health care, if you're some well-to-do sheik from Bahrain and you have got unlimited billions of dollars or millions of dollars to spend and you're sick, guess where you come. You come to the good old USA for our health care because we still have a lot of good things going on with the level of services we provide.

There are changes that need to be made, but the change doesn't need to be socialized medicine. It doesn't need to be a government system which will crowd out all of the privates. It doesn't need to be a system which is going to create an incentive for private companies to dump their employees on the government. It doesn't need to be a system which is going to take $500 billion of Medicare funds away from people who are on Medicare. It doesn't need to be a system that basically guarantees that illegals can get health care at the public trough. It doesn't need to be a system that says that we're going to use Federal money to provide free abortions for anybody who wants those. And it doesn't need to be, above all, a system that is driven by bureaucrats getting between the patient and the doctor. Those are things that we don't need in America.

Americans, in spite of the fact that a great preponderance of media have not been giving all the facts and pointing out that these quotations are not true, in spite of that fact, Americans across the board, whether they're liberal or conservative or whatever, they're saying, Please, don't take our one-fifth of the economy and completely redesign it to fit 15 million people who may not have insurance when 100 million people are comfortable with what they have.

We need some reforms. We need some changes, and there are some very good things we can do. We haven't even mentioned tort reform, the high cost of defensive medicine. That's one thing that's needed to be fixed for a long time. That will drive health care costs down. We haven't even mentioned here today the fact that people that work for big companies or the government get to buy their health insurance with pretax dollars; whereas, a small business or self-employed person has to pay for their health insurance with after-tax dollars. That is not just. It should not stand. We should not tolerate this.

There are changes we need to make, but socialized medicine is certainly not one of them. All you need is a little common sense to look at the foreign countries or the two States in America that tried this Pelosi-type plan and you will see that this is not the direction we need to go.

30-SOMETHING WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOCCIERI). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is our traditional 30-something hour. We will be talking about health care and try to rebut some of the claims that have been made earlier here tonight. But before we do this, we have had several situations going on in the Pacific, and we wanted to yield as much time as the gentlelady from Guam may consume to talk about the circumstances that are going on in her district.

I gladly yield to Ms. BORDALLO.

TSUNAMI IN AMERICAN SAMOA

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much, and I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio for giving me some time to discuss the very serious disaster that just happened in one of the U.S. territories in the Pacific.

I come to the House floor this evening in the wake of a tsunami that struck yesterday on the shores of the Samoan Islands, resulting from an earthquake centered in the Tonga Trench of the Pacific Ocean. The epicenter of this earthquake is estimated to have been about 120 miles south of the islands of Independent or Western Samoa and from American Samoa, which is represented in this body by our distinguished colleague Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

The strength of this earthquake was measured by the United States Geological Survey at 8.0 magnitude on the Richter scale. Eyewitness accounts indicate that the tsunami triggered by this earthquake brought four back-to-back series of waves, ranging from 15 to 20 feet in height, to the shores of American Samoa and that these powerful waves penetrated up to a mile inland upon impact.

Given the gravity of the situation at hand, I convey on behalf of my constituents, the people of Guam, our deepest condolences and sympathies to the Governor and the first lady of American Samoa, to our colleague Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and to their entire community on this tragedy. Our hearts and our prayers are with the families who have lost loved ones or who have been injured as a result of the disaster.

Mr. Speaker, our island communities in the Pacific stand in solidarity with the people of Samoa, as do our fellow Americans from all across our country. When disaster strikes, we pull together as Americans and as a country, and in the Pacific, we do so as fellow islanders.

The people of American Samoa are no strangers to the course of nature and to the forces of the sea. The Samoan culture has survived over centuries. Living in harmony with the sea is rooted deep in their culture and way of life. They are a great seafaring and resilient people with a strong sense of family and community. We know that they are pulling together at this time to comfort and to console each other and to begin to rebuild and recover. Their spirit has not been diminished or dampened. Rather, it is being tested, and they are answering the call tremendously.

The fatality rate for this disaster continues to rise, as does the number reported to have been injured, and we grieve with our fellow Americans. The President this morning issued a major disaster declaration for American Samoa, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, under the leadership of its administrator, Mr. Craig Fugate, is marshaling and coordinating the relief resources as we speak. An AC–130 aircraft and a U.S. Navy frigate have been dispatched to deliver the first line of Federal relief. The arrival in American Samoa of other assets will follow in the coming hours, bringing critical food, water, medicine, medical supplies, and personnel. All branches of our military, including the National Guard, are organizing their contribution to this humanitarian mission as we speak.

Our allies and friends in the region have already reached out, extending invaluable diplomatic lines of support and important messages of encouragement. Governor Tulafono, Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA, and other island leaders have been in around-the-clock communications with Federal officials and leaders of neighboring islands as to the situation on the ground and the status of recovery efforts. Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, we know, would be

with us today as we continue our legislative duties here in Congress, but recognizably is on his way home.

I know several of my other colleagues intended to join me tonight in commenting on this tragedy and in sending words of condolence and encouragement to Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA's constituency. I am facilitating this Special Order as the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife. The chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, Mr. RAHALL of West Virginia, is unable to join us in person tonight, but his remarks will be entered into the RECORD, and he has asked me to speak to this matter.

Before yielding, however, I want to also emphasize the importance that this tragedy has underscored for the network of Federal disaster and natural hazard resources and partnerships spanning the Pacific region. The United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior has provided real-time data on the earthquake. The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service issued the watches, the warnings and the advisories for the region with respect to the tsunami and continues to stand watch. The National Ocean Service and other components of NOAA have been working in the region and with local officials in recent years to improve natural hazard planning and to map the coastal areas for their vulnerabilities.

FEMA's National Response Coordination Center and the Regional Response Coordination Center for Region IX have been critical to these early response efforts, as has the incident management assistant team and the planning and response team that they have deployed to provide direct support in American Samoa. The Coast Guard and other components of the Department of Homeland Security have also set in motion important services supporting these recovery efforts.

Every branch of the armed services under the Pacific Command is also to be recognized for the humanitarian missions that they have put underway for the people of American Samoa, Western Samoa, and the Kingdom of Tonga. Personnel at the Office of Insular Affairs at the Department of the Interior and the Department of State are also initiating response efforts within their respective agencies and with the governments of the affected islands.

And most importantly are the first responders and the civilian defensive authorities and personnel of the Government of American Samoa, including those working at the LBJ Tropical Medical Center, caring for the many, many injured. They are to be commended for the outstanding job that they are performing in this time of urgent need.

Ultimately, after recovery, we will review and examine the sequence of steps leading up to and immediately following this natural disaster. We will do so for the purpose of further bolstering our defense and to improve our capability to prepare for and respond to such disasters. I know Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA has long been a leader in Congress for strengthening FEMA and NOAA's capabilities in the Pacific region, and I have joined him in working to protect such disaster assistance and weather forecasting services for the freely associated States under the terms of the compact.

We have also worked to build these resources in the territories. Four years ago, in the aftermath of the devastating tsunami which hit Indonesia and affected more than 12 other countries in Southeast Asia, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA introduced legislation to specifically provide for the establishment of a tsunami hazard mitigation program for all the United States insular areas. Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA's legislation was ultimately incorporated into an act of the 109th Congress, Public Law 109–424, which improved tsunami detection, forecasting, warnings, notification, preparedness, and mitigation for the entire United States, and is a basis for the United States leadership toward the development of a global integrated tsunami warning and education system.

Mr. Speaker, we will have challenges before us in terms of preparing our island and coastal communities for tsunamis and other natural disasters, but we have come a long way, especially since the Federal Government established the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Hawaii in 1948.

On Guam, we have weathered many, many supertyphoons and earthquakes, among other natural disasters. We recognize the tremendous lift that is provided to a community when our brothers and our sisters reach out to lend a helping hand and words of encouragement. When backup resources are sent and leaders work together in time of need, we pull together and we recover. This is the American way. But it is also deeply rooted in the values of the indigenous people of the Pacific, including our Samoan friends.

Again, I know Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, his constituents, and Governor Tulafono have the support of this body with respect to recovery from this disaster. We look forward to working with them in the coming days and weeks to ensure the lines of relief are there for their community.

I want to again, Mr. Speaker, thank Mr. RYAN of Ohio for his indulgence in allowing me to utilize some of his time tonight. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for keeping the people of American Samoa, Western Samoa, and the Kingdom of Tonga who have been impacted by this tragedy in their thoughts and in their prayers.

□ 1730

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we also have the Representative here from the Northern Mariana Islands, Mr. SABLAN.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SABLAN. I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, people in the Pacific Islands may be separated by thousands of miles, but we all feel that we are part of one family.

The tragedy that is unfolding now in American Samoa is not remote to us in the Northern Mariana Islands. We feel the horror and the pain, as if it were happening to us.

I am not speaking metaphorically. Some in my own family have relatives from American Samoa and our islands are home to many American Samoans. They are school principals. They are program administrators. They are utility engineers. They are neighbors. They are friends. They are family. And they fill a vital and much-appreciated role in the life of the Northern Mariana Islands.

So today we are terribly, terribly saddened by the loss of life in American Samoa, by the images of homes washed away, by the knowledge that it will not be days or months but truly years before the people and life of American Samoa can be said to be recovered.

I come to the floor today hoping to raise the awareness of this House to the challenges our fellow Pacific Islanders and fellow Americans now face in American Samoa, and I hope that this House and the Federal Government as a whole will respond as Americans traditionally respond when community in our Nation is struck by natural disaster, with every possible aid and assistance to help American Samoans rebuild.

I placed a call late yesterday afternoon to our colleague and friend, Congressman ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, just when this tragedy was taking place. He and his staff were already on the phone calling Federal and territorial offices to respond to this horrible tragedy. He is now on his way to American Samoa to do what he has to do for his people and the islands.

I want to commend President Obama, Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, and the new Assistant Secretary for Insular Affairs, Anthony Babauta, who have already responded with the appropriate speed.

Even as the earthquake struck yesterday and the series of tidal waves began to sweep across the heavily populated coastal areas of American Samoa, the Interior Department was keeping the Speaker's Office and the rest of this House informed of events. The President has promptly issued a disaster declaration, and the Federal Emergency Management Administration is taking all appropriate response actions. The Coast Guard is on hand, and other elements of the U.S. military are assisting in bringing personnel and supplies as quickly as they can to American Samoa.

But the distances to cover are vast. The logistical difficulties are very

great. A disaster of this magnitude only serves to highlight the particular vulnerability of islands to natural disasters and, indeed, to any disruption to the normal day-to-day life.

Island communities, because of their isolation, do not have the same resilience that communities on the continent take for granted. The people of American Samoa cannot drive away from the devastation to seek shelter with friends and families in other parts of the United States. There are but a few air flights a week in and out of Pago Pago, and the cost is prohibitive for a community with income levels way below the national average.

FEMA cannot drive in with trailers to provide emergency housing, or tarps and tents to provide temporary shelter. There are no highways across the ocean. Power plants are stand-alone, not connected to some continental network. Fuel supplies are not replenished by pipeline but depend on long-distance tankers. Food stocks on-island are limited. Few people can afford to keep much in reserve. And now the thin line of supply for food is also no doubt disrupted.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I have made the point. Americans in American Samoa need the help of the rest of America. In the days of sorrow ahead for American Samoa, throughout the long days of recovery American Samoa now faces, I urge my colleagues to open their hearts and support every effort to give comfort and aid to a people who are truly in need.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman and extend the condolences from the people of my district in Ohio and the rest of the House. Tsunamis and hurricanes and all of the natural disasters that we watch on TV, I think it's important that the Representatives come here today and share with us kind of the human side of it, and we realize that these are human beings that have been hurt and families that have been displaced. And we want to just extend our condolences to the gentleman and the gentlewoman and also the gentleman who couldn't make it here from American Samoa.

Our hour tonight, Mr. Speaker, what is left of the hour, is to talk about an issue that is pressing for the country. It has been the topic of conversation here in the United States Congress for several months. It's been a topic in the country for decades going back to Teddy Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, upward and onward to Truman and Johnson and as of late, in recent history, President Clinton in the early 1990s and now President Obama to try to deal with the situation of health care in the United States of America.

This is an issue that we hear as elected Representatives day in and day out where we get letters from constituents who have problems with the insurance industry, who have been hurt, displaced, not covered. The coverage that they have doesn't necessarily work.

I think this whole debate breaks down into two separate categories. There's the financial aspect of health care reform and bending the cost curve and making sure that our country doesn't go belly up because we keep going down the same road and we don't muster up the courage to have change. And then the other track is the social justice track, the idea that the way that human beings, the way that American citizens are now getting treated by insurance companies is unfair, not right, cruel, and something that needs to stop.

So collectively as a country in the past election, the country overwhelmingly voted for change, and they overwhelmingly voted for health care change. And one of the major planks in President Obama's platform was health care, health care reform, bringing some justice to the system, and helping to bend the cost curve in the system.

I think everybody recognizes the social justice side. I think everyone has heard stories. It has happened to them. It has happened to family members. It may happen to somebody that they know where someone is denied coverage because they have a preexisting condition or a family goes bankrupt because of a health care catastrophe in their family.

And what this reform does is it eliminates those two major problems that we have in our health care system, where we are collectively as a country saying it is not right for a human being, a United States citizen to have to file for bankruptcy because they got sick or someone in their immediate family got sick. Now, I hope we can all agree upon that.

When some of our friends on the other side talk about liberty and freedom and they cue up the patriotic music to try to destroy health care reform in the United States, I would like to ask the question, How free is the person that just had to file bankruptcy because they got sick? How liberated is the person who has to file bankruptcy because they got sick? Is that their idea of freedom, Mr. Speaker? Is that the TEA baggers' idea of liberty, Mr. Speaker? I don't believe that it is. But that is the great debate we are having in this country.

There are people in this country who will end up on one side of that fence or the other. And the side that President Obama and the Democrats have been pushing is to say that when you go bankrupt because you got sick or someone in your family got sick, you are less free. You have fewer options.

There are others who are trying to kill health care reform, who say if you go bankrupt, tough luck. We'd rather have the concept of liberty, the concept of freedom.

But our job when we come to Washington and make laws and reforms is to actually take these ideas that the Founding Fathers have given us that are written all over these buildings, all over Washington, D.C., in State capitals all over the country, and that our kids read about in the history books and on the computer that when they are implemented, those definitions mean something. And this health care reform will make American citizens more free. It will allow them more opportunity, more options. It's bad enough you've got to deal with being sick and you're sick enough that you have to spend so much money that you go bankrupt; then you've got to be bankrupt, which is not a pretty process. It strangles your ability to be free.

So I have to laugh, if it wasn't so sad, when we hear about people in this debate talk about liberty and freedom. You're doggone right it is. And we are trying to enhance liberty, enhance freedom, actually make it work for people. In my congressional district, if we do nothing, we will have 1,600 families go bankrupt because of health care concerns, 1,600 just in my district.

Half of the bankruptcies in the United States of America are because of health care issues. Now, to me that doesn't sound like the principal of freedom. And we're going to fix it.

The same with preexisting conditions. So you're in a job and you have health care and you or your spouse has some kind of condition that you know if you get out of the current pool that you're in, you're going to end up in the shark tank, basically, right now and you're not going to be able to get health care coverage. So you want to start a business or you want to go somewhere else where maybe you could make more money or you could express more of your talent, more of your ability. You could grow. You could learn new things and maybe provide more for your family. But you don't do it because you know if you leave your job that you won't be able to get health insurance.

Now, I ask my friends who talk about freedom and liberty, is that person more free? Is that person liberated to pursue happiness? I don't think they are.

So I will have the debate all day long, Mr. Speaker, with the TEA bag groups and the TEA baggers and everybody else who wants to have this debate about freedom and liberty because this reform bill and the insurance reform components of this are about increasing people's freedom. It's about protecting them in a market in which they need some consumer protections in order for them not to be strangled, not to be strapped, not to be forced to go bankrupt.

I yield to my friend from right across the border in Pennsylvania.

□ 1745

Mr. ALTMIRE. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

I sat with the gentleman for a while and listened to one of the groups that came before us, and I couldn't help but think about the fact that they seem to miss the fact that I would agree: The worst possible thing we could do in

health care reform, as a Congress, is to pass a bill that makes the system worse. We are capable of doing that. We are not going to do that, but that would be the worst possible outcome.

But a very close second is to do nothing. The gentleman from Ohio said that businesses and families in this country struggle every day with the decisions relating to the cost of health care. I, in visiting my district recently, had an opportunity to speak to a Rotary Club in my district. A business owner came up to me afterwards, and he showed me his health care statements for the past 4 years, his annual increases. The lowest increase on an annual basis that that small business owner had experienced, he had 12 employees, was 28 percent. That was the smallest increase he had. He told me, I can't do this anymore. I can't afford health care. I'm going to have to tell my 12 employees this week that I have to drop them. He couldn't offer health care any more.

Well, that is unacceptable in America. And that is what is going to continue to happen if we sit back and do nothing while the cost of health care continues to rise two and three times the rate of inflation every single year.

I had a woman come up to me at one of my meetings who was one of these people who had attended one of the TEA parties that the gentleman refers to. She was very angry, and she was telling me all the reasons why she opposed what she perceived us to be doing on health care and everything else that was getting under her skin. She was really getting herself worked up. She looked at me, and she said, Don't you dare take my money to pay for those people who don't have health care. Because, she said, I have worked hard for everything I have, and my family is covered, and if those people aren't, well, that's too bad. That's their problem. I'm not worried about them. I have worked to put myself in a position to provide for my family. She said, forget about those people. That's not my problem. I'm not paying for them.

I said, Well, here is the issue: You are paying for them, because they show up at the hospital, they get treated, and the hospital sends the bill to us. That's how that works. And this woman who came to this event to fight, she wanted to take me on. When I said that, she softened. And she said, You know, it's so funny that you say that because I just had a procedure done at the hospital in February, and the insurance company denied part of my claim, and I had to pay $18,000 out of pocket. So she went through the bill very closely because she was the one paying the money. She called the hospital, and she said, Why does everything on this bill cost more than it should? Why does an aspirin cost $10?

And the hospital told her, Well, that is because we have so many people who come through our doors that can't pay at all, we have to shift those costs to the people who can pay. So therefore, everything on the bill costs five times more than it should.

Similarly, I had a gentleman tell me about all the reasons why he didn't want to do health care reform. He said that we have the best system anywhere in the world and everything worked fine, and even if you don't have insurance, you get treated, and everything is free, and it's great. He said, I have a nephew who is 15 who had a hip problem, and he showed up at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh and he got the best care anywhere in the world. And he is great, and he is fine now. I stopped him. I said, wait a minute. You said he didn't have insurance. How did he pay for this great care that he got? He said, well, I guess Children's Hospital paid for it. And I said, well, no, that is not what happens. We paid for it, because Children's Hospital eats those costs, and then they transfer the loss to the people who have insurance. That's the way that works. And he got it.

The point of this story is we can hear all the examples on the other side politically of why it's better to do nothing, and we should make everybody very afraid of reform. But everybody in the country, every family and every business and every individual in the country, regardless of their political affiliation, has had an experience in the health care industry that shows them that we can do better. They have had to spend a half hour on the phone haggling with an insurance claims adjuster who has just denied their claim. There is that small business owner who has to make the heart-wrenching decision to drop coverage for his 12 employees. There is someone who had to wait 9 months for an appointment with the dermatologist or had a bad quality experience with a grandparent in a nursing home. Everybody has had something happen that shows we can do better.

Yes, we have to preserve what works in our system. I'm one who believes as much as anybody in this Congress that we do have the best health care system anywhere in the world. Our innovation, our medical technology, our research, our quality of care at the high end exceeds anything available anywhere else in the world. There is no question about that. And we need to preserve that. But that doesn't mean we don't pay too much, costs go up too much, we are pricing our small businesses out of the market.

And if you get sick or injured and that insurance company is able to drop you, well, what is the point of having health care insurance to begin with if you only have it until you get sick or until you get injured?

So what we are saying in the legislation that we are considering is, insurance companies won't be able to drop you as soon as you get sick or injured after you have paid premiums for years and years. They won't be able to do preexisting condition exclusions. They won't be able to set your rates based on your individual health status. They will have to take all comers, no lifetime caps or annual caps on out-of-pocket expenses for people with chronic diseases, which is a big problem in the insurance industry. These are the problems we are trying to solve.

We are going to help small businesses afford health care by helping business owners like the one I talked about in that Rotary Club to be able to qualify for tax credits to help him afford coverage for his employees. We are going to give more information to health care consumers in the country so they can compare based on cost, based on quality, and based on access to provider, all the plans that are available to them. We're going to squeeze out the inefficiencies of the current system and apply those savings to bringing more people into the system, those who are outside the health care system that simply can't afford health insurance now. These are the reforms that we're talking about.

So when you see the charts and graphs on the other side of the big bureaucracy identical to what those charts were in 1993 and they recycled them from 16 years ago, that's not what we're talking about. And we can come down here and have a discussion on the merits of the Canadian health care system or what they do in Great Britain. And that's interesting. That's an interesting discussion to have. But it has nothing to do with what we're talking about. That's not what we are doing in our bill. It's completely unrelated. But in order to scare people and gin up political support to foist a failure upon this Congress and this administration so that they can use it for political purposes, they make things up.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. If the gentleman would yield. The issue coming from the other side is interesting, because just a couple of years ago, our friends had control of the entire government. They had control of the House, and they had control of the Senate. Your class came in, and we had a great year. But prior to 2006, there were 6 years that President Bush, the Senate and the House were all Republican. They could have implemented some kind of health care reform. It didn't have to be necessarily what we are doing, but really, not to do anything to try to bring some justice to the system and, in the process, spend $2.5 trillion over 10 years on the Bush tax cuts that went to primarily the top 1 percent of the people in the country.

Now we're talking about a bill here that is deficit neutral, that will be paid for, that is $900 billion over 10 years, a little more than a third of what they spent on tax cuts, and we'll start bending the cost curve and bring some justice to end these stories. I think it's important to talk about that, because we all run into the business person you talk to who says they don't have health care any more, from the example you used earlier.

So let's track those 12 families. Now they are out, and they are swimming with the sharks. Hopefully no one has a

preexisting condition so when they go out now on their own, out of the plan that they were in, and they try to get some coverage, hopefully they don't have a preexisting condition. But what if they do?

And I bet that there is somebody in that group, some family, some spouse, some worker there that probably does, and they are not going to be able to get insurance or they are going to have insurance that is going to cost so much that it is going to be really not helpful. And so they may go without. Now, not having gotten any treatments, they may go 1 year, they may go 2 years, but now all of a sudden a very small problem turns into a very, very big problem, so that at some point, this person ends up in the emergency room. If they are older they end up in the Medicare program. In both instances, they cost us a heck of a lot more money than they would have if they were able to stay in that plan, get preventative care and get consistent treatment. They could have dealt with a sickness that they may have had so it doesn't become chronic and costly.

That's what's happening all over the country. Our friends are scratching their heads saying, How in the heck does this get so expensive? Well, it happens every day. We see these situations happening all the time. A lady called in to one of my telephone town halls about a month ago. She is 60 years old. She makes $32,000 a year. She works. And her company, same situation, just dropped her health care. She basically said on the call, I may just wait until I get into Medicare. So here you have someone that is working, 60 years old, and can't get health care in the United States of America.

That is a whole other topic of how bad and wrong and cruel that is, but just from the sheer numbers standpoint, this person is going to go 5 years without health care? And then when she goes into the Medicare program, she will have how many different problems that could have been prevented in those 5 years? You wonder why Medicare is going to go belly up.

Well, part of the reform is to make sure that those people that are that age, all Americans, but people that age will have some basic level of health care.

Mr. ALTMIRE. I would just say before turning it over to the gentleman from Connecticut, on that point, as I said, we are already paying for the people who don't have health care. So to our colleagues listening here tonight and to those who may be paying attention to this debate, we are trying to bring people into the system so that we can spread out the risk pool and bring insurance costs down for everybody by bringing more people into the risk pool. So if somebody gets sick and they have insurance, they can show up and get an antibiotic in the first place, so it doesn't evolve into pneumonia where they spend 6 days in the hospital 2 months later, and then we have to pay their bill.

That's the point. We are trying to rationalize the system so that we bring down costs so people who have insurance today, that's the point here. We can have a philosophical argument about what our moral obligation is as a society on offering coverage to everybody and should everybody who lives in the United States of America have access to health insurance. That's not the debate we are having. The debate we are having is, we need to get them their health care in the most appropriate, cost-efficient setting, and that's not the emergency room. That's not the appropriate setting for them, and that's only going to drive up costs.

So by getting them into the system, we are bringing down insurance costs for everybody, and we are getting them their care in a way that is more appropriate and more cost effective.

I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. I just was in a meeting with some of my hospital CEOs, and they are talking about having a tough year this year. And they said that they were hopeful, though, that they might see some increases from their private providers, from their private insurance companies that send them obviously a lot of money. And they said that because they were making the case to their private insurers right now, Mr. RYAN and Mr. ALTMIRE, that because they had had so many more people coming in without insurance because the number of people that no longer have coverage has increased, and the number of people coming through their doors that don't have any source of payments has gone up, they are hopeful that they will be able to convince the private insurance companies to raise their rates by 5 percent or so to compensate for all those people that are coming in the door without insurance.

That happens every day out there in the negotiations between hospitals and doctors and private insurers. The pressure is on private insurance companies to make up for all the people that show up without insurance. The insurance companies don't eat that money. They pass that along in higher premiums. So everybody out there who is on private insurance today, the 70 percent of individuals who are happy with their current coverage, need to know that your premiums are higher so that those insurance companies can help compensate and keep in business the hospitals and physicians that are caring for all the people that don't have insurance.

Now to your point, Mr. RYAN, about how Medicare is taking on the cost of all these folks that are uninsured from age 55 to 65 and then show up at the door of Medicare with all sorts of problems—let me share this story. In Connecticut, our major insurer, Blue Cross Blue Shield, is walking around with a chart trying to sort of push back, as far as I can tell, on health care reform. And their chart shows, as they claim, that the cost of taking care of a Medicare or Medicaid patient is comparable or a little bit more than the cost of taking care of somebody that has no insurance today.

□ 1800

Apparently, the reason they're showing that chart is to make an argument that you should just leave these people uninsured, because if you put them on insurance, it will actually cost you more.

We know that's not true. We know that by giving insurance to people, by allowing them access to their primary care physician to get them preventative care, that's going to cost less than leaving them uninsured. But they make a totally unfair comparison. They're comparing the cost of someone who is uninsured to the cost of the Medicare and Medicaid system which have the sickest, the most expensive people on their rolls.

And so I think it's a caution for all of our colleagues who look at our current government health care program, Medicare and Medicaid, and say, ooh, if you really look at the per patient cost there, those are pretty expensive programs. Well, they're pretty expensive programs because Medicare and Medicaid insure the most expensive people out there, insure the sickest of the sick, the old and the frail and the elderly. All of the end-of-life care is paid for by that.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And why do the programs even exist? Because you can't make money off of sick people. I mean, how disingenuous to walk around saying, boy, look how expensive Medicare is. No kidding. Everybody is 65 and older. Yes, that's expensive, but no one was doing it. So we decided as a country that it may be a good idea to protect those senior citizens and provide them a little bit of dignity.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. And you know what the insurance companies call the money that they spend on health care? They call it medical loss. Medical loss, that's what it is to an insurance company. To you, it's a medical benefit. It is care that you get that keeps you alive. To an insurance company, it is called medical loss. It is a bad thing to spend money on you.

That doesn't mean that there are bad people running insurance companies. It just means that in the end, if the motivation is profit, if the motivation is to return as much money to your shareholders as you can, then every dollar that you're spending on care is less money that you're getting as a return on your investment, which is why so many of us believe that there is just an inherent conflict between good business and good medicine. It doesn't mean that the two can't coexist. It means that government has to step in and try to set a set of rules to make sure that in every instance good business doesn't trump good medicine, and let me give you example of why that is.

Every insurance company executive will tell you, yeah, listen, if it was up

to me, I wouldn't deny care for all these people that have preexisting conditions. But if I stop doing that, then I'm going to be at a disadvantage against all my competitors. If I start accepting in all of these patients with cancer and hypertension and lupus and whatever it may be, well, then I'm going to get all the sick people, my premiums are going to go up, and I'm not going to be able to compete with everybody else.

And so they tell you, listen, if it was up to me, I would do it, but you need to set the playing field even between all of us. Insurance companies, listen, we might be fighting them on a lot of things, but they'll actually come in and tell you that if the government comes in and says that we should all take patients with preexisting conditions and we're all living by the same rules, well, then that's fair; we can live with that in the end.

The fact is that I listen over and over again to our Republican friends say that, yeah, we're for that, too. We think that we should stop people with preexisting conditions from being excluded from insurance. Well, they had control of this Congress for 12 years. They had the House. They had the Senate. They had the Presidency. They had everything. They didn't do it. They didn't do it. They would have had insurers with them on that. They would have the public with them on that, but they didn't do it.

So it just is beyond me how we can listen to so many of our colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle come down here and tell us that they were for this all along, that they were for trying to stop these discriminations against people with preexisting conditions, because they could have done something about it. They could have done something about it.

And for all those people out there that say, listen, government should stay out of health care, this is a prime example of where government needs to come in and set fair rules that insurance companies needs to play by, because if you leave it up to the private sector, they're going to push sick people off of their rolls, push sick people off to the side.

I don't want a government takeover of health care, you don't want a government takeover of health care, but there are some places that government needs to step in and fix it.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Well, you think about how a game started like basketball or football or just of any sport; right? At some point, you know, Naismith puts up the peach basket and starts throwing a ball and they decide, well, we'll cut a hole and the ball will fall through. That will be good. But then you start getting teams, and at some point someone threw an elbow at somebody's face and hit them with an elbow in the face and they couldn't play anymore. And the people organizing the game said, you know what, that's not really fair. That's not what the game is. So that's illegal because here's the game. You each get five people. You put it in the thing, but whatever the rules are, and then rules consistently evolve to make the game more fair.

And so here we are in the United States, well, we're saying that government is not going in to run anything. What we're going to do is create new rules, and one of the rules is you can't be denied for a preexisting condition because it's unfair. We are all agreeing as a country, and our friends on the other side, we will see how they vote when they have an opportunity to vote for this, because it's unfair. Going bankrupt in the United States for a health care reason is unfair. We want to change that rule. That rule no longer applies. And so what we're trying to do is make the game of health care more fair.

But there's a point that I wanted to just touch on for a minute. One of the points I wanted to touch base on that Mr. MURPHY just made is how the insurance industry has acknowledged that this will be a level playing field for all the different insurance companies, and if we do preexisting condition, making sure that no one can pay any more than a certain percentage of their income out of pocket per year to prevent bankruptcies, those kinds of things. There's an important point that I think we need to acknowledge and talk about more.

If insurance companies have to cover everyone, if they can't play the game that they're playing now—the game now is how do I get sick people off of my rolls so they don't cause me a medical loss and how do I not get people on my rolls that I know are going to cost me money, and those people are going to be diabetics and heart disease and cancer patients.

And I had one cancer patient come to a roundtable I had who said, you know, she had cancer and then she lost her job and then was out with another job trying to get insurance on her own. She was denied. Her cancer had been gone for years and years, but it hadn't been gone 10 years, so insurance companies would continue to deny her coverage.

And so what we're saying here, if everybody is covered, if insurance companies can't deny anybody coverage, they will have to take you. There is a new business model that will be created within the insurance industry, because the game of keeping people off your rolls, or getting sick people off your rolls, is over. The new game for the insurance company is going to be how do we keep the people that are in our pool under our coverage healthy.

So you are going to see them investing money into wellness, prevention. They're going to be very interested in what the kids are eating at schools. They're going to be very interested in the pesticides that we're putting on our food that may cause cancer. They're going to be very, very interested in obesity rates. They're going to be very interested in what physical education programs look like in our schools.

We can have a real ally among the insurance industry to partner with us, with nutritionists, with dietitians, with, you know, preventative and wellness groups. We will now have an ally. Instead, the insurance companies are now the enemy because they don't want to make these investments.

Now they're slowly starting to because I think they're reading the tea leaves here is that they're going to be slapped down and they're going to have to cover everybody, and because of that, they are going to be able to make investments, and I think it's going to end up being a very, very good thing.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. I agree, and as I said, I think that's why, on this issue of setting a level playing field amongst insurers, where they're not allowed to keep out people who are sick, where they're also not allowed to price people who get sick at an exorbitantly higher rate than other people, you know, insurers want to be part of that change because it does allow them to get back to trying to be about wellness and about health care rather than trying to be about moderating risk.

So I think in this fight we have allies. Now, listen, insurers may not like other parts of this bill. They may not want the public option to put pressure on their rates to come down, but there are a lot of other pieces here that they're partners on.

I want to just present one other example of where it's appropriate for the government to come in here and set new rules, and you said it right here. You know, if you don't want the government regulating health care, well, then you've got to dial the clock back about 50 years or so, because the government right now not only is paying about 55 percent of all health care dollars in this country, but we're heavily regulating health care insurance today.

It happens mostly at the State level, but every single State has a pretty well staffed insurance department that's regulating health care today. It just doesn't do it very well, in large part because if you're an individual buying health care insurance or you're a small business purchasing on behalf of you and maybe five others, you're getting a pretty raw deal. It's pretty simple economics. You are negotiating on behalf of one or five versus large employers who can either bear the risk themselves and they just self-insure or they have enough employees so that when they're trying to cut a deal with the insurance company they can get a pretty good deal. But for that one guy out there that's just buying an individual policy, he's paying the highest rate. He's paying the highest rates because he's got no purchasing power.

So we're just trying to change the rules for him. He would still go out and purchase insurance, but he would be able to purchase insurance in an exchange that this legislation sets up,

where he would be joined with everybody else in his State or in his region who is looking for an individual policy, and we would join their forces together and negotiate on their behalf. We'd have insurance companies bid into the exchange to bid to have the right to offer coverage to all of those individuals, and we would leverage the purchasing power of thousands of individuals.

Now, health insurance companies would still be regulated, just like they are today, but rather than operating in a market in one State at a time, rather than operating in a market where they are allowed to essentially negotiate with one person and one person and one person, they would now be negotiating with a pool of individuals, which would lower the costs for those people. Just a different way to structure the market. Still a regulated insurance market. It's just a different set of regulations.

It's another example of where government, by setting a more fair set of rules for insurance companies and individuals, can lower prices. That's what this legislation is talking about doing; not taking over the health care system, but establishing a different set of rules that benefits our constituents, individuals, and small businesses who have gotten the short end of the stick so far.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And so you go to this exchange that's going to be—there will be an essential benefits package that will be set by the Surgeon General and a group of experts who will decide what the essential benefits package would be, you know, dental, maternity, hospital, all the basics, and every insurance company that goes into this exchange, that will be the bare minimum. So there won't be any of this, I'm paying a lot of money out of pocket but my coverage is terrible, or, I don't have any to begin with. There will be this essential benefits package which will be the baseline coverage for every single private insurer that comes to the exchange.

Then they can build on that with premium plans, Cadillac plans, however high they want to go, so people who have a lot of money, there are still going to be plans up there because insurance companies will be making money.

What we're asking here in the House side now is, in addition to all of these private insurers, we put in, basically, a Medicare program, a Medicare program that will compete with all of the other private insurers. Everyone, 80 percent of the people who have Medicare like it. Sixty-five percent of the American people say this is a good idea. But that Medicare that would be in the exchange with all the other insurance companies would compete with all of them, but they wouldn't have to put money into marketing. They wouldn't have to pay a CEO $100 kajillion a year or, turns out, like $200,000 a minute or an hour, whatever it is nowadays and would compete. And by not having to put all that money into advertising and all those other things could help bring costs down, and everyone else in the exchange would now have to compete with that.

So you want to talk about choice, that public option and the way we're setting up the exchange is all about choice. And if you're a family of four making less than $89,000 a year, you're going to qualify for some health care credits, some subsidies. So you will get the subsidy from the government based on your income, and then you go to the exchange and pick any plan you want. No government bureaucrat's telling you what—no, you've got to pick this plan; no, I mean that one; you pick this one. There's none of that.

□ 1815

You get the credit and then you go to the exchange. And if you want the public option, you could pick it. If you don't want it, you don't have to pick it.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. RYAN, I think for those of our colleagues who are against this exchange, they've got to go to their constituents and the American people and explain to them why they don't believe that individuals should be able to join together and negotiate for lower rates.

If they're against the public option, they have to make the argument to their constituents why they don't think their constituents should have the choice to choose the same kind of health care that Members of Congress and Medicare beneficiaries and soldiers and veterans and public employees have. This is about banding people together to get lower rates, giving people more choice. And the reason why both of those ideas, Mr. RYAN, and I'll wrap up, have broad public support, every single poll that comes back says 60, 70 percent support the idea of the insurance exchange and a public option within it is because that's what they want. That's what they want, the ability to negotiate together and the ability to have more choice.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And how do our friends who talk about freedom and liberty want to deny the ability to basically buy into a Medicare-type program? That seems to me like it's limiting the consumers' choice, limiting freedom. And what we're saying is they have all got to compete. They have all got to be there. We're going to help you pay for it because we know if you don't get insurance you're going to go cost us a heck of a lot more money in the emergency room and this is all about choice.

And you know, if you like what you have, you keep it. That's fine. So you know, this is good. I think about the 1,600 families in my district that go bankrupt because of health care. I think of the people that will have opportunity and options because of what we're trying to set up here and reform this system.

But as we close, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say, if you look at what we have tried to do and what we have done over the course of the last 7 or 8 months, we've taken on the oil industry; we're taking on the insurance industry. Since we've been here, we've raised the minimum wage, increased money for Pell Grants, taken the banks out of student loans so that people can afford to go to college, make investments back into the middle class, infrastructure money, stimulus money, thousands of teachers are at school right now because of stimulus money that is coming out, invested in the green technologies, green energy.

If you look, issue by issue by issue by issue, everything that we have done has been sticking up for the middle class and taking on the special interests that have been driving down wages, driving up health care costs, making it difficult for small businesses, making it difficult to go to college, cutting every business in on the deal, no matter what; and it's important to recognize that this reform proposal and this reform bill is all about giving the middle class consumer protections, choice, and affordable health care in a system that has justice.

So I want to thank my friend from Connecticut, I want to thank our friend from Pittsburgh, western PA, who was here. And, again, our condolences out to people in the Pacific who are going through a very, very difficult time who shared with us earlier in the hour.

With that, we yield back the balance of our time.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 191. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make technical corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 2918.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2918) ''An Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.''.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHAUER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to address you here on the floor of the House of Representatives. And having listened to the dialogue that was presented by my colleagues, often I will be able to see them on C–SPAN and then I'm inspired to come over here and take up the

other side of the argument. They have inspired me for a number of years now, especially the gentleman from Ohio, who has headed up some of the dialogue that has brought, I think, significant philosophical disagreement, although personal disagreement seems to be nonexistent, at least from my part.

And the strong sales pitch that they've given on the government option compels me to lay out the facts on this case; and I'll say present it to you, Mr. Speaker, from a different perspective. The first perspective is this: this is, this perspective, Mr. Speaker, is the old HillaryCare perspective. This is the flow chart that is the basis of the facts on the original national health care act bill that was put together as a result of President Bill Clinton's speech here in the well on September 22, 1993.

And out of that came sometimes closed-door meetings, some would say secret. I really just think they were just closed-door meetings that were headed up by Hillary Clinton, now Secretary of State. And as that plan to take over the entire health care system in the United States in 1993 and '94 took shape, this is the flow chart that grows from it. This is the flow chart, this is actually out of The New York Times, Mr. Speaker, is the source of this document. But I had a similar one that I hung in my office for quite a long time.

And to see this government that was created by that proposal back in '93 and '94 was enough to scare me out of the private sector and into politics to try to engage in saving Americans from this disaster that was coming, that was delivered to us and served up by at that time President and Mrs., I'll say the first man and the first lady of America, for that period of time in the early nineties.

Now, when you have the living daylights scared out of you and you're scared out of the private sector and into politics, it's kind of good to be in a position to seek to, let me say, put the brakes on such a disastrous policy. This is a black and white policy, Mr. Speaker. It was back in those days when we didn't have newspapers that were in full color. The Internet was just forming in a way, but we see all of these new government agencies that are shaped here. And we have some of the things that stand out on it.

Let me say, two cases of ombudsmen that are there to be liaisons between people and government because government is so impossible to deal with we have to give them ombudsmen. And then each one of these is a government agency. The acronyms, many of them I don't recognize anymore. I knew most of them, probably not all of them at the time because this is such a maze and a menagerie. HMO provider plan is one of them. And the accountable health plan. Accountable. So this, black and white, not full color version, is a pretty scary proposition; and Harry and Louise and others scared this right out of the United States Congress.

When Senator Phil Gramm stepped out on the floor of the Senate right down that hallway and he said, this legislation will pass over my cold, dead political body, he meant it. A lot of people thought that it wouldn't hold up to be true and that Phil Gramm would get run over. Instead, the American people stood with Phil Gramm and many others and they rejected this national health care plan.

Well, fast forward 15 years, Mr. Speaker. Here's the black and white version, rejected. Here is the modern technicolor version. And I expect that we will have an opportunity to defeat this scary legislation. It's scarier because we can see it now in full color. In the black and white are existing government agencies and programs. And so we can see as we look across here, these are existing Departments, Treasury, Veterans, Defense Department. Here are existing, well, let me say government-run operations. Here are CMS, Congressional Medicaid Services, here is Medicaid. There's SCHIP. Big debate we've had on that. Here's Medicare.

Down here are where I'd bring your focus. Let me predict also that we have a chance to kill this, and in about 15 years we'll see the 3–D color version of this. It will come up and it will be you'll put on your 3–D glasses and there will be the display, and government will be so big and complicated you can't understand it in two dimensions. It's multiple dimensions. But this is for us to be able to understand. And anybody that read the bill and didn't look at the flow chart is a brilliant person if they can track all of this. If you read the bill, follow the flow chart you have to still be a brilliant person to understand what they're doing.

But I'd direct your attention down to the private insurers, Mr. Speaker. This is 1,300 companies today. The President has said there are two principles that we need to address and fix in this health care in the United States. One of them is that we don't have enough competition among health insurance companies. So we have 1,300 health insurance companies. The gentleman from Ohio said we just need to have the government option, one more. I haven't quite heard the President say; 1,301 companies selling insurance is the magic number. In fact, he would cringe if he had to be confronted with such an idea that adding one more, it being government, to 1,300 companies is somehow constructive. It's not. It's destructive to the private sector and the American people know it.

But these are the private insurers in this little white box existing. And they would be, under this bill, forced into—all of their health insurance policies would have to meet the traditional health insurance plans. In order to qualify, these traditional health insurance plans would have to meet the new government standards. There are approximately 100,000 different varieties of health insurance policies available in the market across the 50 States. Now, you can't buy them from State to State. We need to be able to buy health insurance across State lines. That would put all 1,300 companies in competition with each other, and it would put all 100,000 policies within reach of any American.

But instead, they want to shut that down and set up a government-run option, government regulated health insurance company, and that is these two purple circles here to bring your focus, Mr. Speaker. The qualified health benefits plans. And this would be these 1,300 companies, 100,000 policies that would have to be approved by the new government agency called the Health Choices Administration. Yeah, they're all about choice and all about change.

Health choices administration commissioner. The commissioner, he's not called a czar. He's called a commissioner. The reason he's called a commissioner is because we're full up to here with czars. And so he would be the central planner for all public health insurance and private health insurance in America. A czar, a commissioner, a ''commissar,'' I call him a ''commiczar-issioner.'' He would be the guy with all the juice that could make all the rules if he could just direct his new Health Choices Administration that would be empowered by legislation proposed by the people on this side of the aisle that the President will find he gets anything in it, a title that looks like a national health care plan of any kind, a path to his goal, which is single-payer, and we know it and we've seen the video tape. The videotape doesn't lie. It might get edited slightly, but the President's for a single-payer plan.

That is the socialized medicine model. We know that. Why don't we just be honest about it? I mean, if the President would step up and say I think that the United States of America can actually run socialized medicine better than any other country in the world, better than any country ever has, then he could make his case as to why. But instead they want to say it's not socialized medicine, just the same way they wanted to argue that amnesty wasn't amnesty. Well, even if you're the President of the United States, you don't get to redefine the English language.

□ 1830

This is about the health choices commissioner calling these shots, Mr. Speaker, and the very idea that socialized medicine could be called something else. In fact, when we declared it to be the House Democrats' health plan, the public option—they want to call it the public option plan, we want to call it the government plan. The government plan is the government health insurance plan that would eventually replace most, if not all, of the private health insurance in America. They wanted to censor that.

In fact, this chart was banned from being mailed out under our franking

mailing privileges because it was deemed to not be accurate because it called it the ''organizational chart of the House Democrats' health plan.'' So I just posted it on my Web page and said, Come and take it. This is the truth.

By the way, this has been clearly and carefully vetted. Congressman KEVIN BRADY of Texas on the Ways and Means Committee, he went down and carefully examined every component of this bill, put his staff on it, and challenged them to make sure it was all correct. This chart has withstood all criticism. This is a chart that shows what's going on with health care here in the United States.

The points that come from the President are health care in America costs too much money, and we have too many that are uninsured, and that we need more competition in health insurance.

I think I pointed out that competition is not what we need more of, but if he's right on that, we can provide the maximum amount if we just simply allowed everybody to buy health insurance in America wherever they choose and simply go around these State mandates.

So, for example, a similar policy in New Jersey that would cost a young man, 25 years old, $6,000 a year can be bought in Kentucky for $1,000 a year, and that's the difference in the mandates.

So yes, vote with your feet. Surely you'd think about moving to Kentucky. Business will go there. They need to come to Iowa, too, by the way, Mr. Speaker. But we can solve a lot of this health insurance competition simply by allowing insurance to be purchased across State lines by providing for the portability so people can take it with them. That solves the problem of competition in a far more effective way than the President's proposal of starting up and running and putting taxpayer dollars into a Federal health insurance policy.

The best example I know of to describe what will happen if we have a Federal health insurance policy can be what happened with the flood insurance in America. In 1968, this Congress passed a National Flood Insurance Act, and what it did was it put the Federal Government in competition with the property and casualty companies that were selling flood insurance at the time. And then the Federal Government decided we need to be able to compete in this marketplace and so we'll keep low premiums and we'll require the loans on real estate that are given through national banks to include Federal flood insurance. That was 1968.

This is 2009. There is no private property and casualty flood insurance property available in America because the Federal Government has crowded out all the competition, and now they own the flood insurance in the United States. It has been nationalized, and the flood insurance program has a $19.2 billion deficit—in the red. The only way to get that back—well, they can't get it back. They just simply borrow money from the Chinese or the Saudis and drive us further into debt and pay the deficit of a bad business model. That's what's going on with health insurance.

Now I'm going to make just one more brief point, and I see that the gentlelady from Minnesota has arrived to add her dynamics to this debate.

These are the uninsured in America, Mr. Speaker. I have to edit this a little bit because my numbers aren't all the way I'd like them: 47 million uninsured. I have 44 to 47 million. So I simply start out with a high number, 47 million of those uninsured, and then said, Let's break this down. Let's break this down and find out who really are these people? And do we really want to provide for a government plan out of the taxpayers' dollars to fund this universe of 47 million who don't have health insurance?

So we start around the top. These are the illegals. That number is 6 million in this chart; it was 5 million in my other chart. These are the people that were here under the 5-year bar. Noncitizens who were barred by law from public benefits, that number was 5.2 million. But they add up to 10, 10 million people, the legal and illegal who are disqualified by law from public benefits.

Then you go to those who are earning more than $75,000 a year. That's 9 million. Presumably they could write a check for a premium for their own health insurance but they've opted not to.

Then you have those eligible for health insurance under their employer, roughly 10 million—9.7 is the number I recall. They've opted out, perhaps. They're eligible and didn't sign up, or they opted out.

Then we have those that are eligible for government benefits. That's generally going to be Medicaid people. And that's actually the 9.7 million, and it's 6 million that are eligible by employers but don't sign up.

Now, take all of these numbers that come pretty fast, Mr. Speaker, and I can just tell you what the math is: 47 million minus those that are disqualified for the reasons that I've given leaves us this number: It's actually 12.1 million people that are Americans without affordable options. That's the universe of people that really we're trying to address.

Here's the real chart. This is all of the American people right here, 306 million people, and here are all of the categories of folks that I've listed that I don't believe we should be subsidizing their health insurance: the immigrants, the illegals, those that are already qualified under Medicaid and don't bother to sign up, those that are making over $75,000 a year, those that qualify for an employer plan and opt out. That's all of these people along this spectrum from blue to yellow.

Then we have all of these covered Americans here which are 84 percent of the American people. Who are we really trying to address? Americans without affordable options. Here they are. Less than 4 percent. And for less than 4 percent, the proposal from the people on this side—and I am not going to accuse them of being rational, Mr. Speaker—the proposal is that we tear asunder the entire health insurance industry in America and the entire health care delivery system in America—the best in the world by many standards—in order to get at this less than 4 percent that are Americans without affordable options.

There would not be a rational person that would declare that to be rational behavior, Mr. Speaker.

I would be happy to yield to the gentlelady from Minnesota to pick up from wherever it is I might have left off.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman from Iowa, and I thank you for clearly laying out what the problem is and what some of the solutions are that are being offered by the Democrat majority that controls both the House and the Senate and the White House.

As the gentleman stated, we're looking at about 85 percent of the American people who have health care who, in survey after survey, have demonstrated that they are happy with their health care; they have no desire to change that system that they're currently able to receive. They're very worried, though, because they know that the Federal Government very likely will cause their current insurance system that they have to go away. And they're right.

President Obama has made three things abundantly clear: one is that if we have current insurance, we won't lose it; we will be able to hold on to it. We know that's patently false from the legislation that the House has taken up, H.R. 3200. It states quite clearly that within 5 years, insurance programs would all have to conform with the Federal Government. And that's individual insurance plans, which are only 8 percent of all outstanding insurance plans. Other programs are employer-sponsored plans. So overwhelmingly within 5 years, all insurance plans will have to come under the one-size-fits-all option.

And isn't it interesting with the proposal of the public option, pretty soon that will be like the blob that ate New York City. The public option will be the only option for the American people.

It happened with the student loan situation 2 weeks ago. The last vote we took was to have the Federal Government take over the student loans in this country. Twenty-five years ago, all student loans were private. Then the government introduced a public option. Well, that one choice, just as Representative KING of Iowa said, adding that one choice to 1,300 insurance companies was like having the Federal Government add one choice to multiple

hundreds of banks across the country that were already making loans privately to students.

But here's the problem. Let's be serious and let's be honest with the American people. The government doesn't like competition. It didn't like competition when it came to the student loans that were offered. It wanted all of the revenue that potentially could come out of that, and it thought it could do a better job, even though on the private sector more people chose to go with private student loans than the public student loans. It didn't matter. The Federal Government wanted to have the whole market to itself, and it captured that market.

It's the same thing now with health care. The President of the United States is suggesting that he wants a public option. As a matter of fact—and this shouldn't shock anyone—during the course of his campaign when he was running for President, he clearly stated that he wanted to see the Federal Government have a single-payer plan where the Federal Government would be the provider of all of the health insurance in the United States.

Knowing that, it's no shock that this is the direction that this body wants to go. We know that. Let's be honest. Let's not dance around this. Members within this body on the other side of the aisle—meaning the Democrats in this body—numbers of them have said they want a single-payer plan. What's that? Government takeover of health care. That's the ultimate goal, Mr. Speaker, to have the government take over health care.

What's the result? Health care will cost far more than it ever did in the past. It will be more expensive to individuals, more expensive to businesses, and it will provide less services. We know that. We know that's exactly what's going to happen despite the fact that the President has said if you have health care, you will get to keep it. Wrong.

Then the President said each American would be able to save about $2,500 a year. In other words, we'd see cost savings of about $2,500 a year. There is no estimate anywhere that has ever verified that wild statement that the President made.

Then the final statement that the President has made over and over and over again, people making $250,000 a year or less would not see any tax increases. Well, that's verifiably false. We know exactly that Americans will see tax increases.

But there's something that hasn't been talked about much, and it's the whole idea of school-based clinics in schools all across America. And that's in H.R. 3200.

Now, this would raise the hackles on the necks of school parents all across this country when they understand section 2511 of H.R. 3200. The House government takeover of health care bill has a section called school-based health clinics. It would allow a nonprofit health agency—just say Planned Parenthood because that's what this is written for. Again, we need to be serious. Planned Parenthood is an organization that is the largest abortion provider in the United States. And written into this bill is a provision whereby Planned Parenthood could become the proprietor for school-based clinics in every school across the United States. These have been more accurately called school sex clinics.

One of the very first school sex clinics that was put into this country was in St. Paul, Minnesota. And it was told to the families and the parents that this would actually reduce pregnancy. Of course we knew it wouldn't reduce pregnancy. It increased pregnancy. It increased sexually transmitted diseases. It was a disaster for young women in St. Paul public schools.

The greatest, kindest, most compassionate gift we could give to our young people—whether it's young girls or young boys—is to teach them and tell them the travesty that they can encounter with early onset of sexual activity. It really is an epidemic now in this country.

For so many girls across this country now, 25 percent of girls have sexually transmitted diseases, potentially life-threatening sexually transmitted diseases. Boys as well.

This isn't the kind of country that we grew up in, but today where we have almost a patting on the back of telling young people, It's your choice; do whatever you want to do. Now the Federal Government is going the final step, and they're saying, Let's put sex clinics in our schools.

Can you believe this, Mr. Speaker? Let's put sex clinics in our schools, and let's put Planned Parenthood in charge of these sex clinics, because the bill requires under this provision, Planned Parenthood would be authorized to serve as a sponsoring facility for the Nation's schools. As a matter of fact, the bulk of this health care bill is scheduled to go into effect in 2013. Remember, all the taxes will start this coming January, Mr. Speaker. Right away, at the time we can least afford it, the taxes will go into place, but the provisions of this bill actually go into effect in 2013.

Not the school-based sex clinics. They would go into effect next summer so that these clinics would appear in public schools next fall, and it would require that the school-based sex clinic would provide on-site access during the school day when school is in session and have an established network of support and access to services with back-up health providers when the school is closed. Can you imagine what this would cost, Mr. Speaker, if every school in the United States had a built-in health clinic? And this health clinic, parents won't have access to.

How do we know that? Parents are going to be excluded from Planned Parenthood as they write these clinics because the bill orders that these clinics protect patient privacy in student records.

□ 1845

What does that mean? It means that parents will never know what kind of counsel and treatment that their children are receiving. As a matter of fact, the bill goes on to say what's going to go on—comprehensive primary health services, physicals, treatment of minor acute medical conditions, referrals to followup for specialty care. Is that abortion?

Does that mean that someone's 13-year old daughter could walk into a sex clinic, have a pregnancy test done, be taken away to the local Planned Parenthood abortion clinic, have their abortion, be back, and go home on the school bus that night? Mom and dad are never the wiser. They don't know any different.

As a matter of fact, the bill also provides for mental health planning. This is very concerning. In our State in Minnesota we've done a lot of research on this. Mental health; mental health assessments; crisis intervention; counseling; treatment; referral to a continuum of services, including emergency psychiatric care, and mom and dad can't know what's going on?

Mr. Speaker, I am almost without words to think that we have come to the time when the Democrats that control Washington, D.C.—and, make no mistake, they control every level of power in this city. Now they want the taxpayers, if they haven't been beleaguered enough, to pay for sex clinics all across the United States.

Planned Parenthood, which takes in a billion dollars a year, $300 million of which is taxpayer subsidies—hey, that was just the prologue. This is the gravy train. Because now it would be billions and billions and billions on into the future.

What did the President say earlier this week or last week? He wants America's schools to have longer school days and longer school years. Where in the Constitution does it say that the President decides how long the school day is or how long the school year is? And now we're going to have the sex clinics in the schools and they're essentially going to take over the health care services of our kids?

I don't know about you, Representative KING, but this is highly offensive to me as a parent to think the audacity—the audacity of the President and of this Congress stepping into this area of privacy of family life.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I just so appreciate the analysis that's been delivered, Mr. Speaker, by the gentlelady from Minnesota. I think about what this is like to be a parent and to deliver your child to a public education system that had this kind of a Federal mandate laid out.

I think back to the days when education was actually local. I often think about where I live. There's a country school just across the road from my

house. I actually missed going to the country school by about 5 weeks because of the circumstances involved. And I regret I didn't have that experience. But I grew up around people that did—many of them.

At that time, it was about four miles by four miles, the school district, and the people that owned the land paid the taxes and they hired the teacher and they approved the curriculum. And they bought the coal and hauled it in and carried the ashes and clinkers out. And if they didn't like the job the teacher was doing, they fired her and hired a new one. And if they weren't happy with the curriculum, they changed it. That was local control. And it reflected the values—the moral, academic, and religious values of the people that were paying the taxes.

Today, we have a growing Federal reach that reaches way down into the heart of our educational system from K through 12 and wanting to get into preschool—and is, in some ways—and they want to go clear back to the womb and they want to inject themselves into the unborn children as well with Planned Parenthood, to set them up as somehow the protectors of young children, when they're the people that abort little babies.

We had a debate and a vote here on the floor of the House, and it was an amendment offered by Congressman PENCE of Indiana that would have unfunded Planned Parenthood. And that's what this Congress has an obligation to do. We've got to get there. We've got to get there eventually. No organization that provides abortion services or counseling should have Federal taxpayer dollars involved.

$300 million, as Mrs. BACHMANN has said, $300 million out of a billion in receipts, fungible money, poured into, you might as well say, one pot of money and sets them up with clinics in our schools so the young girls can go in and out of there and be recruited in the hallways by an organization that's vested in what? Promiscuity. Promiscuity is what Planned Parenthood is invested in.

If you doubt that, Mr. Speaker, I would just submit this proposal. Pull promiscuity out of the equation and see what's left of Planned Parenthood? See what they call for services that are there. There's very little that's left. Without promiscuity, you don't have a birth control program and you don't have an abortion problem and you don't have all of this counseling that goes on with it either.

They are a destructive purpose in this society, and it is something that no taxpayer should be compelled to fund, whether it's in this country or whether it's overseas.

I yield to the gentlelady.

Mrs. BACHMANN. If the gentleman would yield, Planned Parenthood has a real problem on their hands—a big problem on their hands—almost on the level of ACORN and the problems that ACORN has had. It's simply this. There's a case that's been filed in California, and Planned Parenthood apparently, allegedly, has been overcharging the Federal Government tens of millions of dollars, because what is alleged is that Planned Parenthood has fraudulently marked up the birth control pills that they have been giving out to people.

So they have been giving out birth control pills free to people in California and charging the Federal Government for those pills. They aren't charging the going rate, allegedly, according to this complaint. They've overcharged the Federal Government.

Well, the President stood in this Chamber and said that he was planning to pay for this big health care extravaganza by getting rid of waste, fraud, and abuse in the health care system. Easily, Planned Parenthood can be considered a part of ''the health care system.'' Why? The President considers abortion part of health care. He considers abortion, what he calls reproductive rights, which is a code word for abortion, he considers that essential health care. Well, by the President's own definition, Planned Parenthood is a part of his essential care.

And this is the payoff. This is the payoff to Planned Parenthood. They would be given free access to our kids all day long, and this is an organization that allegedly has overcharged the Federal Government tens of millions of dollars.

Here's another opportunity for the IRS; here's another opportunity for them to go after a 501(c)(3) organization. Again, they brought in a billion dollars last year. They received probably $300 billion worth of benefits, meaning they didn't pay any taxes, but they received $300 billion of taxpayer money. This is an organization that should be investigated by the IRS; very, very likely should lose its 501(c)(3) status, as should ACORN; and they should have all taxpayer subsidies pulled everywhere across the United States.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I agree with the gentlelady from Minnesota. I regret that I didn't bring a similar sign for Planned Parenthood, but I did bring one for ACORN.

As we talk about 501(c)(3)s, not-for-profit organizations, ACORN might claim that they are filed as some kind of a not-for-profit organization. That was one of their reports. We see at least 45 of their affiliates that are filed as 501(c)(3)s, not-for-profit organizations. We see that ACORN's money flows into a central account, and then it's distributed from that central account out to the entities as ACORN needs them.

One big pot of money, one big cookie jar with a lot of Federal dollars involved, State dollars involved, donor dollars involved, tax avoidance dollars involved, and what is ACORN involved in? Other enterprises that are—I'll call them unethical and immoral, Mr. Speaker. And I will go down the list of some of the things that I recall that ACORN has been involved in.

By the way, the linkage with some of what's coming out of Planned Parenthood I think is useful. And I think that's a constructive linkage to make. This segue from Planned Parenthood to ACORN is one that is a natural segue.

Never was it envisioned by a limited government to be funding such huge, behemoth national and international organizations for the purposes of breaking down the core of our society and turning it into an immoral mass of people. They have attacked our institutions, and they have worked within our schools and the educational institutions and the institutions of government and the institutions also of the media.

Mrs. BACHMANN. If the gentleman would yield, just to add to that, Planned Parenthood was one of the organizations that gave money to ACORN for the purpose of voter registration before this last election. And it wasn't just Planned Parenthood. It was also the teachers' union.

We've seen videos coming out in these last 2 weeks of little schoolchildren, kindergarten schoolchildren, on videos, they're all across the Internet, where little children are being taught praise of the United States almost in a personality cult-like worship in video after video after video.

Again, this is concerning because we have a teachers' union—there's nothing wrong with unions—but we have a teachers' union that came out and gave money to ACORN for the purpose of voter ID.

It's interesting how you can link Planned Parenthood with ACORN, with the President. And there's a lot of questions that need to be answered.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I did happen to bring my poster of the President and ACORN to help add some clarity to this matter. As critical as the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the public has been of ACORN—and they deserve every bit of it and a lot more, Mr. Speaker—there hasn't been enough focus on the involvement of the President with ACORN.

His political start was with ACORN. That's by his own self-admission. He said, You've been here from the very beginning. I've been with you from the beginning. Some of the statements from the leader of ACORN ties that back in. I believe her first name is Madeleine, the last name is Talbot, the head organizer of ACORN in Chicago; she has said that she and Obama were working together in this cause from the beginning.

President Obama headed up Project Vote. Project Vote is indiscernible from ACORN. They are one in the same. And that's ACORN's position on it as well as any objective analysis that's taken place.

So he made his reputation with ACORN. ACORN was ''Get Out the Vote for President Obama.'' He paid

them to get out the vote even though they registered it as—let's see—as production and lighting.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Staging materials. That was a big problem for the President during, of course, the election because he had falsely listed on his FEC report that money that was given was for staging materials. That was very concerning. That was brought to the attention of the campaign. They changed that once they found out about that. But, again, this is over $800,000 that was transferred from the Obama campaign to ACORN.

But you were correct when you went back in history, and actually the President back in 1991 took time off from his law firm to run a voter registration drive for Project Vote and an ACORN partner that was soon fully absorbed under the ACORN umbrella.

This is in a Wall Street Journal article written by John Fund: The drive registered 135,000 voters. It was considered a major factor in the upset victory of Democrat Carol Moseley Braun over incumbent Democrat Senator Alan Dixon in the 1992 Democrat Senate primary.

Congressman KING, I wonder if you can comment on this. This is something I don't understand. Why in the world would ACORN have a tax-exempt status? Why in the world would ACORN be receiving taxpayer money when they worked consistently in election after election to elect one political party—the Democrat Party? Why are the taxpayers paying allegedly for the election of Democrats?

Mr. KING of Iowa. Clearly, according to law, they cannot be a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization if they advocate for candidates in a partisan fashion. One might argue that some of the activities were not partisan.

I will make this argument. This is a picture I took at ACORN's headquarters in New Orleans; 2609 Canal Street in New Orleans. This is the weekend before the Fourth of July. I stood across the street with a 300-millimeter lens.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Was this prior to the election?

Mr. KING of Iowa. It was this year. It was after the election in the fall of 2008. So this would be on or about July 1st or 2nd, 2009. I took this shot of the window. This is about the second floor of this most fortified building in the neighborhood in New Orleans, the ACORN headquarters, and in the window is this huge—we call them barn signs—this huge campaign poster: Obama for President '08. Easily it can be seen right here.

This no Photoshop, Mr. Speaker. I mean I'm here on the floor of the United States Congress. I took the picture personally.

Hanging over on this side is the ACORN banner that one can easily see. This is ACORN's headquarters. The doors are barred, the windows are barred, but you can see through the bars to see that they're still advertising for the election of 2008, and that is a violation of their not-for-profit status.

That picture itself, Mr. Speaker, should be enough to get the IRS to go in and do a complete forensic examination and audit of ACORN and all of their 361 identified and other unidentified affiliates if we're going to have any integrity in this country.

□ 1900

When you are a partisan organization and you are collecting donation dollars, Federal tax dollars and political subdivision grants that are coming in, and they are coming in to a series of affiliates, maybe as many as 361 different ones, you commingle that into accounts, and you deploy thousands of people across the country to register voters and you brag about it—an issue in a press release that ACORN did says that they registered 1.3 million new voters when, in fact, the number of actual legitimate voters was closer to 450,000.

Mrs. BACHMANN. If the gentleman will yield, in my home State of Minnesota, it was 41,000 voters who were registered by ACORN. And of course we know year after year, election after election, State after State, the polls' rolls are flooded with false and fraudulent voter registrations, and there's a reason for that. If you have that many, it is very difficult for those who are in charge of the voter registration polls to be able to make accurate counts. Plus, once a person casts their vote—let's say you register the day before you cast your vote—that vote stands. That vote isn't thrown out. So there is method in the madness for ACORN.

Again, you take a look at tax money going in, tax-exempt status, and you see one political party being benefited. How is this allowed? I don't understand it. And what's amazing to me is there hasn't been one investigation yet, not from the Department of Justice. We haven't seen one from the Department of Housing. ACORN, after all, was the organization that was literally shaking down banks, shaking down mortgage companies. This was also at the behest—our President, again, was involved in ACORN during this time.

All of this agitating was going on for the purpose of relaxing lending standards, lowering lending standards. But for the work of ACORN lowering those lending standards, would we have had the disaster in housing that we have today? I mean, these are very serious questions. And nobody's investigating? Not the IRS, not the Department of Justice, not the Department of Housing. We've been hearing that the IRS will be investigating ACORN, but there have been no investigations.

As a matter of fact, as you and I stand here, has there even been a defunding of ACORN? There have been votes, but has one dime been cut off from that? That's why the American people know that something doesn't smell right now, and they have to continue to call their Member of Congress. They have to continue to call their Senator and demand a full and complete investigation.

Has an audit occurred? Does the gentleman know? Has any audit occurred? I believe the gentleman told me that there is something like 361 affiliate organizations under the ACORN umbrella. Has a full audit occurred?

Mr. KING of Iowa. If the gentlelady will yield, I will lay out the picture of this of the way I think it is in America with the ACORN investigation.

There have been investigations going on within some States for voter registration fraud primarily. Now, those States string up to—we used to have a total of 12, then 14, and now as many as 20 States over time. In only one case do we have an investigation of ACORN as an entity.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Do we have a Federal investigation? These are Federal dollars that are going in. Again, ACORN has received $53 million from 1994 forward. But since the President of the United States, Barack Obama, came in, a former employee under ACORN with Project Vote, he now has given access to this organization of $8.5 billion, an unheard of amount of money. Certainly the taxpayer has the right to demand that investigation occur.

Yet when George Stephanopoulos did an interview with the President and asked him about ACORN, the President didn't seem to know. He didn't seem to know much about the votes we took in the House and the Senate. He didn't know much about ACORN. Maybe it's because he's working on going to Copenhagen to get the Olympics in Chicago. I don't know, but he certainly didn't seem to know much about ACORN.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Let me reclaim and capture the breadth of what is going on here in America, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, it's this: In over a cumulative period of time from about 1990 until today, which is coming to be almost two decades, there have been a string of smaller investigations that took place within the States. As we speak, though, ACORN is under trial in Nevada for direct violations of Nevada's voter registration laws that prohibits paying commissions for registering voters.

So, for the first time, ACORN, as an entity, is on trial in a State. It looks like there is a very strong case on the part of the prosecution. There have also been as many as 70 convictions of ACORN employees, for election fraud, mostly.

There are new indictments in Florida, 11 individuals indicted that worked for ACORN; six were arrested, five were on the loose. I haven't heard if they collected them or not. Those are some of the things that are taking place.

But now this Congress fully understands, having voted twice in the United States Senate and once on the

floor of the House to reject funding to ACORN, fully understand that ACORN is a corrupt, criminal enterprise, almost an economy unto itself that draws in money from many different sources, the fungibility of it poured into usually a central account and distributed out to the active entities of the 361 affiliates of ACORN to conduct partisan political exercises, shake down lenders.

Madeline Talbott has bragged about that, who is the mentor of President Obama as he went into ACORN and Chicago politics back in the early nineties, as the gentlelady from Minnesota said. So they have been involved in shaking down lenders and using the Community Reinvestment Act, which was written to prohibit lenders from drawing a red line around certain districts that they didn't want to loan money into.

And ACORN has been involved with red-lining themselves and shaking down bankers to force them to loan money into their red-lined districts. They contributed significantly to the mortgage lending meltdown that we had. They have been corrupting the election process. They're promoting child prostitution. In five cities, we have them on videotape.

And by the way, $1 million of embezzlement covered up for 8 years by Wade Rathke, whose brother was the embezzler in-house. And when the board rose up to make an issue of it, they fired the board of directors. This is a completely corrupt, criminal enterprise.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Let alone the charitable organizations, large, well-known charitable organizations that have put money into ACORN. It's time these charitable organizations and the trustees of those organizations be held responsible for putting money into the account of a corrupt organization.

Mr. KING of Iowa. And I'm advised that the Catholic Church has ceased their contributions into ACORN. I'm very happy about that. It's easier for me to put money in the collection plate on Sunday.

I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas, who always has a unique and accurate viewpoint, my friend LOUIE GOHMERT.

Mr. GOHMERT. I appreciate my friend from Iowa and my friend Mrs. BACHMANN. I was able to listen to some of the argument that you've been providing and debate that's been put forth. I know you were discussing health care earlier and now ACORN. I would like to tie the two things together, actually, because I haven't heard a lot of people point this out.

Despite the President, during his joint session of Congress as an invited guest in this House, coming in and saying that we have not—those critics of the Democratic plan, he said we are not engaged in honest debate, that we were using scare tactics, that we have been using bogus claims, wild claims, demagoguery, distortion, acrimony, cynical and irresponsible, facts and reason are thrown overboard, that we're robbing the country of opportunity, killing the President's good bill. Then he actually used the ''L'' word and said something that was a lie, plain and simple. But it's hard for me to appreciate that because the only bill we had to go from was H.R. 3200.

And as my friends here have been doing, you take the bill—and this is just the first half of it—and you read from the bill. It's kind of hard to distort or not engage in honest debate when you are reading from the bill. But I would like to direct you to page 99, the subsection, Consumer Assistance with Choice.

Mrs. BACHMANN. What is the section number?

Mr. GOHMERT. It's on page 99 of the bill. This is section 205, entitled, Outreach and Enrollment of Exchange-Eligible Individuals and Employers in Exchange-Participating Health Benefits Plan. That is on page 95. Well, we get over here to Consumer Assistance with Choice: To provide assistance, to exchange eligible individuals and employers, the commissioner shall—not ''may,'' but ''shall''—and it includes things like assist exchange-eligible individuals in selecting exchange-participating health benefits plans and obtaining benefits through such plans. So that's one of the things that the commissioner shall do.

You go down to subsection 3, two-thirds of the way down page 100, Use of Other Entities. In carrying out this subsection, the commissioner may work with other appropriate entities to facilitate the dissemination of information under this subsection and to provide assistance as described in paragraph 2, which included assisting exchange-eligible individuals in selecting exchange-participating health benefit plans and obtaining the benefits in those plans.

Well, if you recognize this language, this is the kind of language that has normally been used to hire ACORN to go out and do the work. This is what it says: You may work with other appropriate entities to facilitate the dissemination of information and to sign these people up to the Federal health plan.

So that is a potential source—like my friend Mrs. BACHMANN was pointing out—of not millions or hundreds of millions, but potentially billions of dollars for these people who obviously have been engaged in political efforts, but to go and evangelize the world, or at least this Nation, for the Democratic health care plan. That is there, and I don't see how you deny that is another source of revenue for ACORN.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. GOHMERT, can you draw a distinction between this language that you read in H.R. 3200 in the health care bill and the language that would perhaps enable ACORN to be the ones that are counseling on, let me say, mortgage loans for houses of prostitution, or how to avoid taxes by underreporting income that might come in as cash by the work of a prostitute, or an ability to file a tax return that would qualify someone who underreports their income for their earned income tax credit, or the ability to claim child prostitutes as dependents? Do any of those things seem to also fit in this similar authorization language that allowed ACORN to do all those things that I listed that might also qualify them to be the loan counselor as well as now the health insurance counselor under this exchange that is here?

Mrs. BACHMANN. I would also add to the gentleman, if we look at the legislation that came before us, the very beginning of this year, it was the expansion of AmeriCorps. Remember, that was a $5 billion bill. Part of that bill were volunteers—of course they're all paid—but these volunteers were also going to be health workers. So it would be curious to look at that language as well to see if they also paid money to community organizations to be workers under AmeriCorps, kind of to also link together with this particular provision, and then work with an ACORN as these volunteers under AmeriCorps all for the effort of putting together this plan.

It really reminds me of the poster that the gentleman from Iowa has of the President with ACORN stitched onto his shirt with the windmills in the background. We're looking at a complete dominance and takeover of American society. Remember, it was just 1 year ago that we had the $700 billion bailout. Prior to that bailout, 100 percent of business profits were private.

After that time, today, 30 percent of all private business profits today are owned or controlled by the Federal Government. And if the President gets his dream to come true and takes over 18 percent of health care, that means he will have taken over and controlled 48 percent of our private economy.

And if his national energy tax, the cap-and-trade global warming tax, goes through, that's another 8 percent, or 56 percent of our private economy that he plans to take over. That is something that should give pause to every American. It's stunning. It's stunning, and it's frightening.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I will pick up on that. This part that I think is not understood by the White House is that this economy that we have is not simply a giant chain letter that is generated by government borrowing and government spending. A chain letter is a Ponzi scheme, and underneath it there's not substance there.

We have an economy that's based upon our natural resources and adding value to our natural resources, and the intellectual basis that contributes to the value that we add to our natural resources, you have to produce things that have value. The most essential ones are the things that are necessities for life, and the services that build around that are the services that make it more efficient to produce the necessities for life.

The recreational spending is disposable income. All of this is real, and it's founded on production. But government, government has no ability to do that. Government obstructs production, and they add a weight on to the legitimate economy.

We have two sectors of the economy: the productive sector, which is the private producing sector I have described, and then in my less charitable moments I describe it as the parasitic sector, the sector of the economy that sucks the lifeblood out of the producers.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

□ 1915

Mr. GOHMERT. In answer to the gentleman's question about the language, having seen some of the videos of the propositions that were put literally to ACORN workers in different cities about bringing in illegal immigrants under-age for prostitution, I have to say that this language on page 100 would fit. They were assisting them in obtaining benefits, and ''obtaining benefits'' is the language in this bill, but just, unfortunately, we are assisting them in obtaining benefits for activity that was illegal and immoral.

I mean, to have under-age kids engaged in prostitution, the damage that that does to those young kids is just deplorable. But this is language that specifically would allow them to assist and to obtain benefits through these plans. So it fits right into their efforts.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I would ask the question of the gentleman from Iowa, didn't the President say to us at the very beginning of this debate in early August that we needed to pass this health care bill, or I guess I should say in July, that we had to pass this bill by August 1 so we could hurry up and start saving money? Do you remember that? We are going to save money if we have the government take over health care in the United States.

I'm wondering, to the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Iowa, how in the world does paying people ACORN, for instance, to do all of this assistance, how does that save money?

Mr. GOHMERT. Let me just say he also said, as the gentlewoman had mentioned, that his plan would save all this money and nearly pay for the whole plan by eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse; and yet we're not going to eliminate the waste, fraud, and abuse unless we pass his bill.

But, now, in the days of my being a judge, what we saw was if you knew that fraud was going on and you allowed it to continue and you had a duty or an obligation to do something about the fraud and you did nothing, you were an accomplice to that fraud. So it just staggers the imagination that somebody would know where the waste, fraud, and abuse is, know exactly the amount of waste, fraud, and abuse or potentially very close to the amount of waste, fraud, and abuse and we're not going to do anything until we pass his bill? That's a little tough to swallow.

Mr. KING of Iowa. And that is as if it's a bargain. And there are some better ways of saying that out there, and they don't come to me immediately, but if it has to be the bargain that we have to adopt a national health care act in order to get the waste, fraud, and abuse cleaned up, if the American people's demand that Congress clean up corruption, waste, fraud, and abuse has to be held hostage to somebody's government medical plan, I think that tells you what's going on.

This operation has got to go. That is the ACORN logo. And this man has been part and parcel of it for nearly 20 years. And his political life, his public life cannot be separated from ACORN and from Project Vote and from the full continuum of history of his political life, including having been hired by ACORN, worked for ACORN, done so as a pro bono attorney for ACORN, been a trainer of ACORN's workers, having hired ACORN to get out the vote but it was misrepresented in his document and, additionally, having hired ACORN, move the Census to the White House from the Commerce Department, then back from the White House to the Commerce Department when the public outcry got so great, but left a link and a liaison so that they have oversight in the White House anyway. And twice now the Census Bureau has said, well, we're not going to use ACORN with our census workers.

I didn't believe them the first time. I don't know that I believe them the second time. But it's certain that they must have confessed they weren't telling the truth the first time or they wouldn't announce the second time that they were going to sever their relationship. The U.S. Treasury has now said that they don't want to use ACORN to counsel them for the tax services that are out there. The list goes on and on and on.

ACORN and all their affiliates are a pariah. This is their logo on the shirt of the President of the United States. He is part and parcel. And we've got to dig through this all the way. This United States Congress and four to six committees in the House and committees in the Senate have to launch complete investigations and hearings. The IRS has to do this. The Department of Justice has to do this. The American people demand it, and so do I, Mr. Speaker, and so do the speakers here on this floor.

I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Texas for their contribution.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3183, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona (during the Special Order of Mr. KING of Iowa) submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 3183) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 111–278)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3183), making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and harbors, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts.

INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary where authorized by law for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related needs; for surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of proposed river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects and related efforts prior to construction; for restudy of authorized projects; and for miscellaneous investigations and, when authorized by law, surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, $160,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including those involving participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications, shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); $2,031,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund as authorized by Public Law 104–303; and of which such sums as are necessary to cover one-half of the costs of construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion of inland waterways projects (including only Chickamauga Lock, Tennessee; Kentucky Lock and Dam, Tennessee River, Kentucky; Lock and Dams 2, 3, and 4

Monongahela River, Pennsylvania; Markland Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Indiana; Olmsted Lock and Dam, Illinois and Kentucky; and Emsworth Locks and Dam, Ohio River, Pennsylvania) shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund: Provided, That $1,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading in title I of division C of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8; 123 Stat. 601–609) is transferred to the Investigations account and, in addition to funds appropriated by this Act, applied toward the cost of carrying out the Seven Oaks Water Conservation Study, California: Provided further, That the Chief of Engineers is directed to use $12,594,000 of the funds appropriated herein for the Dallas Floodway Extension, Texas, project, including the Cadillac Heights feature, generally in accordance with the Chief of Engineers report dated December 7, 1999: Provided further, That the Chief of Engineers is directed to use $1,417,000 of funds available for the Greenbrier Basin, Marlinton, West Virginia, Local Protection Project to continue engineering and design efforts, execute a project partnership agreement, and initiate construction of the project substantially in accordance with Alternative 1 as described in the Corps of Engineers Final Detailed Project Report and Environmental Impact Statement for Marlinton, West Virginia Local Protection Project dated September 2008: Provided further, That the Federal and non-Federal shares shall be determined in accordance with the ability-to-pay provisions prescribed in section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended: Provided further, That the Chief of Engineers is directed to use $4,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein for planning, engineering, design or construction of the Grundy, Buchanan County, and Dickenson County, Virginia, elements of the Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy River and Upper Cumberland River Project: Provided further, That the Chief of Engineers is directed to use $2,750,000 of the funds appropriated herein to continue planning, engineering, design or construction of the Lower Mingo County, Upper Mingo County, Wayne County, McDowell County, West Virginia, elements of the Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy River and Upper Cumberland River Project: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use $9,500,000 of the funds appropriated herein for the Clover Fork, City of Cumberland, Town of Martin, Pike County (including Levisa Fork and Tug Fork Tributaries), Bell County, Harlan County in accordance with the Draft Detailed Project Report dated January 2002, Floyd County, Martin County, Johnson County, and Knox County, Kentucky, detailed project report, elements of the Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy River and Upper Cumberland River: Provided further, That not less than $3,000,000 of the funds provided for the Levisa and Tug Forks in Kentucky shall be used for the project in the Town of Martin, Kentucky.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for flood damage reduction projects and related efforts in the Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as authorized by law, $340,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers is directed to use $9,661,000 appropriated herein for construction of water withdrawal features of the Grand Prairie, Arkansas, project.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative buildings and laboratories; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; surveying and charting northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation, $2,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps established by the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a(i)), shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303) shall be used to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected: Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers to fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate; and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects or activities.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for administration of laws pertaining to regulation of navigable waters and wetlands, $190,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to clean up contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation's early atomic energy program, $134,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the supervision and general administration of the civil works program in the headquarters of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the offices of the Division Engineers; and for the management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center, $185,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official reception and representation purposes and only during the current fiscal year: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation provided in title I of this Act shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers or the civil works executive direction and management activities of the division offices: Provided further, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to fund the supervision and general administration of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (CIVIL WORKS)

For the Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3016(b)(3), $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Revolving Fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available during the current fiscal year for purchase (not to exceed 100 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles for the civil works program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in title I of this Act, or provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title I of this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2010, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity for a different purpose, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;

(5) augments or reduces existing programs, projects or activities in excess of the amounts contained in subsections 6 through 10, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;

(6) INVESTIGATIONS.—For a base level over $100,000, reprogramming of 25 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $150,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $100,000, the reprogramming limit is $25,000: Provided further, That up to $25,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(7) CONSTRUCTION.—For a base level over $2,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $3,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $2,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $300,000: Provided further, That up to $3,000,000 may be reprogrammed for settled contractor claims, changed conditions, or real estate deficiency judgments: Provided further, That up to $300,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Unlimited reprogramming authority is granted in order for the Corps to be able to respond to emergencies: Provided, That the Chief of Engineers must notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of these emergency actions as soon thereafter as practicable: Provided further, That for a base level over $1,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount a limit of $5,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: Provided further, That for a base level less than $1,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $150,000: Provided further, That $150,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation;

(9) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.—The same reprogramming guidelines for the Investigations, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance portions of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Account as listed above; and

(10) FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM.—Reprogramming of up to 15 percent of the base of the receiving project is permitted.

(b) DIMINIMUS REPROGRAMMINGS.—In no case should a reprogramming for less than $50,000 be

submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(c) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM.—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any project or activity funded under the continuing authorities program.

(d) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Corps of Engineers shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: Provided, That the report shall include:

(1) A table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) A delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriations; and

(3) An identification of items of special congressional interest.

SEC. 102. None of the funds in this Act, or previous Acts, making funds available for Energy and Water Development, shall be used to implement any pending or future competitive sourcing actions under OMB Circular A–76 or High Performing Organizations for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 103. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity that remain unobligated, except that such amounts may include any funds that have been made available through reprogramming pursuant to section 101.

SEC. 104. None of the funds in this Act, or previous Acts making funds available for Energy and Water Development, shall be used to award any continuing contract that commits additional funding from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund unless or until such time that a long-term mechanism to enhance revenues in the Fund sufficient to meet the cost-sharing authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662) is enacted.

SEC. 105. The project for navigation, Two Harbors, Minnesota, being carried out under section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577), and modified by section 3101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1133), is further modified to direct the Secretary to credit, in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), toward the non-Federal share of the project the cost of planning, design, and construction work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of execution of a partnership agreement for the project.

SEC. 106. Section 154(h) of title I of division B of the Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001 (114 Stat. 2763A–254) (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–554) is amended by striking ''$40,000,000'' and inserting ''$60,000,000''.

SEC. 107. The Secretary is directed to use such funds as are necessary, from amounts made available in this Act under the heading ''Construction'', to expedite acquisition of those properties located in the vicinity of Martin, Kentucky, that were damaged by the floodwaters in the May 2009 flood event and that fall within Phases 3 and 4 of the mandatory and voluntary acquisition elements identified in Plan A of the Chief of Engineers, Town of Martin Nonstructural Project Detailed Project Report, Appendix T, Section 202 General Plan, dated March 2000.

SEC. 108. Within 90 days of the date of the Chief of Engineers Report on a water resource matter, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) shall submit the report to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees of the Congress.

SEC. 109. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any water reallocation project or component under the Wolf Creek Project, Lake Cumberland, Kentucky, authorized under the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215, ch. 795) and the Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 636, ch. 595).

(b) EXISTING REALLOCATIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any water reallocation for Lake Cumberland, Kentucky, that is carried out subject to an agreement or payment schedule in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 110. Section 592(g) of Public Law 106–53 (113 Stat. 380), as amended by section 120 of Public Law 108–137 (117 Stat. 1837) and section 5097 of Public Law 110–114 (121 Stat. 1233), is further amended by striking ''$110,000,000'' and inserting ''$200,000,000'' in lieu thereof.

SEC. 111. The project for flood control, Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek, Sioux Falls, South Dakota authorized by section 101(a)(28) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303; 110 Stat. 3666), is modified to authorize the Secretary to construct the project at an estimated total cost of $53,500,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $37,700,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $15,800,000.

SEC. 112. Section 595(h) of Public Law 106–53 (113 Stat. 384), as amended by section 5067 of Public Law 110–114 (121 Stat. 1219), is further amended by—

(1) striking the phrase ''$25,000,000 for each of Montana and New Mexico'' and inserting the following language in lieu thereof: ''$75,000,000 for Montana, $25,000,000 for New Mexico''; and

(2) striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000'' in lieu thereof.

SEC. 113. The project for flood damage reduction, Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers, Des Moines Iowa, authorized by section 1001(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053), is modified to authorize the Secretary to construct the project at a total cost of $16,500,000 with an estimated Federal cost of $10,725,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $5,775,000.

SEC. 114. The project for flood damage reduction, Breckenridge, Minnesota, authorized by section 320 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2605), is modified to authorize the Secretary to construct the project at a total cost of $39,360,000 with an estimated Federal cost of $25,000,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $14,360,000.

SEC. 115. Section 122 of title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108–7; 117 Stat. 141) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$27,000,000'' in lieu thereof.

SEC. 116. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to carry out structural and non-structural projects for storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, and ice and glacial damage in Alaska, including relocation of affected communities and construction of replacement facilities: Provided, That the non-Federal share of any project carried out pursuant to this section shall be no more than 35 percent of the total cost of the project and shall be subject to the ability of the non-Federal interest to pay, as determined in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 2213(m).

SEC. 117. Section 3111(1) of the Water Resources Development Act, 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041) is amended by inserting after the word ''before'', the following: '', on and after''.

SEC. 118. The flood control project for West Sacramento, California, authorized by section 101(4), Water Resources Development Act, 1992, Public Law 102–580; Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105–245, is modified to authorize the Secretary of Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to construct the project at a total cost of $53,040,000 with an estimated first Federal cost of $38,355,000 and an estimated non-Federal first cost of $14,685,000.

SEC. 119. Section 528(b)(3)(C)(ii) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3769; 121 Stat. 1270) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking ''subclause (II)'' and inserting ''subclauses (II) and (III)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(III) TEN MILE CREEK WATER PRESERVE AREA.—The Federal share of the cost of the Ten Mile Creek Water Preserve Area may exceed $25,000,000 by an amount equal to not more than $3,500,000, which shall be used to pay the Federal share of the cost of—

''(aa) the completion of a post authorization change report; and

''(bb) the maintenance of the Ten Mile Creek Water Preserve Area in caretaker status through fiscal year 2013.''.

SEC. 120. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, from funds made available before the date of enactment of this Act for the Tampa Harbor Big Bend Channel project, the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse the non-Federal sponsor of the Tampa Harbor Big Bend Channel project for the Federal share of the dredging work carried out for the project.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 103(c)(4) of Public Law 99–662 (33 U.S.C. 2213(c)(4)), the cost of any work carried out heretofore or hereafter on construction of the trail system authorized for the J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir, Tennessee by section 5132 of Public Law 110–114 (121 Stat. 1249) shall be a Federal cost, the total of which may not exceed $10,300,000.

SEC. 122. Section 3112(1) of the Water Resources Development Act, 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041) is amended by inserting after the word ''before'', the following: '', on and after''.

SEC. 123. Section 805(a)(2) of Public Law 106–541 (114 Stat. 2704) is amended by striking ''2010'' each place it appears and inserting ''2013''.

SEC. 124. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to carry out the project for storm damage reduction, Kahuku, Oahu, Hawaii, at a total cost of $6,700,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $4,360,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $2,340,000.

SEC. 125. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to acquire 24 parcels of land consisting of approximately 235 acres located within Township 21 South, Range 28 East, Sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, and township 22 south, Range 28 East, Section 3 in Tulare County, for the Dam Safety Seismic Remediation project at Success Dam on the Tule River in the State of California, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 901); Provided, That the lands shall be available for use in connection with any activity carried out at the Success Dam Reservoir.

SEC. 126. during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall implement measures recommended in the efficacy study, or provided in interim reports, authorized under section 3061 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1121), with such modifications or emergency measures as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate, to prevent aquatic nuisance species from bypassing the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier Project referred to in that section and to prevent aquatic nuisance species from dispersing into the Great Lakes.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act, $40,300,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,500,000 shall be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation

Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. In addition, for necessary expenses incurred in carrying out related responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior, $1,704,000, to remain available until expended. For fiscal year 2010, the Commission may use an amount not to exceed $1,500,000 for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following appropriations shall be expended to execute authorized functions of the Bureau of Reclamation:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For management, development, and restoration of water and related natural resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans, and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, and others, $951,158,000, to remain available until expended, of which $48,740,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and $17,256,000 shall be available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; of which not more than $500,000 is for high priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706: Provided, That such transfers may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation under this heading: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 460l–6a(i) shall be derived from that Fund or account: Provided further, That funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 are available until expended for the purposes for which contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to this account and are available until expended for the same purposes as the sums appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That $4,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be deposited in the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund established by section 110 of title I of appendix D of Public Law 106–554: Provided further, That $3,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the ''Power Program Services'' to implement the Bureau of Reclamation's hydropower facilities installations identified under section 1834 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005: Provided further, That the funds provided herein for the St. Mary Storage Unit facilities, Milk River Project, Montana, shall be used on a nonreimbursible basis: Provided further, That funds available for expenditure for the Departmental Irrigation Drainage Program may be expended by the Bureau of Reclamation for site remediation on a nonreimbursable basis.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

For carrying out the programs, projects, plans, habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, $35,358,000, to be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund pursuant to sections 3407(d), 3404(c)(3), and 3405(f) of Public Law 102–575, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to assess and collect the full amount of the additional mitigation and restoration payments authorized by section 3407(d) of Public Law 102–575: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for the acquisition or leasing of water for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court adopted decree or order.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For carrying out activities authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $40,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of other participating Federal agencies to carry out authorized purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated herein may be used for the Federal share of the costs of CALFED Program management: Provided further, That the use of any funds provided to the California Bay-Delta Authority for programwide management and oversight activities shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That CALFED implementation shall be carried out in a balanced manner with clear performance measures demonstrating concurrent progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the Program.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of policy, administration, and related functions in the Office of the Commissioner, the Denver office, and offices in the five regions of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until expended, $61,200,000, to be derived from the Reclamation Fund and be nonreimbursable as provided in 43 U.S.C. 377: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted as policy and administration expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources, or provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2010, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) initiates or creates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

(4) restarts or resumes any program, project or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

(5) transfers funds in excess of the following limits, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

(A) 15 percent for any program, project or activity for which $2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or

(B) $300,000 for any program, project or activity for which less than $2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(6) transfers more than $500,000 from either the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the other category, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or

(7) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than $5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, increased contractor earnings due to accelerated rates of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''transfer'' means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the ''Cleanup Program-Alternative Repayment Plan'' and the ''SJVDP-Alternative Repayment Plan'' described in the report entitled ''Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995'', prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to purchase or lease water in the Middle Rio Grande or the Carlsbad Projects in New Mexico unless said purchase or lease is in compliance with the purchase requirements of section 202 of Public Law 106–60.

SEC. 204. Funds under this title for Drought Emergency Assistance shall be made available primarily for leasing of water for specified drought related purposes from willing lessors, in compliance with existing State laws and administered under State water priority allocation.

SEC. 205. Section 9 of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–382; 114 Stat. 1457) is amended by striking ''over a period of 10 fiscal years'' each place it appears in subsections (a)(1) and (b) and inserting ''through fiscal year 2015''.

SEC. 206. Section 208(a) of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–103; 119 Stat. 2268), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (B) as subclauses (I) through (IV), respectively, and indenting the subclauses appropriately;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting the clauses appropriately;

(C) by striking ''(a)(1) Using'' and inserting the following:

''(a) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—

''(1) PROVISION OF FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Using'';

(D) in subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by inserting ''or the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation'' after ''University of Nevada'';

(ii) in clause (ii)(IV) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) to design and implement conservation and stewardship measures to address impacts from activities carried out—

''(I) under clause (i); and

''(II) in conjunction with willing landowners.''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

''(i) DATE OF PROVISION.—The Secretary shall provide funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation pursuant to subparagraph (A) in an advance payment of the available amount—

''(I) on the date of enactment of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; or

''(II) as soon as practicable after that date of enactment.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the funds provided under clause (i) shall be subject to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), in accordance with section 10(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(b)(1)).

''(II) EXCEPTIONS.—Sections 4(e) and 10(b)(2) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e), 3709(b)(2)), and the provision of subsection (c)(2) of section 4 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 3703) relating to subsection (e) of that section, shall not apply to the funds provided under clause (i).''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraph (1)(A)'' and all that follows through ''beneficial to—'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(A)(i), the University of Nevada or the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall make acquisitions that the University or the Foundation determines to be the most beneficial to—''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraph (1)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(A)(ii)''.

SEC. 207. Section 2507(b) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (43 U.S.C. 2211 note; Public Law 107–171) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) for efforts consistent with researching, supporting, and conserving fish, wildlife, plant, and habitat resources in the Walker River Basin.''.

SEC. 208. (a) Of the amounts made available under section 2507 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (43 U.S.C. 2211 note; Public Law 107–171), the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall—

(1) provide, subject to subsection (b), $66,200,000 to establish the Walker Basin Restoration Program for the primary purpose of restoring and maintaining Walker Lake, a natural desert terminal lake in the State of Nevada, consistent with protection of the ecological health of the Walker River and the riparian and watershed resources of the West, East, and Main Walker Rivers; and

(2) allocate—

(A) acting through a nonprofit conservation organization that is acting in consultation with the Truckee Meadows Water Authority, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, for—

(i) the acquisition of land surrounding Independence Lake; and

(ii) protection of the native fishery and water quality of Independence Lake, as determined by the nonprofit conservation organization;

(B) $5,000,000 to provide grants of equal amounts to the State of Nevada, the State of California, the Truckee Meadows Water Authority, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and the Federal Watermaster of the Truckee River to implement the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 101–618; 104 Stat. 3294);

(C) $1,500,000, to be divided equally by the city of Fernley, Nevada, and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, for joint planning and development activities for water, wastewater, and sewer facilities;

(D) $1,000,000 to the United States Geological Survey to design and implement, in consultation and cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies, State and tribal governments, and other water management and conservation organizations, a water monitoring program for the Walker River Basin; and

(E) $45,000,000 to implement the 1996 Truckee River Water Quality Settlement Agreement by acquiring water rights for the benefit of the Truckee River and Pyramid Lake.

(b)(1) The amount made available under subsection (a)(1) shall be—

(A) used, consistent with the primary purpose set forth in subsection (a)(1), to support efforts to preserve Walker Lake while protecting agricultural, environmental, and habitat interests in the Walker River Basin; and

(B) allocated as follows:

(i) $25,000,000 to the Walker River Irrigation District, acting in accordance with an agreement between that District and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(I) to administer and manage a 3-year water leasing demonstration program in the Walker River Basin to increase Walker Lake inflows; and

(II) for use in obtaining information regarding the establishment, budget, and scope of a longer-term leasing program.

(ii) $25,000,000 to advance the acquisition of water and related interests from willing sellers authorized by section 208(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–103; 119 Stat. 2268).

(iii) $1,000,000 for activities relating to the exercise of acquired option agreements and implementation of the water leasing demonstration program, including but not limited to the pursuit of change applications, approvals, and agreements pertaining to the exercise of water rights and leases acquired under the program.

(iv) $10,000,000 for associated conservation and stewardship activities, including water conservation and management, watershed planning, land stewardship, habitat restoration, and the establishment of a local, nonprofit entity to hold and exercise water rights acquired by, and to achieve the purposes of, the Walker Basin Restoration Program.

(v) $5,000,000 to the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Desert Research Institute—

(I) for additional research to supplement the water rights research conducted under section 208(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–103; 119 Stat. 2268);

(II) to conduct an annual evaluation of the results of the activities carried out under clauses (i) and (ii); and

(III) to support and provide information to the programs described in this subparagraph and related acquisition and stewardship initiatives to preserve Walker Lake and protect agricultural, environmental, and habitat interests in the Walker River Basin.

(vi) $200,000 to support alternative crops and alternative agricultural cooperatives programs in Lyon and Mineral Counties, Nevada, that promote water conservation in the Walker River Basin.

(2)(A) The amount made available under subsection (a)(1) shall be provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(i) in an advance payment of the entire amount—

(I) on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(II) as soon as practicable after that date of enactment; and

(ii) except as provided in subparagraph (B), subject to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), in accordance with section 10(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(b)(1)).

(B) Sections 4(e) and 10(b)(2) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e), 3709(b)(2)), and the provision of subsection (c)(2) of section 4 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 3703) relating to subsection (e) of that section, shall not apply to the amount made available under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 209. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 11(c) of Public Law 89–108, as amended by section 9 of Public Law 99–294, the Commissioner is directed to modify the April 9, 2002, Grant Agreement Between Bureau of Reclamation and North Dakota Natural Resources Trust to provide funding for the Trust to continue its investment program/Agreement No. 02FG601633 to authorize the North Dakota Natural Resources Trust Board of Directors to expend all or any portion of the funding allocation received pursuant to section 11(a)(2)(B) of the Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000 for the purpose of operations of the Natural Resource Trust whether such amounts are principal or received as investment income: Provided, That operational expenses that may be funded from the principal allocation shall not exceed 105 percent of the previous fiscal year's operating costs: Provided further, That the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to include in such modified agreement with the Trust authorized under this section appropriate provisions regarding the repayment of any funds that constitute principal from the Trust Funds.

SEC. 210. Title I of Public Law 108–361 is amended by striking ''2010'' wherever it appears and inserting ''2014'' in lieu thereof.

SEC. 211. (a) Section 3405(a)(1)(M) of Public Law 102–575 (106 Stat. 4709) is amended by striking ''countries'' and inserting ''counties''.

(b) A transfer of water between a Friant Division contractor and a south-of-Delta CVP agricultural water service contractor, approved during a two-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall, be deemed to meet the conditions set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (I) of section 3405(a)(1) of Public Law 102–575 (106 Stat. 4709) if the transfer under this clause—

(1) does not interfere with the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act (part I of subtitle A of title X of Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1349) (including the priorities described in section 10004(a)(4)(B) of that Act relating to implementation of paragraph 16 of the Settlement), and the Settlement (as defined in section 10003 of that Act); and

(2) is completed by September 30, 2012.

(c) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall revise, finalize, and implement the applicable draft recovery plan for the Giant Garter Snake (Thamnophis gigas).

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $2,242,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided under

this heading in this and prior appropriation Acts are available for on-site and off-site improvements for the Ingress/Egress and Traffic Capacity Upgrades project at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory: Provided further, That, of the $80,000,000 provided under the wind energy subaccount under Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, up to $8,000,000 may be competitively awarded to universities for turbine and equipment purchases for the purposes of studying turbine to turbine wake interaction, wind farm interaction, and wind energy efficiencies, provided that such equipment shall not be used for merchant power production: Provided further, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $292,135,000 shall be used for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity delivery and energy reliability activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $171,982,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, within the funding available funding the Secretary shall establish an independent national energy sector cyber security organization to institute research, development and deployment priorities, including policies and protocol to ensure the effective deployment of tested and validated technology and software controls to protect the bulk power electric grid and integration of smart grid technology to enhance the security of the electricity grid: Provided further, That within 60 days of enactment, the Secretary shall invite applications from qualified entities for the purpose of forming and governing a national energy sector cyber organization that have the knowledge and capacity to focus cyber security research and development and to identify and disseminate best practices; organize the collection, analysis and dissemination of infrastructure vulnerabilities and threats; work cooperatively with the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies to identify areas where Federal agencies with jurisdiction may best support efforts to enhance security of the bulk power electric grid: Provided further, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $13,075,000 shall be used for projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not more than 36 passenger motor vehicles, including one ambulance, all for replacement only, $786,637,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $2,500,000 shall be used for projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Nuclear Energy Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95–91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), $672,383,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That for all programs funded under Fossil Energy appropriations in this Act or any other Act, the Secretary may vest fee title or other property interests acquired under projects in any entity, including the United States: Provided further, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $36,850,000 shall be used for projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Fossil Energy Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $23,627,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $243,823,000, to remain available until expended.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, $11,300,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, $110,595,000, to remain available until expended.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $244,673,000, to remain available until expended.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, $573,850,000, to be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, to remain available until expended.

SCIENCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not more than 50 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one law enforcement vehicle, two ambulances, and three buses, $4,903,710,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $15,000,000 appropriated under this heading under prior appropriation Acts for the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy is hereby transferred to the ''Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy'' account: Provided further, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $76,890,000 shall be used for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Science Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97–425, as amended (the ''NWPA''), $98,400,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: Provided, That of the funds made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities, 2.54 percent shall be provided to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of State employees, to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities and participate in licensing activities pursuant to the NWPA: Provided further, That notwithstanding the lack of a written agreement with the State of Nevada under section 117(c) of the NWPA, 0.51 percent shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, for on-site oversight activities under section 117(d) of the NWPA: Provided further, That of the funds made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities, 4.57 percent shall be provided to affected units of local government, as defined in the NWPA, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities under Section 116(c) of the NWPA: Provided further, That of the amounts provided to affected units of local government, 7.5 percent of the funds provided for the affected units of local government shall be made available to affected units of local government in California with the balance made available to affected units of local government in Nevada for distribution as determined by the Nevada affected units of local government: Provided further, That of the funds made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities, 0.25 percent shall be provided to the affected federally-recognized Indian tribes, as defined in the NWPA, solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of tribal employees, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities under section 118(b) of the NWPA: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of chapters 65 and 75 of title 31, United States Code, the Department shall have no monitoring, auditing or other oversight rights or responsibilities over amounts provided to affected units of local government: Provided further, That the funds for the State of Nevada shall be made available solely to the Office of the Attorney General by direct payment and to units of local government by direct payment: Provided further, That 4.57 percent of the funds made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, as payment equal to taxes under section 116(c)(3) of the NWPA: Provided further, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada, each affected federally-recognized Indian tribe, and each of the affected units of local government shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all

funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by the NWPA and this Act: Provided further, That failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action, except for normal and recognized executive-legislative communications, on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-State efforts or other coalition building activities inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act: Provided further, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the NWPA, including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the funds made available in this Act for Nuclear Waste Disposal, $5,000,000 shall be provided to create a Blue Ribbon Commission to consider all alternatives for nuclear waste disposal: Provided further, That no funds provided in this Act or any previous Act may be used to pursue repayment or collection of funds provided in any fiscal year to affected units of local government for oversight activities that had been previously approved by the Department of Energy, or to withhold payment of any such funds.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided,, That for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee program, $43,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That $43,000,000 of the fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account to cover administrative expenses and shall remain available until expended, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriations from the general fund estimated at not more than $0: Provided further, That fees collected under section 1702(h) in excess of the amount appropriated for administrative expenses shall not be available until appropriated.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

For administrative expenses in carrying out the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $30,000, $288,684,000, to remain available until expended, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): Provided, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total $119,740,000 in fiscal year 2010 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, and may remain available until expended, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95–238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of miscellaneous revenues received during 2010, and any related appropriated receipt account balances remaining from prior years' miscellaneous revenues, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $168,944,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $51,927,000, to remain available until expended.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, the purchase of not to exceed one ambulance; $6,384,431,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $357,800,000 is provided to Stockpile Systems activities including $91,956,000 for the B61 Stockpile Systems activities: Provided further, That upon completion of the Nuclear Posture Review and confirmation of the requirement for the B61–12, the NNSA is authorized to reallocate an additional $15,000,000 within the Stockpile Systems activities to support the continuation of the B61–12 non-nuclear upgrade study, with notification to cognizant congressional committees within 15 days of the implementation of this action: Provided further, That no funds may be obligated or expended for B61–12 nuclear components without prior approval by the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate: Provided further, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $3,000,000 shall be used for the projects specified under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Weapons Activities Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, $2,136,709,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $250,000 shall be used for the projects specified under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, $945,133,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the National Nuclear Security Administration, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $12,000, $420,754,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $10,000,000 previously appropriated for cleanup efforts at Argonne National Lab shall be transferred to ''Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup'': Provided further, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $13,000,000 shall be used for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Office of the Administrator (NNSA) Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed four ambulances and three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, $5,642,331,000, to remain available until expended, of which $463,000,000 shall be transferred to the ''Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund'': Provided, That, of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $4,000,000 shall be used for projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Defense Environmental Cleanup Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed 12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, $847,468,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated in this paragraph, $3,000,000 shall be used for projects specified in the table that appears under the heading ''Congressionally Directed Other Defense Activities Projects'' in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on this Act.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97–425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, $98,400,000, to remain available until expended.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93–454, are approved for the Leaburg Fish Sorter, the Okanogan Basin Locally Adapted Steelhead Supplementation Program, and the Crystal Springs Hatchery Facilities, and, in addition, for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500. During fiscal year 2010, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities

and of marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, $7,638,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to $7,638,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation estimated at not more than $0: Provided further, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $70,806,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, all funds collected by the Southeastern Power Administration that are applicable to the repayment of the annual expenses of this account in this and subsequent fiscal years shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections for the sole purpose of funding such expenses, with such funds remaining available until expended: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, $44,944,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), up to $31,868,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation estimated at not more than $13,076,000: Provided further, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $38,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, all funds collected by the Southwestern Power Administration that are applicable to the repayment of the annual expenses of this account in this and subsequent fiscal years shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections for the sole purpose of funding such expenses, with such funds remaining available until expended: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500; $256,711,000 to remain available until expended, of which $245,216,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), and section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 392a), up to $147,530,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Western Area Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation estimated at not more than $109,181,000, of which $97,686,000 is derived from the Reclamation Fund: Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated, $7,584,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $349,807,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated, up to $18,612,000 is provided on a nonreimbursable basis for environmental remediation at the Basic Substation site in Henderson, Nevada: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), and section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 392a), funds collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services that are applicable to the repayment of the annual expenses of this account in this and subsequent fiscal years shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections for the sole purpose of funding such expenses, with such funds remaining available until expended: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, $2,568,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 2 of the Act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 255) as amended: Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $2,348,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services from the Falcon and Amistad Dams shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of these Dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation estimated at not more than $220,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the Act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 255) as amended, and 31 U.S.C. 3302, all funds collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services from the Falcon and Amistad Dams that are applicable to the repayment of the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of these Dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities in this and subsequent fiscal years shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections for the sole purpose of funding such expenses, with such funds remaining available until expended: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $3,000, $298,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $298,000,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2010 shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2010 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SEC. 301. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.

SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used—

(1) to augment the funds made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 4604 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2704) unless the Department of Energy submits a reprogramming request to the appropriate congressional committees; or

(2) to provide enhanced severance payments or other benefits for employees of the Department of Energy under such section; or

(3) develop or implement a workforce restructuring plan that covers employees of the Department of Energy.

SEC. 303. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 304. None of the funds in this or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration may be used to enter into any agreement to perform energy efficiency

services outside the legally defined Bonneville service territory, with the exception of services provided internationally, including services provided on a reimbursable basis, unless the Administrator certifies in advance that such services are not available from private sector businesses.

SEC. 305. When the Department of Energy makes a user facility available to universities or other potential users, or seeks input from universities or other potential users regarding significant characteristics or equipment in a user facility or a proposed user facility, the Department shall ensure broad public notice of such availability or such need for input to universities and other potential users. When the Department of Energy considers the participation of a university or other potential user as a formal partner in the establishment or operation of a user facility, the Department shall employ full and open competition in selecting such a partner. For purposes of this section, the term ''user facility'' includes, but is not limited to: (1) a user facility as described in section 2203(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(a)(2)); (2) a National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Programs Technology Deployment Center/User Facility; and (3) any other Departmental facility designated by the Department as a user facility.

SEC. 306. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2010 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 307. Of the funds made available by the Department of Energy for activities at Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories funded in this Act or subsequent Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts, the Secretary may authorize a specific amount, not to exceed 8 percent of such funds, to be used by such laboratories for laboratory directed research and development: Provided, That the Secretary may also authorize a specific amount not to exceed 4 percent of such funds, to be used by the plant manager of a covered nuclear weapons production plant or the manager of the Nevada Site Office for plant or site directed research and development.

SEC. 308. (a) In any fiscal year in which the Secretary of Energy determines that additional funds are needed to reimburse the costs of defined benefit pension plans for contractor employees, the Secretary may transfer not more than 1 percent from each appropriation made available in this and subsequent Energy and Water Development Appropriation Acts to any other appropriation available to the Secretary in the same Act for such reimbursements.

(b) Where the Secretary recovers the costs of defined benefit pension plans for contractor employees through charges for the indirect costs of research and activities at facilities of the Department of Energy, if the indirect costs attributable to defined benefit pension plan costs in a fiscal year are more than charges in fiscal year 2008, the Secretary shall carry out a transfer of funds under this section.

(c) In carrying out a transfer under this section, the Secretary shall use each appropriation made available to the Department in that fiscal year as a source for the transfer, and shall reduce each appropriation by an equal percentage, except that appropriations for which the Secretary determines there exists a need for additional funds for pension plan costs in that fiscal year, as well as appropriations made available for the Power Marketing Administrations, the title XVII loan guarantee program, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, shall not be subject to this requirement.

(d) Each January, the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the state of defined benefit pension plan liabilities in the Department for the preceding year.

(e) This transfer authority does not apply to supplemental appropriations, and is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this or any other Act. The authority provided under this section shall expire on September 30, 2015.

(f) The Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing not less than 30 days in advance of each transfer authorized by this section.

SEC. 309. (a) Subject to subsection (b), no funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to record transactions relating to the increase in borrowing authority or bonds outstanding at any time under the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (16 U.S.C. 838 et seq.) referred to in section 401 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5; 123 Stat. 140) under a funding account, subaccount, or fund symbol other than the Bonneville Power Administration Fund Treasury account fund symbol.

(b) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to ensure, for purposes of meeting any applicable reporting provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5; 123 Stat. 115), that the Bonneville Power Administration uses a fund symbol other than the Bonneville Power Administration Fund Treasury account fund symbol solely to report accrued expenditures of projects attributed by the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to the increased borrowing authority.

(c) This section is effective for fiscal year 2010 and subsequent fiscal years.

SEC. 310. Section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) WAGE RATE REQUIREMENTS.—All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of construction work financed in whole or in part by a loan guaranteed under this title shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code. With respect to the labor standards in this subsection, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.''.

SEC. 311. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to make a grant allocation, discretionary grant award, discretionary contract award, Other Transaction Agreement, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of $1,000,000, or to announce publicly the intention to make such an award, including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 3 full business days in advance of making such an award or issuing such a letter: Provided, That if the Secretary of the Department of Energy determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified not later than 5 full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

SEC. 312. (a) ULTRA EFFICIENT VEHICLES.—Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''an ultra efficient vehicle or'' after ''means''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) ULTRA EFFICIENT VEHICLE.—The term 'ultra efficient vehicle' means a fully closed compartment vehicle designed to carry at least 2 adult passengers that achieves—

''(A) at least 75 miles per gallon while operating on gasoline or diesel fuel;

''(B) at least 75 miles per gallon equivalent while operating as a hybrid electric-gasoline or electric-diesel vehicle; or

''(C) at least 75 miles per gallon equivalent while operating as a fully electric vehicle.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting '', ultra efficient vehicle manufacturers,'' after ''automobile manufacturers'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (A);

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ''or''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) ultra efficient vehicles; and''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', ultra efficient vehicles,'' after ''qualifying vehicles'';

(3) in subsection (g), by inserting ''or are utilized primarily for the manufacture of ultra efficient vehicles'' after ''20 years''; and

(4) in subsection (h)(1)(B), by striking ''automobiles'' the first place it appears and inserting ''ultra efficient vehicles, automobiles,''.

(b) RECONSIDERATION OF PRIOR APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary of Energy shall reconsider applications for assistance under section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) that were—

(1) timely filed under that section before January 1, 2009;

(2) rejected on the basis that the vehicles to which the proposal related were not advanced technology vehicles; and

(3) related to ultra efficient vehicles.

SEC. 313. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this title for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve may be made available to any person that as of the enactment of this Act—

(1) is selling refined petroleum products valued at $1,000,000 or more to the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(2) is engaged in an activity valued at $1,000,000 or more that could contribute to enhancing the ability of the Islamic Republic of Iran to import refined petroleum products, including—

(A) providing ships or shipping services to deliver refined petroleum products to the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(B) underwriting or otherwise providing insurance or reinsurance for such an activity; or

(C) financing or brokering such an activity; or

(3) is selling, leasing, or otherwise providing to the Islamic Republic of Iran any goods, services, or technology valued at $1,000,000 or more that could contribute to the maintenance or expansion of the capacity of the Islamic Republic of Iran to produce refined petroleum products.

(b) The prohibition on the use of funds under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any contract entered into by the United States Government before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) If the Secretary determines a person made ineligible by this section has ceased the activities enumerated in (a)(1)–(3), that person shall no longer be ineligible under this section.

SEC. 314. Section 132 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2006 (119 Stat 2261) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''Corps of Engineers'' and inserting ''Southwestern Power Administration'';

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

''(5) PAYMENT TO NON-FEDERAL LICENSEE.—Southwestern Power Administration shall compensate the licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2221 pursuant to paragraph (3) using receipts collected from the sale of Federal power and energy related services. Pursuant to paragraph (6), Southwestern

Power Administration will begin collecting receipts in the Special Receipts and Disbursement account upon the date of enactment of this paragraph. Payment to the licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2221 shall be paid as soon as adequate receipts are collected in the Special Receipts and Disbursement Account to fully compensate the licensee, and in accordance with paragraph (2), such payment shall be considered non-reimbursable.'';

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

''(6) The Southwestern Power Administration shall compensate the licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2221 in annual payments of not less than $5,000,000, until the licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2221 is fully compensated pursuant to paragraph (3). At the end of each fiscal year subsequent to implementation, any remaining balance to be paid to the licensee of Project No. 2221 shall accrue interest at the 30-year U.S. Treasury bond rate in effect at the time of implementation of the White River Minimum Flows project.'';

(4) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

''(7) ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNTS.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a special receipt account and corresponding disbursement account to be made available to the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration to disburse pre-collected receipts from the sale of federal power and energy and related services. The accounts are authorized for the following uses:

''(A) Collect and disburse receipts for purchase power and wheeling expenses incurred by Southwestern Power Administration to purchase replacement power and energy as a result of implementation of the White River Minimum Flows project.

''(B) Collect and disburse receipts related to compensation of the licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2221.

''(C) Said special receipt and disbursement account shall remain available for not more than 12 months after the date of full compensation of the licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2221.''; and

(5) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

''(8) TIME OF IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4), 'time of implementation' shall mean the authorization of the special receipt account and corresponding disbursement account described in paragraph (7).''.

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, for necessary expenses for the Federal Co-Chairman and the Alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission, for payment of the Federal share of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $76,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in carrying out activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 100–456, section 1441, $26,086,000, to remain available until expended.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Delta Regional Authority and to carry out its activities, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, as amended, notwithstanding sections 382C(b)(2), 382F(d), 382M, and 382N of said Act, $13,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no funds in this Act shall be expended for the relocation of the Delta Regional Commission headquarters.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses of the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, $11,965,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $250,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including official representation expenses (not to exceed $25,000), $1,056,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated herein, $29,000,000 shall be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: Provided further, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $902,402,000 in fiscal year 2010 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2010 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation estimated at not more than $153,598,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated, $10,000,000 is provided to support university research and development in areas relevant to their respective organization's mission, and $5,000,000 is to support a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multiyear projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $10,860,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $9,774,000 in fiscal year 2010 shall be retained and be available until expended, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2010 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation estimated at not more than $1,086,000.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100–203, section 5051, $3,891,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, and to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

For necessary expenses for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004, $4,466,000 until expended: Provided, That any fees, charges, or commissions received pursuant to section 802 of Public Law 110–140 in fiscal year 2010 in excess of $4,683,000 shall not be available for obligation until appropriated in a subsequent Act of Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 401. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate identifying barriers to and its recommendations for streamlining the issuance of a Combined Construction and Operating License for qualified new nuclear reactors.

SEC. 402. Section 382B of the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000 is amended by deleting (c)(1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ''(1) IN GENERAL—VOTING.—A decision by the Authority shall require the affirmative vote of the Federal cochairperson and a majority of the State members (not including any member representing a State that is delinquent under subsection (g)(2)(C)) to be effective.''.

AUTHORITY OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SEC. 403. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may use funds made available for the necessary expenses of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the acquisition and lease of additional office space provided by the General Services Administration in accordance with the fourth and fifth provisos in the matter under the heading ''Salaries and expenses'' under the heading ''Nuclear Regulatory Commission'' under the heading ''Independent agencies'' of title IV of division C of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8; 123 Stat. 629).

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

LIGHT BULB RESTRICTION

SEC. 502. To the extent practicable funds made available in this Act should be used to purchase light bulbs that are ''Energy Star'' qualified or have the ''Federal Energy Management Program'' designation.

SEC. 503. Title IV of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5) is amended by adding at the end of the title, the following new section 411:

''SEC. 411. Up to 0.5 percent of each amount appropriated to the Department of the Army and the Bureau of Reclamation in this title may be used for the expenses of management and oversight of the programs, grants, and activities funded by such appropriation, and may be transferred by the Head of the Federal Agency involved to any other appropriate account within the department for that purpose: Provided, That the Secretary will provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate 30 days prior to the transfer: Provided further, That funds set aside under this section shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012.''.

AGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 504. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The term ''administrative expenses'' has the meaning as determined by the Director under subsection (b)(2).

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency''—

(A) means an agency as defined under section 1101 of title 31, United States Code, that is established in the executive branch and receives funding under this Act; and

(B) shall not include the District of Columbia government.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All agencies shall include a separate category for administrative expenses when submitting their appropriation requests to the Office of Management and Budget for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES DETERMINED.—In consultation with the agencies, the Director shall establish and revise as necessary a definition of administration expenses for the purposes of this section. All questions regarding the definition of administrative expenses shall be resolved by the Director.

(c) BUDGET SUBMISSION.—Each budget of the United States Government submitted under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter shall include the amount requested for each agency for administrative expenses.

SEC. 505. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 506. Specific projects contained in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying this Act (H. Rept. 111–203) that are considered congressional earmarks for purposes of clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, when intended to be awarded to a for-profit entity, shall be awarded under a full and open competition.

SEC. 507. (a) The Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2010 is amended—

(1) in subsections (a) and (b) of section 158, by striking ''section 158'' each place it appears and inserting ''section 157''; and

(2) in section 162, by striking ''sections 158 through 162'' and inserting ''sections 157 through 161''.

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2010.

This Act may be cited as the ''Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010''.

And the Senate agree to the same.

DAVID R. OBEY,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
CHET EDWARDS,
ED PASTOR,
MARION BERRY,
CHAKA FATTAH,
STEVE ISRAEL,
TIM RYAN,
JOHN W. OLVER,
LINCOLN DAVIS,
JOHN T. SALAZAR,
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN,
ZACH WAMP,
MICHAEL K. SIMPSON,
RODNEY ALEXANDER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

BYRON L. DORGAN,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATTY MURRAY,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
JACK REED,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
JON TESTER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
THAD COCHRAN,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
LAMAR ALEXANDER,
GEORGE V. VOINOVICH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3183) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The language and allocations set forth in House Report 111–203 and Senate Report 111–45 should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the conference report and statement of managers. Report language included by the House which is not contradicted by the report of the Senate or the conference, and Senate report language which is not contradicted by the report of the House or the conference is approved by the committee of conference. The statement of managers, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. In cases where both the House report and Senate report address a particular issue not specifically addressed in the conference report or joint statement of managers, the conferees have determined that the House report and Senate report are not inconsistent and are to be interpreted accordingly. In cases in which the House or Senate have directed the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Senate amendment: The Senate deleted the entire House bill after the enacting clause and inserted the Senate amendment. The conference agreement includes a revised bill.

Funds for the individual programs and activities within the accounts in this Act are displayed in the detailed table at the end of the explanatory statement for this Act. Funding levels that are not displayed in the detailed table are identified in this explanatory statement.

TITLE I

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The summary tables included in this title set forth the dispositions with respect to the individual appropriations, projects, and activities of the Corps of Engineers. Additional items of the Act are discussed below.

INVESTIGATIONS

The conference agreement provides $160,000,000 for Investigations, instead of $142,000,000 as proposed by the House and $170,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Investigations account is shown in the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
ALASKA					
HOMER HARBOR NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, AK	---	---	---	134	---
KOTZEBUE SMALL BOAT HARBOR, AK	---	---	---	90	---
MATANUSKA RIVER WATERSHED, AK	100	---	---	90	---
VALDEZ NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, AK	---	---	---	---	157
WHITTIER HARBOR, WHITTIER, AK	---	---	---	---	134
YAKUTAT HARBOR, AK	450	---	---	90	---
ARIZONA					
LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, WINSLOW, AZ	---	---	---	224	---
PIMA COUNTY (TRES RIOS DEL NORTE), AZ	275	---	---	233	---
RIO SALADO OESTE, SALT RIVER, AZ	---	---	---	---	1,500
VA SHLY'AY AKIMEL SALT RIVER RESTORATION, AZ	---	658	---	---	363
ARKANSAS					
LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, & TN	---	---	---	112	---
MAY BRANCH, FORT SMITH, AR	---	---	---	---	179
PINE MOUNTAIN DAM, AR	---	---	---	---	381
SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS, AR	---	---	---	170	---
WHITE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, AR & MO	---	---	---	103	---
WHITE RIVER NAVIGATION TO NEWPORT, AR	---	---	---	359	---
CALIFORNIA					
ARROYO SECO WATERSHED, CA	---	---	---	224	---
BALLONA CREEK RESTORATION, CA	---	---	---	224	---
BOLINAS LAGOON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	---	---	---	90	---
CALIFORNIA COASTAL SEDIMENT MASTER PLAN, CA	900	---	---	762	---
CARPINTERIA SHORELINE STUDY, CA	---	---	---	---	202
CENTRAL VALLEY INTEGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT STUDY, CA	---	---	---	314	---
COYOTE AND BERRYESSA CREEKS, CA	---	950	---	540	---
COYOTE DAM, CA	---	---	---	90	---
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA	---	---	---	---	100
ESTUDILLO CANAL, CA	---	---	---	112	---
GRAYSON AND MURDERER'S CREEKS, CA	---	---	---	90	---
HAMILTON CITY, CA	---	400	---	---	341
HUMBOLDT BAY LONG TERM SHOAL MANAGEMENT, CA	---	---	---	90	---
LONG BEACH BREAKWATER STUDY, CA	---	---	90	---	---
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA (LACDA) WATER CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY, WHITTIER NARROWS DAM, CA	---	---	---	134	---
LOS ANGELES RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	---	---	---	717	---
LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERCOURSE IMPROVEMENT, HEADWORKS, CA	---	---	---	332	---
LOWER CACHE CREEK, YOLO COUNTY, WOODLAND AND VICINITY, CA	---	---	---	117	---
LOWER MISSION CREEK, CA	---	---	---	---	99
MALIBU CREEK WATERSHED, CA	---	---	---	90	---
MIDDLE CREEK, CA	---	---	---	99	---
PAJARO RIVER, CA	---	---	---	---	583
REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	---	---	---	90	---
RIVERSIDE COUNTY SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN, CA	---	---	---	198	---
SAC-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA, DELTA ISLANDS AND LEVEES, CA	468	---	---	394	---
SACRAMENTO RIVER FLOOD CONTROL (GRR), CA (SYSTEM EVALUATION)	---	---	---	314	---
SAN CLEMENTE SHORELINE, CA	---	---	---	---	90
SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHORELINE, CA	---	---	---	---	134
SAN DIEGO COUNTY SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN, CA	---	---	---	152	---
SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK, CA	---	---	---	179	---
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, FRAZIER CREEK, CA	---	---	---	90	---
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CA	---	---	---	897	---
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, WEST STANISLAUS COUNTY, ORESTIMBA CREEK, CA	---	---	---	310	31
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, WHITE RIVER AND DRY CREEK, CA	---	---	---	90	---
SAN JUAN CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CA	---	---	---	269	---
SANTA ANA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	---	---	---	550	---
SANTA ANA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, BIG BEAR LAKE, CA	---	---	---	577	---
SANTA ANA RIVER, PRADO BASIN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, ORANGE COUNTY, CA	---	---	39	---	---
SANTA CLARA RIVER WATERSHED, CA	---	---	---	381	---
SEVEN OAKS DAM WATER CONSERVATION STUDY, CA	---	---	---	672	---
SOLANA-ENCINITAS SHORELINE, CA	278	---	---	305	---
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO SHORELINE, CA	---	---	---	2,800	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
ST. HELENA-NAPA RIVER, CA	---	---	---	90	---
SUN VALLEY WATERSHED, CA	---	---	---	314	---
SUTTER COUNTY, CA	339	---	---	628	---
UPPER PENITENCIA CREEK, CA	386	---	---	323	---
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA	---	---	---	448	---
WESTMINSTER, EAST GARDEN GROVE, CA	---	---	---	426	---
COLORADO					
BOULDER CREEK, CO (SOUTH BOULDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT)	---	---	74	---	---
CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER BASIN, GREELEY, CO	---	---	---	45	---
CONNECTICUT					
CONNECTICUT RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CT, MA, NH & VT	---	---	---	359	---
DELAWARE					
RED CLAY CREEK, CHRISTINA RIVER WATERSHED, DE	---	---	---	237	---
FLORIDA					
FLAGLER COUNTY, FL	---	---	---	209	---
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON NORTH, FL	150	---	---	126	---
LAKE WORTH INLET, FL	---	---	---	90	---
MIAMI HARBOR CHANNEL, FL	---	---	---	---	475
MILE POINT, FL	---	---	---	90	---
PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	510	---	---	341	---
SARASOTA, LIDO KEY BEACH, FL	---	---	---	---	305
ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FL	---	---	---	448	---
WALTON COUNTY, FL	---	---	---	---	90
GEORGIA					
AUGUSTA, GA	---	278	---	157	---
OCMULGEE RIVER BASIN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, GA	100	---	---	---	---
SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA	---	1,000	---	---	---
SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, GA & SC	---	---	---	493	---
TYBEE ISLAND, GA	206	---	---	179	---
GUAM					
HAGÅTÑA RIVER FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, GUAM	200	---	---	---	---
HAWAII					
ALA WAI CANAL, OAHU, HI	175	---	---	408	---
BARBERS POINT HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, OAHU, HI	---	---	---	13	---
MAALAEA HARBOR, MAUI, HI	---	---	---	---	181
WAIAKEA-PALAI STREAMS FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, HAWAII, HI	---	---	---	---	45
WAILUPE STREAM, OAHU, HI	---	---	---	---	157
WEST MAUI WATERSHED, MAUI, HI	---	---	---	90	---
ILLINOIS					
DES PLAINES RIVER, IL (PHASE II)	500	---	---	421	---
ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION, IL	400	---	---	336	---
INTERBASIN CONTROL OF GREAT LAKES-MISSISSIPPI RIVER AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES, IL, IN, OH, WI	300	---	---	269	---
PEORIA RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, IL	---	---	---	---	45
PRAIRIE DUPONT LEVEE AND SANITARY DISTRICT AND FISH LAKE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL	---	---	---	209	419
SOUTH FORK, SOUTH BRANCH, CHICAGO RIVER (BUBBLY CREEK), IL	---	---	---	90	---
UPPER MISS RIVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IL, IA, MO, MN & WI	---	---	---	269	---
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER - ILLINOIS WW SYSTEM, IL, IA, MN, MO & WI	---	---	---	---	6,276
INDIANA					
INDIANA HARBOR, IN	---	300	---	---	500

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
IOWA					
HUMBOLDT, IA	---	---	---	121	---
KANSAS					
BRUSH CREEK BASIN, KS & MO	---	---	---	217	---
MANHATTAN, KS	---	---	---	134	---
TOPEKA, KS	---	100	---	---	143
UPPER TURKEY CREEK, KS	---	---	---	---	90
KENTUCKY					
GREEN RIVER WATERSHED, KY	200	---	---	---	---
GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM, KY & OH	---	---	---	---	448
METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, MILL CREEK BASIN, KY	---	---	---	103	---
NORTHERN KENTUCKY RIVERFRONT COMMONS, KY	---	---	---	112	---
OHIO RIVER SHORELINE, PADUCAH, KY	---	---	---	39	---
LOUISIANA					
BAYOU SORREL LOCK, LA	---	1,239	---	---	986
BOSSIER PARISH, LA	---	---	---	278	---
CALCASIEU LOCK, LA	1,000	---	---	852	---
CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS NAVIGATION, LA	---	---	---	269	---
CALCASIEU RIVER BASIN, LA	---	---	---	90	---
CROSS LAKE, LA	---	---	---	90	---
LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	25,000	---	---	17,930	---
LOUISIANA COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION, LA	3,000	---	---	2,510	---
PORT OF IBERIA, LA	---	---	---	---	538
SOUTHWEST COASTAL LOUISIANA HURRICANE PROTECTION, LA	---	---	---	628	---
ST. CHARLES PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA	---	---	---	157	---
WEST SHORE - LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA	---	---	---	170	---
MARYLAND					
ANACOSTIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MD & DC (COMPREHENSIVE PLAN)	---	---	---	288	---
CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE EROSION, MARYLAND COASTAL MANAGEMENT, MD	---	---	---	90	---
CHESAPEAKE BAY SUSQUEHANNA RESERVOIR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT, PA, MD & VA	---	---	90	---	---
EASTERN SHORE, MID-CHESAPEAKE BAY ISLAND, MD	---	250	---	---	314
MIDDLE POTOMAC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, MD, VA, PA, WV & DC	---	---	---	585	---
MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER, GREAT SENECA/MUDDY BRANCH, MD	---	---	---	269	---
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND LOW FLOW MANAGEMENT, NY, PA & MD	---	---	---	90	---
MASSACHUSETTS					
BOSTON HARBOR (45-FOOT CHANNEL), MA	---	500	---	---	426
PILGRIM LAKE, TRURO & PROVINCETOWN, MA	100	---	---	90	---
MICHIGAN					
GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION SYSTEM STUDY, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA & WI	400	---	341	---	---
GREAT LAKES REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS & SEDIMENT REMEDIATION, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA & WI	---	---	---	3,407	---
LANSING GRAND RIVER WATERFRONT RESTORATION, MI	---	---	---	90	---
MINNESOTA					
MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED, MN	---	---	---	305	---
MINNESOTA RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, MN & SD	350	---	---	296	---
WILD RICE RIVER, MN (RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN)	271	---	---	243	---
MISSISSIPPI					
PEARL RIVER WATERSHED, MS	---	---	---	100	---
MISSOURI					

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
KANSAS CITYS, MO & KS	224	---	---	350	36
MISSOURI RIVER DEGRADATION, MO & KS	600	---	---	556	---
MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, UNITS L-455 & R 460-471, MO & KS	---	---	---	---	291
RIVER DES PERES, MO	---	---	---	---	40
ST. LOUIS, MO (WATERSHED)	400	---	---	---	---
MONTANA					
YELLOWSTONE RIVER CORRIDOR, MT	200	---	---	179	---
NEVADA					
TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NV	---	---	---	---	6,724
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
MERRIMACK RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, NH & MA	200	---	---	170	---
NEW JERSEY					
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, NJ	290	---	---	296	---
HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS, NJ	200	---	---	224	---
HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, LOWER PASSAIC RIVER, NJ	200	---	---	170	---
LOWER SADDLE RIVER, NJ	---	---	---	---	327
NEW JERSEY SHORE PROTECTION, HEREFORD INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ	---	---	---	90	---
NEW JERSEY SHORELINE ALTERNATIVE LONG-TERM NOURISHMENT, NJ	---	---	---	90	---
PASSAIC RIVER MAIN STEM, NJ & NY	---	---	---	90	---
PASSAIC RIVER, HARRISON, NJ	---	---	---	---	90
PECKMAN RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ	---	---	---	314	---
RAHWAY RIVER BASIN, NJ	---	---	---	238	---
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, HIGHLANDS, NJ	---	---	---	238	---
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, LEONARDO, NJ	---	---	---	---	22
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, UNION BEACH, NJ	---	---	---	---	90
SHREWSBURY RIVER BASIN AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ	511	---	---	458	---
SOUTH RIVER, RARITAN RIVER BASIN, NJ	---	---	---	---	314
STONY BROOK, MILLSTONE RIVER BASIN, NJ	---	---	---	152	---
WRECK POND, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NJ	---	---	90	---	---
NEW MEXICO					
ESPANOLA VALLEY, RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, NM	---	---	---	224	---
RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM, CO AND TX (SECTION 729)	---	---	---	103	---
SANTA FE, NM	---	---	---	134	---
NEW YORK					
BRONX RIVER BASIN, NY	---	---	---	269	---
BUFFALO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, NY	100	---	---	197	---
FORGE RIVER WATERSHED, NY	---	---	---	117	---
GREENWOOD LAKE, NY & NJ	---	---	---	90	---
HASHAMOMUCK COVE, SOUTHOLD, NY	---	---	---	90	---
HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, GOWANUS CANAL, NY	---	---	---	134	---
HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, NY & NJ	200	---	---	157	---
JAMAICA BAY, MARINE PARK AND PLUMB BEACH, NY	200	---	---	---	170
LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY	---	---	---	269	---
MONTAUK POINT, NY	---	---	---	193	---
NIAGARA RIVER WATERSHED, NY	---	---	---	90	---
NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, ASHAROKEN, NY	---	---	---	121	---
ONONDAGA LAKE, NY	---	---	---	197	---
UPPER DELAWARE RIVER WATERSHED, FLOODPLAIN RECONNECTION, NY	---	---	---	90	---
UPPER DELAWARE RIVER WATERSHED, LIVINGSTON MANOR, NY	---	---	---	90	---
UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, NY	---	---	90	---	---
NORTH CAROLINA					
BOGUE BANKS, NC	---	---	---	24	---
CURRITUCK SOUND, NC	150	---	---	126	---
NEUSE RIVER BASIN, NC	---	200	---	---	170
NORTH CAROLINA INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL, NC	---	---	93	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
SURF CITY AND NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, NC	---	---	---	17	73
NORTH DAKOTA					
MISSOURI RIVER, ND, MT, SD, NE, IA, KS & MO	---	---	---	4,483	---
RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN, ND, MN, SD & MANITOBA, CANADA	150	---	---	3,000	---
OHIO					
HOCKING RIVER BASIN, MONDAY CREEK, OH	---	---	---	---	56
WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN, OH, IN, & MI	---	---	---	134	---
OKLAHOMA					
ARKANSAS RIVER CORRIDOR, OK	---	---	---	90	---
GRAND (NEOSHO) RIVER BASIN WATERSHED, OK, KS, MO & AR	---	---	---	90	---
GRAND LAKE COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, OK	---	---	---	90	---
OOLOGAH LAKE WATERSHED, OK & KS	---	---	---	90	---
SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCE STUDY, OK	---	---	---	233	---
WASHITA RIVER BASIN, OK	---	---	---	171	---
OREGON					
AMAZON CREEK, OR	---	---	---	134	---
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA	300	---	---	251	---
WALLA WALLA WATERSHED, OR & WA	203	---	---	14	156
WILLAMETTE RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, OR	---	---	---	381	---
WILLAMETTE RIVER FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION, OR	---	240	---	137	---
PENNSYLVANIA					
BLOOMSBURG, PA	---	---	---	---	90
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, PINE KNOT, PA	---	---	---	90	---
DELAWARE RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL UTILIZATION, PA, DE & NJ	---	---	90	---	---
DELAWARE RIVER WATERFRONT, PA	---	---	---	90	---
SCHUYLKILL RIVER BASIN, WISSAHICKON WATERSHED, PA	---	---	---	90	---
UPPER OHIO NAVIGATION SYSTEM STUDY, PA	---	---	---	1,255	---
SOUTH CAROLINA					
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	---	---	90	---	---
EDISTO ISLAND, SC	167	---	---	67	---
REEDY RIVER, SC	---	---	---	90	---
SOUTH DAKOTA					
JAMES RIVER, SD	---	---	---	150	---
WATERTOWN AND VICINITY, SD	---	---	---	---	359
TENNESSEE					
MILL CREEK WATERSHED, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN	50	---	---	45	---
TEXAS					
ABILENE, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN-ELM CREEK)	---	---	---	175	---
BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, BROWNSVILLE CHANNEL, TX	526	---	---	538	---
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, MAIN STEM, TX	---	---	---	---	90
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, WHITE OAK BAYOU, TX	---	---	---	90	---
CYPRESS VALLEY WATERSHED, TX	---	---	90	---	---
DALLAS FLOODWAY, DALLAS, TX	---	---	---	1,345	---
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	675	---	---	574	---
GIWW, HIGH ISLAND TO BRAZOS RIVER REALIGNMENTS, TX	200	---	---	170	---
GUADALUPE AND SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASINS, TX	423	---	---	359	---
LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN, TX	425	---	---	484	---
MIDDLE BRAZOS RIVER, TX	---	---	---	224	---
NUECES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	250	---	---	368	---
RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX	304	---	---	260	---
SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TX	200	---	---	170	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX	---	---	---	90	---
SPARKS ARROYO COLONIA, EL PASO COUNTY, TX	---	---	---	90	---
UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX	---	---	---	269	---
VERMONT					
WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VT	---	---	---	179	---
VIRGINIA					
CHOWAN RIVER BASIN, VA & NC	---	---	130	---	---
CLINCH RIVER WATERSHED, VA	---	---	---	90	---
DISMAL SWAMP & DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, VA	---	---	---	70	---
FOUR MILE RUN, VA	---	---	---	112	---
GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	---	---	---	233	---
JOHN H. KERR DAM & RESERVOIR, VA & NC (SEC 216)	300	---	---	251	---
LYNNHAVEN RIVER BASIN, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA	112	---	---	95	---
MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER - CAMERON RUN/HOLMES RUN, VA	---	---	---	291	---
NEW RIVER, CLAYTOR LAKE, VA	---	---	---	81	---
UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN, VA	---	---	---	90	---
VICINITY AND WILLOUGHBY SPIT, NORFOLK, VA	---	---	---	---	218
WASHINGTON					
CENTRALIA, CHEHALIS RIVER, LEWIS COUNTY, WA	---	---	---	---	672
CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN, WA	---	---	---	672	---
ELLIOTT BAY SEAWALL, WA	---	---	---	462	---
GRAYS HARBOR, WA	---	---	---	269	---
PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE MARINE HABITAT RESTORATION, WA	400	---	---	341	---
PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	250	---	---	368	---
SKAGIT RIVER, WA	---	---	---	359	---
SKOKOMISH RIVER BASIN, WA	---	---	---	430	---
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER BASIN, WA	---	---	---	---	90
WEST VIRGINIA					
CHERRY RIVER BASIN, WV	---	---	---	538	---
HARRIS RIVERFRONT, HUNTINGTON, WV	---	---	90	---	---
OHIO RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, WV, KY, OH, PA, IL, IN, VA, AL, TN, NY, MD, NC, MS & GA	---	---	---	1,793	---
UPPER GUYANDOTTE RIVER, WV	---	---	---	269	---
WELLS LOCK AND DAM, LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER, WV	---	---	---	36	---
WISCONSIN					
ST. CROIX RIVER BASIN, MN & WI	---	---	---	154	---
ST. CROIX RIVER RELOCATION OF ENDANGERED MUSSELS, MN & WI	---	---	---	350	---
SUBTOTAL - PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	44,468	6,115	1,397	80,820	25,810
NATIONAL PROGRAMS					
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA					
AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SUPPORT TRI-CADD	350	---	---	296	---
COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION	1,400	---	---	4,483	---
COASTAL DATA INFORMATION PROGRAM & SOUTHERN CA BEACH PROCESSES STUDY, CA	(15)	---	---	(897)	---
PACIFIC ISLAND LAND OCEAN TYPHOON EXPERIMENT	(15)	---	---	(897)	---
SURGE AND WAVE ISLAND MODELING STUDIES, HI	(10)	---	---	(1,121)	---
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA STUDIES	75	---	---	64	---
FLOOD DAMAGE DATA PROGRAM	220	---	---	188	---
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES	8,000	---	---	8,059	---
WHITE CLAY CREEK, NEW CASTLE, DE	---	---	---	(200)	---
HAWAII TECHNICAL SERVICES, HI	---	---	---	(40)	---
HURRICANE EVACUATION STUDIES, HI	---	---	---	(1,000)	---
IOWA RESERVOIRS DAM SAFETY STUDY, IA	---	---	---	(37)	---
LITTLE SIOUX WATERSHED, IA	---	---	---	(50)	---
MON-MAQ DAM REMOVAL STUDY & LOCAL FLOODPLAIN MASTER PLANNING, MONTICELLO, IA	---	---	---	(250)	---
WICHITA AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN, KS	---	---	---	(550)	---
CHITIMACHA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA, LA [GIS]	---	---	---	(250)	---
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, LA [GIS]	---	---	---	(200)	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		CONFERENCE		
	SURVEYS	PED	RECON	FEAS	PED
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA [GIS]	---	---	---	(600)	---
LIVINGSTON PARISH, LA [GIS]	---	---	---	(175)	---
FLOODPLAIN MAPS FOR MANALAPAN AND MATCHAPON, NJ	---	---	---	(500)	---
BUCKS COUNTY, PA	---	---	---	(250)	---
HYDROLOGIC STUDIES	250	---	---	211	---
INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES	200	---	---	170	---
PRECIPITATION STUDIES (NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE)	225	---	---	188	---
REMOTE SENSING/GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUPPORT	150	---	---	126	---
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS	50	---	---	43	---
STREAM GAGING (U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)	600	---	---	511	---
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM	350	---	---	296	---
COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES					
ACCESS TO WATER DATA	750	---	---	417	---
COMMITTEE ON MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS	100	---	---	85	---
OTHER COORDINATION PROGRAMS					
CALFED	100	---	---	90	---
CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM	75	---	---	67	---
COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES	200	---	---	90	---
GULF OF MEXICO	100	---	---	72	---
INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	700	---	---	448	---
INTERAGENCY WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	955	---	---	448	---
INVENTORY OF DAMS	400	---	---	359	---
LAKE TAHOE	100	---	---	448	---
NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM	50	---	---	22	---
NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT	50	---	---	22	---
PACIFIC NW FOREST CASE	50	---	---	22	---
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS	1,550	---	---	1,408	---
PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES	7,000	---	---	7,161	---
HAWAII DOT GIS, HI	---	---	---	(100)	---
HAWAII WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, HI	---	---	---	(270)	---
SOUTH MAUI WATERSHED, HI	---	---	---	(300)	---
STATE OF HAWAII GENERAL FLOOD CONTROL PLAN UPDATE, STATE OF HAWAII AND PACIFIC TERRITORIES, HI	---	---	---	(1,000)	---
STATE OF HAWAII RAINFALL ANALYSIS, HI	---	---	---	(100)	---
WAIMANALO WASTEWATER EFFLUENT REUSE PLAN, STATE OF HAWAII AND PACIFIC TERRITORIES, HI	---	---	---	(67)	---
LAKE COUNTY WETLAND PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION PLAN, IL	---	---	---	(200)	---
WILLOW CREEK/BOYER RIVER BASIN, MISSOURI VALLEY, IA	(45)	---	---	(81)	---
CHOCTAW COUNTY RESERVOIR, MS	---	---	---	(100)	---
DELAWARE ESTUARY SALINITY MONITORING STUDY, NJ, DE & PA	---	---	---	(200)	---
OKLAHOMA COMPREHENSIVE WATER PLAN, OK	---	---	---	(500)	---
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COASTAL COMMUNITIES, VA	---	---	---	(220)	---
CEDAR LAKE WATER QUALITY STUDY, WI	---	---	---	(65)	---
OTHER					
FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT (FEMA/MAP MOD COORDINATION)	2,000	---	---	1,703	---
INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEW	1,000	---	---	852	---
NATIONAL SHORELINE STUDY	375	---	---	471	---
PLANNING SUPPORT PROGRAM	2,100	---	---	1,793	---
TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	1,000	---	---	852	---
NEW MEXICO	---	---	---	(179)	---
WATER RESOURCE PRIORITIES STUDY	2,000	---	---	---	---
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	---	---	---	20,508	---
BASIC RESEARCH	1,689	---	---	(1,514)	---
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION	2,597	---	---	(2,328)	---
FLOOD AND COASTAL SYSTEMS	2,714	---	---	(2,433)	---
NAVIGATION SYSTEMS RESEARCH	3,439	---	---	(3,083)	---
SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION, MD & VA	---	---	---	(897)	---
SYSTEM-WIDE WATER RESOURCES	6,083	---	---	(5,454)	---
URBAN FLOOD DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, DRI, NV	---	---	---	(1,793)	---
WATER RESOURCE INFRASTRUCTURE (FLD & CSTL SYS)	370	---	---	(332)	---
SUBTOTAL - NATIONAL PROGRAMS	49,417	0	0	51,973	0
TOTAL	93,885	6,115	1,397	132,793	25,810

Red River of the North Basin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.—The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 to continue various flood damage reduction studies in North Dakota and Minnesota. Studies are ongoing under this authority in the Fargo, North Dakota-Moorhead, Minnesota Metro area, Pembina, North Dakota, and the area upstream of Fargo, North Dakota. Additional studies of the Sheyenne River are to be undertaken to evaluate solutions to the 2009 spring flood.

Coastal Field Data Collection.—The conference agreement includes $4,483,000 for this nationwide program. The Wave Data Study should also be continued within this overall funding amount. The conferees have included a portion of the climate change funding requested in the Operation and Maintenance account in this line item to ensure that this data collection effort continues.

Flood Plain Management Services Program.—The conference agreement includes $8,059,000 for this nationwide program. The conferees have provided a listing in the table of projects that should be given priority if cost-sharing funds are available from the local sponsors. However, the Corps should view these amounts as guides and reprogram funds within this line item as appropriate to move these studies forward as rapidly as possible.

Planning Assistance to States.—The conference agreement includes $7,161,000 for this nationwide cost-shared program. The conferees have provided a listing in the table of projects that should be given priority if cost-sharing funds are available from the local sponsors. However, the Corps should view these amounts as guides and reprogram funds within this line item as appropriate to move these studies forward as rapidly as possible.

Research and Development.—The conference agreement includes $20,508,000 for the Corps' nationwide research and development programs. Some of the additional funds provided should be utilized for climate change research to be conducted in concert with the Coastal Data Information Program.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $2,031,000,000 for Construction, instead of $2,143,679,000 as proposed by the House and $1,924,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees direct the Administration to report, not later than March 31, 2010, on an updated detailed accounting of receipts into and obligations and expenditures from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. The report shall include a list of priority projects eligible for additional funding, including the cost- benefit ratio, life-safety information, total lifecycle cost remaining, and incremental information for each project.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Construction account is shown in the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
ALABAMA		
PINHOOK CREEK, HUNTSVILLE, AL	---	100
TUSCALOOSA, AL	---	7,500
ALASKA		
ALASKA COASTAL EROSION, AK	---	921
ST. PAUL HARBOR, ST. PAUL, AK	3,000	2,834
UNALASKA HARBOR, AK	---	1,453
ARIZONA		
NOGALES WASH, AZ	---	1,502
RIO DE FLAG, FLAGSTAFF, AZ	---	3,003
TRES RIOS, AZ	---	15,000
TUCSON DRAINAGE AREA, AZ	---	5,000
ARKANSAS		
RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, AR, LA & TX	---	2,035
RED RIVER EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION, AR, LA, OK, & TX	---	1,986
CALIFORNIA		
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (COMMON FEATURES), CA	6,700	6,330
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MODIFICATIONS), CA	66,700	63,016
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM RAISE & BRIDGE), CA	600	567
CALFED LEVEE STABILITY PROGRAM, CA	---	4,844
CITY OF INGLEWOOD, CA	---	100
CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, CA	---	533
CONTRA COSTA CANAL, OAKLEY AND KNIGHTSEN, CA	---	100
CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA	---	472
FARMINGTON RECHARGE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, CA	---	484
GUADALUPE RIVER, CA	---	140
HAMILTON AIRFIELD WETLANDS RESTORATION, CA	14,250	14,250
HARBOR/SOUTH BAY WATER RECYCLING PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CA	---	484
KAWEAH RIVER, CA	640	605
LLAGAS CREEK, CA	---	242
LOS ANGELES HARBOR MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, CA	885	836
LOS ANGELES RIVER DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, CA	---	100
MID-VALLEY AREA LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA	---	1,211
MURRIETA CREEK, CA	---	1,890
NAPA RIVER, CA	5,000	1,000
NAPA RIVER, SALT MARSH RESTORATION, CA	6,750	100
OAKLAND HARBOR (50 FOOT PROJECT), CA	1,000	1,000
PETALUMA RIVER, CA	---	727
PLACER COUNTY, CA	---	921
SACRAMENTO DEEPWATER SHIP CHANNEL, CA	10,000	2,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA	15,000	14,171
SACRAMENTO RIVER, GLENN-COLUSA IRRIGATION DISTRICT, CA	---	230
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	---	4,700
SAN LORENZO RIVER, CA	---	242
SAN LUIS REY RIVER, CA	---	1,453
SAN RAMON VALLEY RECYCLED WATER, CA	---	170
SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA	52,193	49,310
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY STREAMS, CA	2,500	2,500
STOCKTON METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL REIMBURSEMENT, CA	---	484
SUCCESS DAM AND RESERVOIR, CA (DAM SAFETY)	10,000	2,500
TAHOE BASIN RESTORATION, CA & NV	---	3,000
UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER, CA	---	921
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA	2,955	---
YUBA RIVER BASIN, CA	---	1,938
DELAWARE		
DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET TO LEWES BEACH, DE /1	---	331
DELAWARE COAST PROTECTION, DE	---	368
DELAWARE COAST, CAPE HENLOPEN TO FENWICK ISLAND, BETHANY BEACH TO SOUTH BETHANY, DE	---	969
DELAWARE COAST, CAPE HENLOPEN TO FENWICK ISLAND, REHOBOTH BEACH AND DEWEY BEACH, DE	---	969
DELAWARE RIVER MAINSTEM AND CHANNEL DEEPENING, DE, NJ & PA	---	4,844
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
WASHINGTON, DC & VICINITY	6,790	100
FLORIDA		
BREVARD COUNTY, FL	---	521
CEDAR HAMMOCK, WARES CREEK, FL	5,565	5,565
FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS, FL	---	242
HERBERT HOOVER DIKE, FL (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	130,000	122,819
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	---	922
LEE COUNTY, FL (REIMBURSEMENT)	---	645
MANATEE COUNTY, FL	---	100
MANATEE HARBOR, FL	---	100
MARTIN COUNTY, FL	350	331
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL (REIMBURSEMENT)	---	581
PANAMA CITY BEACHES, FL	---	230
PINELLAS COUNTY, FL	6,000	10,657
PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL	---	969
PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	---	727
SOUTH FLORIDA EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	214,357	180,064
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL	---	339
TAMPA HARBOR, FL	---	472

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
GEORGIA		
ATLANTA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, GA	---	1,429
RICHARD B. RUSSEL DAM & LAKE, GA & SC	1,615	1,526
SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA	---	1,429
HAWAII		
HAWAII WATER MANAGEMENT, HI	---	2,000
IAO STREAM FLOOD CONTROL, MAUI, HI	---	250
KAHUKU, HI	---	100
IDAHO		
LITTLE WOOD RIVER, GOODING, ID	---	100
RURAL IDAHO, ID	---	3,875
ILLINOIS		
ALTON TO GALE ORGANIZED LEVEE DISTRICT, IL & MO (DEF CORR)	300	283
CHAIN OF ROCKS CANAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL (DEF CORR)	6,500	6,141
CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL, DISPERSAL BARRIER, IL	5,000	5,826
COOK COUNTY, IL	---	194
DES PLAINES RIVER, IL	3,300	4,729
EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, IL	---	249
EAST ST. LOUIS, IL	2,000	500
MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, IL	---	165
MCCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL	25,000	19,376
NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL	---	138
OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, IL & KY	109,790	101,521
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION, IL, IA, MN, MO & WI	20,000	16,470
WOOD RIVER LEVEE, IL	1,170	1,105
INDIANA		
CALUMET REGION, IN	---	4,000
INDIANA HARBOR, CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY, IN	---	13,500
INDIANA SHORELINE, IN	---	800
INDIANAPOLIS, WHITE RIVER (NORTH), IN	---	3,875
LAKE MICHIGAN WATERFRONT, IN	---	3,000
LITTLE CALUMET RIVER, IN	20,000	20,000
MT. ZION DAM, FULTON COUNTY, IN	---	374
OHIO RIVER GREENWAY PUBLIC ACCESS, IN	---	969
IOWA		
DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, IA	---	2,701
DES MOINES RECREATIONAL RIVER AND GREENBELT, IA	---	4,062
MISSOURI RIVER FISH MITIGATION, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	70,000	56,686

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM (UNIT L-385), IA, NE, KS, MO	---	1,151
KANSAS		
TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KANSAS CITY, KS & MO	2,500	2,822
KENTUCKY		
KENTUCKY LOCK AND DAM, TENNESSEE RIVER, KY	1,000	945
MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM, KY (MAJOR REHAB)	1,000	945
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KENTUCKY, KY	---	969
WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	123,000	116,206
LOUISIANA		
ASCENSION PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, LA	---	460
COMITE RIVER, LA	---	4,844
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, LA	---	230
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA	---	1,381
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	7,000	6,613
LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	1,200	5,800
LIVINGSTON PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, LA	---	230
MARYLAND		
ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD /1	---	500
ATLANTIC COAST OF MARYLAND, MD	---	2,906
CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND PROTECTION, MD, VA & PA	---	630
CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD & VA	---	2,000
POPLAR ISLAND, MD /1	---	8,078
MASSACHUSETTS		
MUDDY RIVER, MA	4,000	5,208
MICHIGAN		
GENESEE COUNTY, MI	---	518
GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, MI	---	2,471
HAMILTON DAM, FLINT RIVER, FLINT, MI	---	242
NEGAUNEE, MI	---	727
SAULT STE. MARIE (REPLACEMENT LOCK), MI	---	969
ST. CLAIR RIVER AND LAKE ST. CLAIR MANAGEMENT PLAN, MI	---	100
MINNESOTA		
BRECKENRIDGE, MN	---	5,000
NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA, MN	---	969
ROSEAU, MN (RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN)	---	1,938

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
MISSISSIPPI		
DESOTO COUNTY, MS	---	8,000
MISSISSIPPI ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, MS	---	10,000
MISSOURI		
BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO	---	709
BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO	5,600	5,291
BOIS BRULE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, MO	---	1,938
CAPE GIRARDEAU (FLOODWALL), MO	---	183
CHESTERFIELD, MO	3,331	3,147
CLEARWATER LAKE, MO (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	40,000	37,791
KANSAS CITYS, MO & KS	700	100
MERAMEC RIVER BASIN, VALLEY PARK LEVEE, MO	---	993
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	580	548
MISSOURI AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVERS ENHANCEMENT, MO	---	460
ST. LOUIS FLOOD PROTECTION, MO	566	535
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO	---	242
SWOPE PARK INDUSTRIAL AREA, KANSAS CITY, MO	---	1,938
MONTANA		
FORT PECK CABIN CONVEYANCE, MT	---	969
RURAL MONTANA, MT	---	4,844
NEBRASKA		
ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NE	5,697	5,382
NEVADA		
RURAL NEVADA, NV	---	15,000
NEW JERSEY		
BARNEGAT INLET TO LITTLE EGG HARBOR INLET, NJ	---	4,844
BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET, ABSECON ISLAND, NJ	---	1,890
BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET, BRIGANTINE ISLAND, NJ	---	80
CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ /1	---	189
GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET AND PECK BEACH, NJ	6,500	6,141
GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET TO TOWNSEND INLET, NJ	---	1,853
HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS, NJ	---	230
JOSEPH G. MINISH PASSAIC RIVER WATERFRONT, NJ	---	2,350
LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS, CAPE MAY POINT, NJ /1	---	378
PASSAIC RIVER BASIN FLOOD MANAGEMENT, NJ	---	5,000
RAMAPO RIVER AT MAHWAH, NJ AND SUFFERN, NY	---	100
RARITAN & SANDY HOOK BAY, PORT MONMOUTH, NJ	---	921
RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ	---	921

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ	7,000	6,613
SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	---	1,890
TOWNSEND INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ	---	1,066
NEW MEXICO		
ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM, NM	---	2,422
ALAMOGORDO, NM	---	2,902
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE FLOOD PROTECTION, BERNALILLO TO BELEN, NM	---	756
RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, SAN ACACIA TO BOSQUE DEL APACHE, NM	800	756
SOUTHWEST VALLEY, FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, ALBUQUERQUE, NM	---	2,810
NEW YORK		
ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND, JONES INLET TO EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, LONG BEACH ISLAND, NY	700	904
ATLANTIC COAST OF NYC, ROCKAWAY INLET TO NORTON POINT, NY	3,000	3,000
EAST ROCKAWAY INLET TO ROCKAWAY INLET AND JAMAICA BAY, NY	---	242
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO MONTAUK POINT, NY	5,800	5,480
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY & NJ	64,716	90,000
NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED, NY	---	945
NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM, NY	---	460
ORCHARD BEACH, BRONX, NY	---	945
NORTH CAROLINA		
BRUNSWICK COUNTY BEACHES, NC	---	947
CAROLINA BEACH AND VICINITY, NC	1,500	1,417
WEST ONSLOW BEACH AND NEW RIVER INLET TOPSAIL BEACH, NC	400	378
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	1,800	1,701
NORTH DAKOTA		
GARRISON DAM AND POWER PLANT, ND (REPLACEMENT)	8,620	8,144
GRAND FORKS, ND - EAST GRAND FORKS, MN	---	2,535
MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION, ND	---	138
NORTH DAKOTA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ND	---	15,000
OHIO		
DOVER DAM, MUSKINGUM RIVER, OH	18,500	17,478
HOLES CREEK, WEST CARROLLTON, OH	---	1,005
OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH	---	5,000
CITY OF HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OH	---	(200)
CITY OF MARIETTA, OH (WWTP)	---	(250)
CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE, OH	---	(250)
CITY OF PARMA, OH (BRADENTON BLVD)	---	(200)
CITY OF PARMA, OH (PARKHAVEN DRIVE)	---	(200)
FRESNO, COSHOCTON, OH	---	(200)
LAKE COUNTY, OH	---	(250)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
NILES, OH (LAWNVIEW SEWER OVERFLOW DETENTION BASIN)	---	(1,600)
TOLEDO, OH	---	(600)
VILLAGE OF BLANCHESTER, CLINTON COUNTY, OH	---	(200)
VILLAGE OF COALTON, JACKSON COUNTY, OH (WATER LINE)	---	(250)
VILLAGE OF DALTON, OH	---	(200)
VILLAGE OF OAK HILL, JACKSON COUNTY, OH	---	(200)
VILLAGE OF POLK, ASHLAND COUNTY, OH	---	(200)
VILLAGE OF RISINGSUN, WOOD COUNTY, OH	---	(200)
OHIO RIVERFRONT, CINCINNATI, OH	---	2,374
OKLAHOMA		
CANTON LAKE, OK (DAM SAFETY)	24,250	22,911
OREGON		
COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA	500	472
ELK CREEK LAKE, OR	500	472
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA	1,650	1,559
WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR	11,000	10,392
PENNSYLVANIA		
BEAVER CREEK RESERVOIR, BEAVER AND SALEM TOWNSHIPS, PA	---	100
EMSWORTH LOCKS & DAM, OHIO RIVER, PA (STATIC INSTABILITY CORRECTION)	25,000	23,619
LACKAWANNA RIVER, SCRANTON, PA	---	484
LOCKS AND DAMS 2, 3 AND 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	6,210	6,210
PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA, PA (PERMANENT)	1,000	945
SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT, PA	---	10,788
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, PA	---	630
SANDYFORD RUN WETLAND CREATION, PA	---	(242)
TACONY CREEK, PHILADELPHIA, PA	---	(388)
THREE RIVERS WET WEATHER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA	---	969
WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEVEE RAISING)	---	1,134
PUERTO RICO		
PORTUGUES AND BUCANA RIVERS, PR	45,000	39,680
RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR	5,000	4,239
SOUTH CAROLINA		
LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SC	---	4,170
SOUTH DAKOTA		
BIG SIOUX RIVER, SIOUX FALLS, SD	---	1,841

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
TENNESSEE		
CENTER HILL DAM, TN (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	56,000	52,907
CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	1,000	1,000
CUMBERLAND COUNTY WATER SUPPLY, TN	---	50
TEXAS		
BOSQUE RIVER WATERSHED, TX	---	100
BRAYS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	7,300	7,777
CENTRAL CITY, FORT WORTH, UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX	---	6,782
CLEAR CREEK, TX	---	1,211
CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	---	921
DALLAS FLOODWAY EXTENSION, TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, TX	---	12,594
EL PASO COUNTY, TX	---	100
GRAHAM, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN)	---	484
HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX	---	242
HUNTING BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	---	100
JOHNSON CREEK, UPPER TRINITY BASIN, ARLINGTON, TX	---	1,417
RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL, TX & OK	---	1,332
ELM FORK, AREA VI ELEMENT	---	(388)
SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX	---	3,028
SIMS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	25,700	20,736
TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX	8,000	6,637
UTAH		
RURAL UTAH, UT	---	20,000
VERMONT		
BURLINGTON HARBOR OIL BOLLARD REMOVAL, VT	---	460
LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED INITIATE,VT	---	920
VIRGINIA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BRIDGE REPLACEMENT AT DEEP CREEK, CHESAPEAKE, VA	1,500	100
JAMES RIVER, DEEP WATER TURNING BASIN, VA	---	2,234
JOHN H. KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA & NC (REPLACEMENT)	16,915	15,981
NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS (DEEPENING), VA	---	460
NORFOLK HARBOR, CRANEY ISLAND, VA	28,500	100
RICHMOND, VA (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW)	---	100
ROANOKE RIVER UPPER BASIN, HEADWATERS AREA, VA	1,075	1,016
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	---	727
WASHINGTON		
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM GAS ABATEMENT, WA	1,000	945
COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR & ID	95,800	80,693

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
DUWAMISH AND GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA	2,600	2,456
HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	13,000	12,282
LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION, WA, OR & ID	1,500	1,417
MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	1,500	1,417
MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA (FISH PASSAGE)	400	378
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION, WA	---	100
SHOALWATER BAY, WA	---	2,906
WEST VIRGINIA		
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV (DAM SAFETY ASSURANCE)	86,700	81,911
CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA, WV	---	727
GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WV	---	1,417
ISLAND CREEK, LOGAN, WV	---	21,750
LEVISA AND TUG FORKS AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, VA & KY	---	16,250
KENTUCKY	---	(9,500)
VIRGINIA	---	(4,000)
WEST VIRGINIA	---	(2,750)
LOWER MUD RIVER, MILTON, WV	---	1,384
NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, WV	---	100
SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM, WV	---	1,000
WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD CONTROL, PA & WV	---	1,500
WISCONSIN		
NORTHERN WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE, WI	---	4,000
SUBTOTAL	1,610,020	1,833,034
REMAINING ITEMS		
AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL	4,000	4,500
GUNTERSVILLE LAKE HYDRILLA/MILFOIL, AL	---	(150)
BLACK LAKE, OGDENSBURG, NY	---	(100)
LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, JAMESTOWN, NY	---	(50)
SODUS BAY, SODUS POINT, NY	---	(100)
LAKES GRANBURY AND WITNEY, TX	---	(500)
LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT	---	(500)
CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM	---	---
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206)	6,967	27,126
CYPRESS CREEK, MONTGOMERY, AL	---	(100)
SALT RIVER RESTORATON, CA	---	---
UPPER YORK CREEK DAM REMOVAL, CA	---	---
BLUE RIVER, CO	---	---
GOOSE CREEK, CO	---	---
NORTH FORK GUNNISON, CO	---	---
TAMARISK ERADICATION, CO	---	---
MILL RIVER, STAMFORD, CT	---	---
BIG FISHWEIR CREEK, FL	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
HOGAN'S CREEK, FL	---	---
CHATTAHOOCHEE FALL LINE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, COLUMBUS, GA	---	---
JACKSON CREEK, GWINETT COUNTY, GA	---	---
LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED, HALL COUNTY, GA	---	---
PARADISE CREEK, CITY OF MOSCOW, ID	---	---
BURNHAM PRAIRIE, IL	---	---
EMIQUON FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION, IL	---	---
HOFFMAN DAM, IL	---	---
LAKE LOU YAEGER RESTORATION, IL	---	---
LOCKPORT PRAIRIE NATURE PRESERVE, WILL COUNTY, IL	---	---
ORLAND PARK, IL	---	---
PING TOM PARK, IL	---	---
CHARITON RIVER/RATHBUN LAKE WATERSHED, IA	---	---
DUCK CREEK/FAIRMOUNT PARK WETLAND RESTORATION, SCOTT COUNTY, IA	---	---
IA RVR/CLEAR CREEK, JOHNSON COUNTY, IA	---	---
STORM LAKE, IA	---	---
VENTURA MARSH, CLEAR LAKE, IA	---	---
WHITEBREAST WATERSHED ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, IA	---	---
BEARGRASS CREEK WETLANDS, KY	---	---
BURAS MARINA WETLAND RESTORATION, PLAQUEMINES PARISH, LA	---	---
FALSE RIVER RESTORATION, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA	---	---
LA STATE PEN, LAKE KILLARNEY RESTORATION, W FELICIANA PARISH, LA	---	---
ZEMUARRY PARK LAKE RESTORATION, TANGIPAHOA PARISH, LA	---	---
DEEP RUN/TIBER HUDSON, MD	---	---
DOG ISLAND SHOALS, MD	---	---
GREENBURY POINT, MD	---	---
NORTH BEACH, MD	---	---
NORTHWEST BRANCH, ANACOSTIA RIVER, MD	---	---
PAINT BRANCH FISH PASSAGE, MD	---	---
URIEVILLE LAKE, MD	---	---
MALDEN RIVER ECOSYSTEM, MA	---	---
MILFORD POND, MILFORD, MA	---	---
HOMER LAKE, ST JOSEPH RIVER, MI	---	---
PAINTER CREEK, MN	---	---
OSGOOD POND, MILFORD, NH	---	---
MUSCONETCONG RIVER DAM REMOVALS, NJ	---	---
BLUE HOLE LAKE, SANTA ROSA, NM	---	---
BOTTOMLESS LAKES STATE PARK, NM	---	---
JANES-WALLACE MEMORIAL DAM, SANTA ROSA, NM	---	---
KINGS PARK, NY	---	---
MUD CREEK,GREAT SOUTH BAY, PATCHOGUE, NY	---	---
SOUNDVIEW PARK, CITY OF BRONX, NY	---	---
SPRING CREEK, NY	---	---
CONCORD STREAMS RESTORTION, CONCORD, NC	---	---
WESTERN CARY STREAMS RESTORATION, CARY, NC	---	---
WILSON BAY RESTORATION, JACKSONVILLE, NC	---	---
DRAYTON DAM, ND	---	---
OLENTANGY 5TH AVENUE DAM, OH	---	---
BEAVER CREEK, OR	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
CAMP CREEK, ZUMWALT PRAIRIE PRESERVE, OR	---	---
EUGENE DELTA PONDS, OR	---	---
HIGHWAY 47, VERNONIA, OR	---	---
KELLOGG CREEK, OR	---	---
OAKS BOTTOM, OR	---	---
SPRINGFIELD MILLRACE, OR	---	---
CANONSBURG LAKE, PA	---	---
CODORUS CREEK, PA	---	---
NORTH PARK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA	---	---
SHERADEN PARK & CHARTIERS CREEK, PA	---	---
SWEET ARROW LAKE, PA	---	---
NARROWS RIVER, NARRAGANSETT, RI	---	---
TEN MILE RIVER, RI	---	---
WINNAPAUG POND, WESTERLY, RI	---	---
CENTERVILLE, TN	---	---
MOSES LAKE, TX	---	---
RIO GRANDE, LAREDO, TX	---	---
SPRING LAKE, SAN MARCOS, TX	---	---
WALNUT BRANCH, SEGUIN, TX	---	---
WWTP, STEPHENVILLE, TX	---	---
CARPENTER CREEK, WA	---	---
BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL (SECTION 204, 207, 993) /1	---	7,750
BLACKHAWK BOTTOMS, DES MOINES COUNTY, IA	---	---
ATACHAFALAYA RIVER, SHELL ISLAND PASS, ST. MARY PARISH, LA	---	---
BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, MILE 6.0 - 0.0, PLAQUEMINES PH, LA	---	---
CALCASIEU RIVER, MILE 5.0 - 14.0, CAMERON PARISH, LA	---	---
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL BARRIER ISLAND RESTORATION, LA	---	---
CAPE COD CANAL, SANDWICH, MA	---	---
NEWBURYPORT HARBOR, MA	---	---
NJIWW BENEFICIAL USE, NJ	---	---
NJIWW, DREDGED HOLE 35, NJ	---	---
BUFFALO RIVER REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT, NY	---	---
MANTEO, OLD HOUSE CHANNEL, NC	---	---
MAUMEE BAY HABITAT RESTORATION, OH	---	---
WYNN ROAD, OREGON, OH	---	---
EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (SECTION 14)	1,477	5,813
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (SECTION 205)	12,049	37,783
INDIAN BAYOU, AR	---	---
WYNNE, AR	---	---
COSGROVE CREEK FLOOD CONTROL, CALAVERAS COUNTY, CA	---	---
LAS GALLIANAS CREEK, MARIN COUNTY, CA	---	---
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, BETHANY BEACH, DE	---	---
INDIAN CREEK, CEDAR RVR, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA	---	---
MAD CREEK, MUSCATINE, IA	---	---
WINNEBAGO RVR, MASON CITY, IA	---	---
CONCORDIA, KS	---	---
EUREKA CREEK, MANHATTAN, KS	---	---
LITTLE RIVER, HOPKINSVILLE, KY	---	---
BLACK ROCKS CREEK, SALISBURY, MA	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
NORTH RIVER, PEABODY, MA	---	---
CASS RIVER, SPAULDING TOWNSHIP, MI	---	---
MINNESOTA RIVER, GRANITE FALLS, MN	---	---
MCKINNEY BAYOU, TUNICA COUNTY, MS	---	---
BLACKSNAKE CREEK, ST. JOSEPH, MO	---	---
LITTLE RIVER DIVERSION, DUTCHTOWN, MO	---	---
LIVINGSTON, MT	---	---
PLATTE RIVER, FREMONT, NE	---	---
PLATTE RIVER, SCHUYLER, NE	---	---
BEPJ POPLAR BROOK, NJ	---	---
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, NJ	---	---
JACKSON BROOK, MORRIS CITY, NJ	---	---
PENNSVILLE, NJ	---	---
HATCH, NM	---	---
LIMESTONE CREEK, FAYETTEVILLE, NY	---	---
PORT JERVIS, NY	---	---
SWANNANOA RIVER WATERSHED, NC	---	---
BLANCHARD RIVER, FINDLAY, OH	---	---
BLANCHARD RIVER, OTTAWA, OH	---	---
CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, OH	---	---
DUCK CREEK, OH (FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM)	---	---
VALLEY VIEW, OH	---	---
PHILADELPHIA SHIPYARD FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, PHILADELPHIA, PA	---	---
RIO DESCALABRADO, SANTA ISABEL,PR	---	---
RIO GUAMANI, GUAYAMA, PR	---	---
BEAVER CREEK & TRIBS, BRISTOL, TN	---	---
CIENEGAS CREEK, DEL RIO, TX	---	---
FARMERS BRANCH, TARRANT COUNTY, TX	---	---
RIO GRANDE AND UNNAMED TRIBUTARY, EAGLE PASS, TX	---	---
SUN VALLEY, EL PASO, TX	---	---
LAGRANGE GUT, FREDERIKSTED, VI	---	---
WEST VIRGINIA STATEWIDE FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM, WV	---	---
MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGES (SECTION 111) /1	---	6,298
MOBILE PASS, AL	---	---
EAST PASS CHANNEL, PANAMA CITY, FL	---	---
BRUNSWICK HARBOR/JEKYLL ISLAND, GA	---	---
CAMP ELLIS, SACO, ME	---	---
MANISTEE HARBOR & RIVER CHANNEL, MI	---	---
MATTITUCK HARBOR,NY	---	---
FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH	---	---
VERMILLION, OH	---	---
WHITCOMB FLATS, WA	---	---
NAVIGATION PROGRAM (SECTION 107)	1,436	6,297
SAVOONGA HARBOR, ST LAWRENCE, AK	---	---
OYSTER POINT MARINA, CA	---	---
APRA SMALL BOAT HARBOR, GUAM	---	---
NAPOLEON AVENUE CONTAINER TERMINAL ACCESS, NEW ORLEANS, LA	---	(100)
BASS HARBOR, TREMONT, ME	---	---
BUCKS HARBOR, MACHIASPORT, ME	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
RHODES POINT, MD	---	---
ST. JEROME CREEK, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD	---	---
WOODS HOLE GREAT HARBOR, FALMOUTH, MA	---	---
MACKINAC ISLAND HARBOR BREAKWATER, MI	---	---
NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE, TRAVERSE CITY, MI	---	---
HAMPTON HARBOR, NH	---	---
FAIRLESS HILLS, PA (TURNING BASIN DEEPENING)	---	---
CHARLESTOWN BREACHWAY & NINIGRET POND, CHARLESTOWN, RI	---	---
POINT JUDITH HARBOR AND POND, NARRAGANSETT, RI	---	---
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGIONAL HARBOR, LAKE COUNTY, TN	---	---
PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (SECTION 1135)	5,736	24,220
LOWER CACHE RIVER, AR	---	---
MILLWOOD, GRASSY LAKE, AR	---	---
TUJUNGA WASH ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, CA	---	---
LOWER KINGMAN ISLAND, DC	---	---
SARASOTA BAY RESTORATION, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL	---	---
BRAIDED REACH, ID	---	---
SHORTY'S ISLAND, ID	---	---
INDIAN RIDGE MARSH, CHICAGO, IL	---	---
SPUNKY BOTTOMS RESTORATION, BROWN COUNTY, IL	---	---
RATHBUN LAKE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT, IA	---	---
GREEN RIVER DAM MOD, KY	---	---
BAYOU DESIARD, MONROE, LA	---	---
HNC MILE 12-31.4 RESTORATION, TERREBONNE PARISH, LA	---	---
MORGANZA FOREBAY RESTORATION, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA	---	---
BLOOMINGTON STATE PARK, MO	---	---
BLUE VALLEY WETLANDS, JACKSON COUNTY, MO	---	---
DUCK CREEK, STODDARD COUNTY, MO	---	---
ASSUNPINK CREEK, NJ	---	---
LINCOLN PARK WEST, JERSEY CITY, NJ	---	---
AQUATIC HABITAT RESTORATION AT PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA, NM	---	---
LAS CRUCES DAM ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DONA ANA COUNTY, NM	---	---
NORTHPORT HARBOR, TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, NY	---	---
SMOKES CREEK, ERIE COUNTY, NY	---	---
PRISON FARM SHORELINE HABITAT, ND	---	---
TAPPAN LAKE, OH	---	---
LOWER COLUMBIA SLOUGH, OR	---	---
WALLA WALLA RIVER, OR	---	---
LAKE CHAMPLAIN SEA LAMPREY BARRIERS, VT	---	---
BENNINGTON LAKE DIVERSION DAM, WA	---	---
LAKE POYGAN, WI	---	---
SHORE PROTECTION (SECTION 103)	680	3,875
BAY FARM ISLAND DIKE, CA	---	---
GOLETA BEACH, CITY OF GOLETA, CA	---	---
PISMO BEACH, CA	---	---
PROSPECT BEACH, WEST HAVEN, CT	---	---
COASTAL AREAS, MARSHFIELD, MA	---	---
SEASIDE PARK, OCEAN COUNTY, NJ	---	---
FORT SAN GERONIMO, PR	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE, HAMPTON, VA	---	---
LINCOLN PARK BEACH, SEATTLE, WA	---	---
SNAGGING AND CLEARING (SECTION 208)	200	---
DAM SAFETY AND SEEPAGE/STABILITY CORRECTION PROGRAM	49,100	49,100
DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES PROGRAM /1	---	1,900
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL /1	---	(1,000)
SAVANNAH HARBOR DMDF, GA /1	---	(900)
EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION FUND	21,000	21,000
ESTUARY RESTORATION PROGRAM (P.L. 106-457)	5,000	1,000
INLAND WATERWAYS USER BOARD (BOARD EXPENSES)	60	60
INLAND WATERWAYS USER BOARD (COE EXPENSES)	275	275
SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	---	969
SUBTOTAL	107,980	197,966
TOTAL	1,718,000	2,031,000

/1 ITEMS REQUESTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Delaware Main Channel Deepening, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.—The conference agreement provides $4,844,000 for the Delaware River Main Channel Deepening project. None of the funds provided for this project are to be used in the State of Delaware during fiscal year 2010 for any construction activities. During fiscal year 2010, the Corps is urged to work with the State of Delaware on any State of Delaware permits necessary for project construction.

Palm Beach County, Florida.—Within the funds provided, $50,000 is provided for the Delray Beach segment. The balance of the funding is provided for the Boca Raton segment.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, Florida.—The conference agreement provides $180,064,000 for this important restoration project. Within the funds provided, $100,000 is provided each for Site 1 and the Indian River Lagoon elements of the project, consistent with the treatment of all other new start construction projects. No funds are provided for the Modified Waters Delivery project. This project should remain funded within the Interior Department.

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Illinois.—The conferees are concerned about the threat that harmful invasive species, such as the Asian carp, pose to the Great Lakes ecosystem. The conferees are aware that the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal second dispersal barrier recently went to higher operating parameters. The Corps is encouraged to continue working in conjunction with the Coast Guard on any safety testing of the electrical parameters deemed necessary.

Olmsted Locks and Dam, Ohio River, Illinois, and Kentucky.—The conference agreement includes $101,521,000 to continue construction of this project. None of the funds provided for the Olmsted Locks and Dam Project or any other construction funds are to be used to reimburse the Claims and Judgment Fund.

Missouri Fish and Wildlife Recovery, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.—Within the funds provided, $18,000,000 is to be used for modifications to the Intake Dam to provide additional habitat for the pallid sturgeon.

Muddy River, Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts.—Funding is included to continue project design and construction, including ecosystem restoration features.

Sault Ste. Marie (Replacement Lock), Michigan.—The Corps has identified billions of dollars in annual savings from commerce on the Great Lakes transiting the St. Lawrence Seaway, commerce that would be devastated if a failure of the existing, aging infrastructure were to occur. The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 included $17,000,000 to begin construction of a second Poe-sized lock at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. The conferees are deeply concerned that despite congressional support for the project, the support of the states in the region, and the fact that the Army Corps of Engineers recognizes the Soo Locks as the 'single point of failure' that can cripple Great Lakes shipping, the Administration has failed to include funding for a second large lock, either under the authority provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) or in its budget request for fiscal year 2010.

Rural Nevada, Nevada.—The conference agreement includes $15,000,000 for this project. Within the funds provided, the Corps should give consideration to projects at North Lemmon Valley, Spanish Springs, Indian Springs, Moapa Valley, Searchlight, Huffaker Hills Water Conservation, Lawton-Verdi, Boulder City, Lyon County, Gerlach, Incline Village, Esmeralda County, Cold Springs, Fallon, Goldfield, Churchill County, West Wendover, Yearington, Virginia Valley Water District, Lovelock, Truckee Meadows Water Authority, McGill-Ruth Consolidated Sewer and Water District, Carlin, Eldorado Valley, Ely, Pahrump, Carson City, and City of Fernley. Other communities that meet the program criteria should be considered as funding allows.

North Dakota [EI], North Dakota.—The conference agreement includes $15,000,000 for this program. $7,900,000 is for the Traill Rural Water District; $3,000,000 is for the North Central Rural Water District; $950,000 is for the Barnes Rural Water District; $750,000 is for the Williams Rural Water District; $600,000 is for the Langdon Rural Water District; $425,000 is for the North Prairie Rural Water District; and $375,000 is for the Greater Ramsey Water District.

Levisa and Tug Forks and Upper Cumberland River, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Virginia.—The conference agreement includes $16,250,000 for the continuation of the project. Within the funds provided, $4,000,000 is included for the Buchanan County, Dickenson County, and Grundy, Virginia elements. Further, the conferees include $2,750,000 for Kermit, Lower Mingo County, McDowell County, Upper Mingo, and Wayne County, West Virginia. Within the funds, $9,500,000 is provided for the State of Kentucky, including not less than $3,000,000 for the Town of Martin.

Continuing Authorities Program.—The Corps shall give first priority to the projects listed in the tables in this report. The management of the program should continue consistent with the guidelines outlined in the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

The conference agreement provides $340,000,000 for Mississippi River and Tributaries, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $251,375,000 as proposed by the House.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Mississippi River and Tributaries account is shown in the following table:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
INVESTIGATIONS		
SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS, AR	---	290
ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF, LA	1,000	---
DONALDSONVILLE TO THE GULF, LA	400	386
SPRING BAYOU, LA	---	338
COLDWATER RIVER BASIN BELOW ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	84	338
QUIVER RIVER, MS	---	155
MEMPHIS METRO AREA, STORM WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY, TN	100	97
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	500	1,608
CONSTRUCTION		
BAYOU METO BASIN, AR	---	100
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	47,721	46,102
GRAND PRAIRIE REGION, AR	---	9,661
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	28,874	44,702
ST. FRANCIS BASIN, AR & MO	---	3,574
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	2,664	2,898
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	5,834	14,491
MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA	2,250	2,174
ST. JOHNS BAYOU & NEW MADRID FLOODWAY, MO	---	200
YAZOO BASIN, BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	---	3,091
YAZOO BASIN, MAIN STEM, MS	---	24
YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI DELTA HEADWATERS PROJECT, MS	---	22,413
YAZOO BASIN, REFORMULATION, MS	---	1,449
YAZOO BASIN, UPPER YAZOO PROJECTS, MS	---	12,559
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER LESS ROCKY BAYOU, MS	---	72
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER, MS	---	608
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE		
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	67,350	65,065
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	211	211
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	425	411
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, NORTH BANK, AR	223	215
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, SOUTH BANK, AR	150	169
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	8,011	11,311
ST. FRANCIS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, AR & MO	6,243	9,509
TENSAS BASIN, BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS, AR & LA	2,485	2,401
WHITE RIVER BACKWATER, AR	1,217	1,176

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	191	185
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	100	97
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	2,532	2,446
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	12,374	11,954
BATON ROUGE HARBOR, DEVIL SWAMP, LA	43	42
BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA	54	52
BONNET CARRE, LA	2,415	3,381
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	1,716	1,658
LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK LEVEES, LA	100	97
MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION - CAERNARVON, LA	358	1,739
OLD RIVER, LA	9,739	9,854
TENSAS BASIN, RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA	3,660	3,536
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	150	145
WAPPAPELLO LAKE, MO	5,416	5,232
GREENVILLE HARBOR, MS	24	516
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	25	24
VICKSBURG HARBOR, MS	42	519
YAZOO BASIN, ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	6,091	6,637
YAZOO BASIN, BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	154	2,319
YAZOO BASIN, ENID LAKE, MS	5,915	7,381
YAZOO BASIN, GREENWOOD, MS	807	780
YAZOO BASIN, GRENADA LAKE, MS	6,331	7,131
YAZOO BASIN, MAIN STEM, MS	1,733	2,705
YAZOO BASIN, SARDIS LAKE, MS	7,329	8,871
YAZOO BASIN, TRIBUTARIES, MS	778	797
YAZOO BASIN, WILL M WHITTINGTON AUX CHAN, MS	332	386
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER AREA, MS	544	526
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO CITY, MS	731	706
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	45	43
MEMPHIS HARBOR, MCKELLAR LAKE, TN	1,417	1,369
REMAINING ITEMS		
MAPPING	1,112	1,074
TOTAL	248,000	340,000

Yazoo Basin, Big Sunflower Basin, Mississippi.—The conference agreement includes $2,319,000 for the continued construction of the Yazoo Basin, Big Sunflower River Project, of which $2,000,000 is provided to continue bank stabilization erosion repairs at selected sites in the Sunflower Basin.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement provides $2,400,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance, instead of $2,510,971,000 as proposed by the House and $2,450,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Act includes legislative language proposed by the Senate directing the Corps to allocate no more than 99 percent of the funds provided in this Act for Operation and Maintenance prior to the fourth quarter. This measure is intended to allow Headquarters flexibility to respond to national emergencies.

The allocation for projects and activities within the Operation and Maintenance account is shown in the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE
ALABAMA		
ALABAMA - COOSA COMPREHENSIVE WATER STUDY, AL	253	240
ALABAMA RIVER LAKES, AL	16,785	15,951
BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL	24,180	22,979
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, AL	5,735	5,450
MOBILE HARBOR, AL	23,996	22,804
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL	100	100
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY WILDLIFE MITIGATION, AL & MS	2,100	2,500
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL & MS	22,978	24,081
WALTER F. GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL & GA	8,972	8,526
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, AL	76	76
ALASKA		
ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK	18,659	17,732
CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK	2,816	2,676
DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK	885	841
HOMER HARBOR, AK	400	380
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK	168	160
KODIAK HARBORS, AK	---	240
NOME HARBOR, AK	820	779
PETERSBURG HARBOR, AK	---	482
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK	930	884
ARIZONA		
ALAMO LAKE, AZ	1,542	1,465
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ	199	189
PAINTED ROCK DAM, AZ	1,320	1,254
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ	31	31
WHITLOW RANCH DAM, AZ	300	285
ARKANSAS		
BEAVER LAKE, AR	8,864	8,424
BLAKLEY MT DAM, LAKE OUACHITA, AR	6,579	6,743
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR	1,914	1,819
BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR	14,234	13,644
WATER SUPPLY	---	(250)
DARDANELLE LOCK & DAM, AR	9,754	9,270
DEGRAY LAKE, AR	6,503	6,743
DEQUEEN LAKE, AR	1,752	1,665
DIERKS LAKE, AR	1,360	1,292
GILLHAM LAKE, AR	1,366	1,298
GREERS FERRY LAKE, AR	7,759	7,374
HELENA HARBOR, AR	40	40

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	673	640
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR	40,016	39,027
MILLWOOD LAKE, AR	5,122	4,868
NARROWS DAM, LAKE GREESON, AR	4,505	4,816
NIMROD LAKE, AR	2,289	2,175
NORFORK LAKE, AR	5,717	5,433
OSCEOLA HARBOR, AR	397	800
OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, AR & LA	9,605	9,128
OZARK-JETA TAYLOR LOCK & DAM, AR	5,725	5,441
WHITE RIVER, AR	40	40
YELLOW BEND PORT, AR	4	100

CALIFORNIA

BLACK BUTTE LAKE, CA	2,234	2,123
BUCHANAN DAM, HV EASTMAN LAKE, CA	2,041	1,940
COYOTE VALLEY DAM, LAKE MENDOCINO, CA	3,829	3,639
CRESCENT CITY HARBOR, CA	---	1,878
DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) LAKE & CHANNEL, CA	5,139	4,884
FARMINGTON DAM, CA	481	457
HIDDEN DAM, HENSLEY LAKE, CA	2,170	2,062
HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CA	3,010	2,860
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA	6,702	6,369
ISABELLA LAKE, CA	1,802	1,712
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA	4,597	4,369
MARINA DEL REY, CA	---	1,406
MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA	451	429
MOJAVE RIVER DAM, CA	288	274
MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA	3,300	3,136
NEW HOGAN LAKE, CA	2,515	2,390
NEW MELONES LAKE, DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL, CA	1,898	1,804
NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA	1,780	1,692
OAKLAND HARBOR, CA	9,255	9,154
OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA	1,500	1,425
PINE FLAT LAKE, CA	3,201	3,042
PINOLE SHOAL MANAGEMENT STUDY, CA	---	100
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA	2,442	2,321
REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	6,745	6,410
RICHMOND HARBOR, CA	9,589	9,113
SACRAMENTO RIVER (30 FOOT PROJECT), CA	3,351	3,185
SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES (DEBRIS CONTROL), CA	1,712	1,627
SACRAMENTO RIVER SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNEL, CA	234	222
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA	1,118	1,062
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, CA	---	3,500
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR AND BAY, CA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	2,945	2,945
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CA	3,237	3,237
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, PORT OF STOCKTON, CA	3,554	3,377
SAN PABLO BAY AND MARE ISLAND STRAIT, CA	2,650	2,518
SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CA	3,094	2,940
SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA	1,690	1,606
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CA	1,915	1,820
SUCCESS LAKE, CA	1,989	1,890

SUISUN BAY CHANNEL, CA	4,019	3,819
TERMINUS DAM, LAKE KAWEAH, CA	2,037	1,936
VENTURA HARBOR, CA	6,426	6,107
YUBA RIVER, CA	146	139
COLORADO		
BEAR CREEK DAM & LAKE, CO	395	375
CHATFIELD DAM & LAKE, CO	1,442	1,370
CHERRY CREEK DAM & LAKE, CO	1,999	1,900
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	773	735
JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR, CO	2,554	2,427
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CO	612	582
TRINIDAD LAKE, CO	960	912
CONNECTICUT		
BLACK ROCK LAKE, CT	1,436	1,365
COLEBROOK RIVER LAKE, CT	615	584
GREENWICH HARBOR, CT	---	100
HANCOCK BROOK LAKE, CT	442	420
HOP BROOK LAKE, CT	917	871
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CT	392	373
LONG ISLAND SOUND, DMMP, CT	2,000	2,890
MANSFIELD HOLLOW LAKE, CT	861	818
MYSTIC RIVER, CT	250	238
NORTHFIELD BROOK LAKE, CT	610	580
NORWALK HARBOR, CT	---	1,432
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CT	1,050	998
STAMFORD HURRICANE BARRIER, CT	434	412
THOMASTON DAM, CT	1,136	1,080
WEST THOMPSON LAKE, CT	569	541
DELAWARE		
DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET TO LEWES BEACH, DE /1	350	---
HARBOR OF REFUGE, LEWES, DE	---	100
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE & MD	28,390	26,980
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, REHOBOTH BAY TO DELAWARE BAY, DE	70	70
MISPILLION RIVER, DE	30	30
MURDERKILL RIVER, DE	30	30
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE	105	100
WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE	320	1,445
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC	140	133
POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVER, DC (DRIFT REMOVAL)	805	765
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC	30	30
WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC	25	25
FLORIDA		

CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL	4,600	4,372
CEDAR ISLAND KEATON BEACH CHANNEL, FL	---	144
CENTRAL & SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL	23,876	22,967
EVERGLADES AND SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	(575)	(575)
ESCAMBIA AND CONECUH RIVERS, FL	56	56
FERNANDINA HARBOR, FL	1,625	1,544
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL	1,200	1,140
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER TO ANCLOTE RIVER, FL	780	1,313
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL	500	2,490
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL /1	7,035	5,735
JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SEMINOLE, FL, AL & GA	9,732	9,249
MIAMI RIVER, FL	---	374
NAPLES TO BIG MARCO PASS, FL	---	722
OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL	2,357	2,240
PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL	3,225	3,065
PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL	2,055	1,953
PENSACOLA HARBOR, FL	67	67
PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL	600	570
PORT ST. JOE HARBOR, FL	---	475
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL	1,300	1,235
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL	4,445	4,224
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, FL	30	30
ST. LUCIE INLET, FL	350	333
TAMPA HARBOR, FL	5,620	5,341
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, FL	380	361
GEORGIA		
ALLATOONA LAKE, GA	7,077	6,725
APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, GA, AL & FL	2,437	2,316
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, GA	265	885
BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA	7,156	6,801
BUFORD DAM AND LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA	8,924	8,481
CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, GA	8,318	7,905
HARTWELL LAKE, GA & SC	11,999	11,403
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, GA	48	48
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	108	103
J. STROM THURMOND LAKE, GA & SC	10,316	9,804
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, GA	151	144
RICHARD B. RUSSEL DAM & LAKE, GA & SC	9,209	3,550
SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA /1	15,087	13,482
SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GA	274	401
WEST POINT DAM AND LAKE, GA & AL	9,591	9,115
HAWAII		
BARBERS POINT HARBOR, HI	201	191
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI	705	670
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI	570	542

IDAHO

ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID	1,545	1,468
DWORKSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID	2,875	2,732
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID	324	308
LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID	2,597	2,468
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID	484	460

ILLINOIS

CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL & IN	4,621	4,621
CARLYLE LAKE, IL	5,171	4,914
CHICAGO HARBOR, IL	3,889	3,696
CHICAGO RIVER, IL	493	469
FARM CREEK RESERVOIRS, IL	352	335
ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL & IN (MVR PORTION)	31,736	30,160
ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL & IN (MVS PORTION)	1,748	1,661
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, IL	65	65
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	1,298	1,234
KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION, IL	2,148	2,041
LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION, IL	683	649
LAKE SHELBYVILLE, IL	5,454	5,183
MILL CREEK AND SOUTH SLOUGH, IL	---	482
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION), IL	58,714	56,220
SUNSET MARINA	---	(500)
WESTERN ILLINOIS SMALL BOAT HARBORS	---	(900)
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVS PORTION), IL	22,227	21,123
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL	104	99
REND LAKE, IL	5,386	5,118
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL	685	651
WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL	492	468

INDIANA

BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN	862	819
BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN	165	157
CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN	892	848
CECIL M. HARDEN LAKE, IN	1,027	976
INDIANA HARBOR, CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY, IN	13,500	---
INDIANA HARBOR, IN	2,330	2,214
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN	709	674
J. EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN	944	897
MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN	974	926
MONROE LAKE, IN	1,101	1,046
PATOKA LAKE, IN	887	843
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN	185	176
SALAMONIE LAKE, IN	904	859
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN	126	120

IOWA

CORALVILLE LAKE, IA	3,381	3,213
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	483	459
MISSOURI RIVER - KENSLERS BEND, NE TO SOIUX CITY, IA	129	123
MISSOURI RIVER - RULO TO MOUTH, IA, NE, KS & MO	6,059	6,500
MISSOURI RIVER - SOUIX CITY TO RULO, IA, NE, KS & MO	2,610	2,480
RATHBUN LAKE, IA	3,019	2,869
RED ROCK DAM AND LAKE, RED ROCK, IA	3,978	4,056
SAYLORVILLE LAKE, IA	4,685	4,615

KANSAS

CLINTON LAKE, KS	2,073	1,970
COUNCIL GROVE LAKE, KS	1,739	1,653
EL DORADO LAKE, KS	786	1,132
ELK CITY LAKE, KS	718	682
FALL RIVER LAKE, KS	1,283	1,219
HILLSDALE LAKE, KS	860	817
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	220	209
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR, KS	3,685	3,502
KANOPOLIS, KS	2,288	2,174
MARION LAKE, KS	1,820	1,730
MELVERN LAKE, KS	2,151	2,044
MILFORD LAKE, KS	2,057	1,955
PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE, KS	1,472	1,399
PERRY LAKE, KS	2,015	1,915
POMONA LAKE, KS	2,047	1,945
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	100	100
TORONTO LAKE, KS	3,522	3,347
TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, KS	2,062	1,960
WILSON LAKE, KS	1,717	1,772
REALLOCATION	---	(200)

KENTUCKY

BARKLEY DAM AND LAKE, BARKLEY, KY & TN	10,393	9,877
BARREN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,514	2,389
BIG SANDY HARBOR, KY	1,710	1,625
BUCKHORN LAKE, KY	1,585	1,506
CARR CREEK LAKE, KY	1,737	1,651
CAVE RUN LAKE, KY	926	880
DEWEY LAKE, KY	1,775	1,687
ELVIS STAHR (HICKMAN) HARBOR, KY	40	40
FISHTRAP LAKE, KY	2,171	2,063
GRAYSON LAKE, KY	1,709	1,624
GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY	1,880	1,787
GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,202	2,093
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	665	632
KENTUCKY RIVER, KY	10	10
LAUREL RIVER LAKE, KY	1,927	1,831
MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY	814	774

MIDDLESBORO CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY	113	107
NOLIN LAKE, KY	2,477	2,354
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, KY, IL, IN & OH	40,748	38,724
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY, IL, IN & OH	5,836	5,546
PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY	1,231	1,170
ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY	2,742	2,606
TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY	1,104	1,049
WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY	7,835	8,500
YATESVILLE LAKE, KY	1,143	1,086
LOUISIANA		
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF & BLACK, LA	11,640	11,062
BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA	165	157
BAYOU BODCAU RESERVOIR, LA	954	907
BAYOU LAFOURCHE AND LAFOURCHE-JUMP WATERWAY, LA	1,211	1,151
BAYOU PIERRE, LA	24	24
BAYOU SEGNETTE WATERWAY, LA	49	49
BAYOU TECHE & VERMILLION RIVER, LA	15	15
BAYOU TECHE, LA	200	190
CADDO LAKE, LA	224	213
CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA	17,968	19,888
FRESHWATER BAYOU, LA	2,235	2,124
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, LA	24,777	23,546
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LA	2,569	2,441
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	1,487	1,413
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	10,598	11,478
LAKE PROVIDENCE HARBOR, LA	22	572
MADISON PARISH PORT, LA	7	99
MERMENTAU RIVER, LA	1,913	1,818
MISSISSIPPI RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE, LA	2,838	2,697
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LA	54,994	52,263
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA	65	65
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA	1,410	1,340
WALLACE LAKE, LA	244	232
WATERWAY FROM EMPIRE TO THE GULF, LA	47	47
WATERWAY FROM INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO BAYOU DULAC, LA	48	48
MAINE		
BASS HARBOR, TREMONT, ME	---	60
BUCKS HARBOR, MACHIASPORT, ME	---	750
DISPOSAL AREA MONITORING, ME	1,000	950
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME	215	204
INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES, ME	17	17
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME	750	713
MARYLAND		
ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD /1	1,000	---
BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD	15,513	17,500
BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD (DRIFT REMOVAL)	360	342

CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV	177	168
FISHING CREEK, CALVERT COUNTY, MD	---	160
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD	155	147
JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD & WV	1,779	1,691
OCEAN CITY HARBOR AND INLET AND SINEPUXENT BAY, MD	---	656
POPLAR ISLAND, MD /1	8,200	---
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD	400	380
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD	108	103
SOMERSET COUNTY CHANNELS, MD	---	1,000
WICOMICO RIVER, MD	1,676	1,593
MASSACHUSETTS		
BARRE FALLS DAM, MA	753	716
BIRCH HILL DAM, MA	1,203	1,143
BOSTON HARBOR, MA	7,000	6,652
BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA	836	794
CAPE COD CANAL, MA	13,263	12,604
CHARLES RIVER NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREA, MA	275	261
CONANT BROOK LAKE, MA	210	200
EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA	950	903
HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA	567	539
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA	414	393
KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA	1,421	1,350
LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA	889	845
NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN HARBOR, MA	500	475
NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER, MA	619	588
NEWBURYPORT HARBOR, MA	---	500
PLYMOUTH HARBOR, PLYMOUTH, MA	200	190
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA	1,200	1,140
TULLY LAKE, MA	666	633
WEST HILL DAM, MA	572	544
WESTVILLE LAKE, MA	784	745
MICHIGAN		
CHANNELS IN LAKE ST. CLAIR, MI	1,636	1,555
CHARLEVOIX HARBOR, MI	203	193
DETROIT RIVER, MI	5,415	5,146
GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI	820	779
HOLLAND HARBOR, MI	2,151	2,044
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI	158	150
KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI	37	37
MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI	---	6,000
ALPENA HARBOR, MI	---	---
ARCADIA HARBOR, MI	---	(100)
AU SABLE HARBOR, MI	---	---
BAY PORT HARBOR, MI	---	---
BIG BAY HARBOR, MI	---	---
BLACK RIVER HARBOR, GOGEBIC CO-UP, MI	---	---
BOLLES HARBOR, MI	---	---
CLINTON RIVER, MI	---	---

EAGLE HARBOR, MI	---	---
FRANKFORT HARBOR, MI	---	---
GRAND MARAIS HARBOR, MI	---	---
INLAND ROUTE, MI	---	---
LAC LA BELLE HARBOR, MI	---	---
LELAND HARBOR, MI	---	---
LES CHENEAUX ISLANDS CHANNELS, MI	---	---
LEXINGTON HARBOR, MI	---	---
LITTLE LAKE HARBOR, MI	---	---
LUDINGTON HARBOR, MI	---	---
MANISTEE HARBOR AND RIVER CHANNEL, MI	---	---
MANISTIQUE HARBOR, MI	---	---
MARQUETTE HARBOR, MI	---	---
MENOMINEE HARBOR, MI & WI	---	(117)
NEW BUFFALO HARBOR, MI	---	(100)
PENTWATER HARBOR, MI	---	(100)
POINT LOOKOUT HARBOR, MI	---	---
PORT AUSTIN HARBOR, MI	---	---
PORT SANILAC HARBOR, MI	---	---
PORTAGE LAKE HARBOR, MI	---	---
ROUGE RIVER, MI	---	---
SAUGATUCK HARBOR, KALAMAZOO RIVER, MI	---	---
SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR, MI	---	---
WHITE LAKE HARBOR, MI	---	---
ONTONAGON HARBOR, MI	1,122	1,066
PRESQUE ISLE HARBOR, MI	335	318
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI	410	390
SAGINAW RIVER, MI	3,624	3,444
SEBEWAING RIVER, MI	1,200	1,140
ST. CLAIR RIVER, MI	533	507
ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MI	755	718
ST. MARYS RIVER, MI	23,010	21,867
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI	2,612	2,482
MINNESOTA		
BIGSTONE LAKE AND WHETSTONE RIVER, MN & SD	276	262
DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN & WI	5,985	8,613
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN	633	602
LAC QUI PARLE LAKES, MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	627	596
MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	256	243
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVP PORTION), MN	44,130	41,938
ORWELL LAKE, MN	533	507
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN	82	82
RED LAKE RESERVOIR, MN	150	143
RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN	3,398	3,229
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	359	341
TWO HARBORS, MN	350	333

MISSISSIPPI

BILOXI HARBOR, MS	1,250	1,188
CLAIRBORNE COUNTY PORT, MS	2	74
EAST FORK, TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MS	187	178
GULFPORT HARBOR, MS	3,470	4,500
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	183	174
MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, MS	40	100
OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS	1,703	1,618
PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS	7,505	9,500
PEARL RIVER, MS & LA	193	183
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS	75	75
ROSEDALE HARBOR, MS	15	590
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, MS	66	66
YAZOO RIVER, MS	35	100

MISSOURI

CARUTHERSVILLE HARBOR, MO	40	482
CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND MARK TWAIN LAKE, MO	6,813	6,475
CLEARWATER LAKE, MO	2,933	2,827
HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, MO	9,393	8,926
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	1,491	1,417
LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO	845	803
LONG BRANCH LAKE, MO	949	902
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	23,403	22,241
NEW MADRID HARBOR, MILE 889, MO	40	240
NEW MADRID HARBOR, MO	90	400
POMME DE TERRE LAKE, MO	2,231	2,120
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO	327	311
SMITHVILLE LAKE, MO	1,850	1,758
STOCKTON LAKE, MO	4,370	4,153
TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO & AR	7,550	7,175
UNION LAKE, MO	6	6

MONTANA

FT. PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT	6,361	6,045
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT	115	109
LIBBY DAM, MT	1,948	1,851
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MT	145	138

NEBRASKA

GAVINS POINT DAM, NE & SD	8,165	7,759
HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, NE	2,312	2,197
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NE	714	679
PAPILLION CREEK, NE	847	805
SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	1,079	1,025

NEVADA

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NV	63	63
MARTIS CREEK LAKE, NV & CA	1,192	1,133
PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS LAKES, NV	341	324

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BLACKWATER DAM, NH	610	580
COCHECO RIVER, NH	---	2,000
EDWARD MACDOWELL LAKE, NH	560	532
FRANKLIN FALLS DAM, NH	1,921	1,826
HAMPTON HARBOR, HAMPTON, NH	---	130
HOPKINTON-EVERETT LAKES, NH	1,148	1,091
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NH	126	120
OTTER BROOK LAKE, NH	553	526
PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND PISCATAQUA RIVER, NH	500	475
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NH	275	261
SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE, NH	760	722

NEW JERSEY

ABSECON INLET, NJ	---	117
BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	225	334
CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ /1	200	---
COLD SPRING INLET, NJ	250	238
DELAWARE RIVER AT CAMDEN, NJ	15	15
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA, NJ, PA & DE	19,600	18,626
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NJ	205	195
LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS, CAPE MAY POINT, NJ /1	400	---
MANASQUAN RIVER, NJ	160	152
NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NJ	250	385
NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS, NJ	150	143
PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM, NJ	553	526
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ	1,653	1,571
RARITAN RIVER TO ARTHUR KILL CUT-OFF, NJ	200	190
RARITAN RIVER, NJ	120	292
SALEM RIVER, NJ	100	100
SHARK RIVER, NJ	400	380
SHOAL HARBOR AND COMPTON CREEK, NJ	80	80

NEW MEXICO

ABIQUIU DAM, NM	3,305	3,141
COCHITI LAKE, NM	6,876	6,534
CONCHAS LAKE, NM	1,796	1,707
GALISTEO DAM, NM	591	562
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM	639	607
JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM	756	718
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE ENDANGERED SPECIES COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM, NM (MRGESCP)	3,150	2,994
SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM	1,099	1,044
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM	477	453

TWO RIVERS DAM, NM	404	384
UPPER RIO GRANDE WATER OPERATIONS MODEL STUDY, CO, NM, TX	4,188	2,053
NEW YORK		
ALMOND LAKE, NY	524	498
ARKPORT DAM, NY	298	283
BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY	1,503	1,428
BUFFALO HARBOR, NY	1,325	1,548
BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, NY	1,760	1,673
EAST RIVER, NY	300	285
EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY	2,950	2,803
EAST SIDNEY LAKE, NY	588	559
EASTCHESTER CREEK, NY	4,090	3,887
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO JONES INLET, NY	150	143
FLUSHING BAY AND CREEK, NY	60	60
GREAT KILLS HARBOR, STATEN ISLAND, NY	60	60
GREAT SOUTH BAY, NY	60	60
HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL, NY	60	60
HUDSON RIVER, NY (MAINT)	1,270	1,207
HUDSON RIVER, NY (O & C)	1,550	1,473
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	898	853
JAMAICA BAY, NY	220	209
JONES INLET, NY	150	143
LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY	100	100
LITTLE SODUS BAY HARBOR, NY	5	5
LONG ISLAND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NY	100	100
MATTITUCK HARBOR, NY	60	60
MORICHES INLET, NY	100	100
MOUNT MORRIS DAM, NY	2,696	2,562
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNELS, NY	4,100	3,896
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY	3,698	3,514
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY & NJ (DRIFT REMOVAL)	7,000	6,652
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY & NJ (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	1,045	993
NEWTOWN CREEK, NY	150	143
OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NY	---	70
OLCOTT HARBOR, NY	---	197
OSWEGO HARBOR, NY	---	300
PORTCHESTER HARBOR, NY	60	60
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NY	2,123	2,018
ROCHESTER HARBOR, NY	5	963
SHINNECOCK INLET, NY	100	100
SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, NY	807	767
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, NY	579	550
WESTCHESTER CREEK, NY	100	100
WHITNEY POINT LAKE, NY	685	651
NORTH CAROLINA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NC	4,300	4,086
B. EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE, NC	1,898	1,804
BEAUFORT HARBOR, NC	---	238

BOGUE INLET AND CHANNEL, NC	---	461
CAPE FEAR RIVER ABOVE WILMINGTON, NC	988	939
CAROLINA BEACH INLET, NC	---	234
FALLS LAKE, NC	1,859	1,767
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NC	244	232
LOCKWOODS FOLLY RIVER, NC	---	281
MANTEO (SHALLOWBAG) BAY, NC	3,945	3,749
MASONBORO INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	2,300	2,186
MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, NC	9,500	9,028
NEW RIVER INLET, NC	700	665
NEW TOPSAIL INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	---	281
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NC	295	280
ROLLINSON CHANNEL, NC	50	50
SILVER LAKE HARBOR, NC	250	238
W. KERR SCOTT DAM AND RESERVOIR, NC	3,421	3,251
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	12,155	11,551

NORTH DAKOTA

BOWMAN HALEY, ND	350	333
GARRISON DAM, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND	14,746	14,946
HOMME LAKE, ND	252	239
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	452	430
LAKE ASHTABULA AND BALDHILL DAM, ND	1,351	1,284
PIPESTEM LAKE, ND	496	471
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND	138	131
SOURIS RIVER, ND	286	272
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ND	35	35

OHIO

ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH	1,545	1,468
ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH	840	1,267
BERLIN LAKE, OH	2,198	2,089
CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH	1,500	1,425
CLARENCE J BROWN DAM, OH	1,145	1,088
CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH	7,357	7,460
CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH	1,191	1,132
DEER CREEK LAKE, OH	1,481	1,407
DELAWARE LAKE, OH	1,322	1,256
DILLON LAKE, OH	1,366	1,298
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH	555	527
LORAIN HARBOR, OH	880	836
MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	37	37
MICHAEL J KIRWAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OH	1,089	1,035
MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL, OH	1,727	1,641
MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH	995	946
MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH	7,306	6,943
NORTH BRANCH KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH	274	260
PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH	1,216	1,156
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH	295	280
ROSEVILLE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	35	35

SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH	1,465	1,392
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH	234	222
TOLEDO HARBOR, OH	5,034	5,253
TOM JENKINS DAM, OH	894	850
WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH	745	708
WILLIAM H. HARSHA LAKE, OH	1,029	978

OKLAHOMA

ARCADIA LAKE, OK	521	495
BIRCH LAKE, OK	902	857
BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK	3,202	3,043
CANTON LAKE, OK	2,217	2,107
COPAN LAKE, OK	1,035	984
EUFAULA LAKE, OK	6,620	6,291
FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK	11,768	11,183
FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK	1,104	1,049
GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK	347	330
HEYBURN LAKE, OK	748	711
HUGO LAKE, OK	1,738	1,652
HULAH LAKE, OK	2,097	1,993
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK	255	242
KAW LAKE, OK	2,751	2,614
KEYSTONE LAKE, OK	6,947	6,602
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OK	6,173	5,866
OOLOGAH LAKE, OK	4,106	3,902
OPTIMA LAKE, OK	219	208
PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES, OK	114	108
PINE CREEK LAKE, OK	1,276	1,213
ROBERT S. KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIR, OK	8,441	8,022
SARDIS LAKE, OK	1,254	1,192
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	900	855
SKIATOOK LAKE, OK	1,414	1,344
TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK	6,625	6,296
WAURIKA LAKE, OK	1,431	1,360
WEBBERS FALLS LOCK & DAM, OK	5,903	5,610
WISTER LAKE, OK	856	813

OREGON

APPLEGATE LAKE, OR	1,302	1,237
BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR	940	893
BONNEVILLE LOCK & DAM, OR & WA	13,911	13,220
CHETCO RIVER, OR	909	864
COLUMBIA & LWR WILLAMETTE R BLW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR	24,495	23,278
COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR & WA	12,945	12,302
COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA & THE DALLES, OR	689	655
COOS BAY, OR	4,591	4,904
COQUILLE RIVER, OR	339	437
COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR	1,130	1,074
COUGAR LAKE, OR	1,582	1,503
DEPOE BAY, OR	---	112

DETROIT LAKE, OR	949	902
DORENA LAKE, OR	1,160	1,102
FALL CREEK LAKE, OR	1,864	1,771
FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR	2,362	2,245
GREEN PETER - FOSTER LAKES, OR	3,650	3,469
HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR	843	801
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, OR	34	34
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR	636	604
JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	8,901	8,459
LOOKOUT POINT LAKE, OR	2,766	2,629
LOST CREEK LAKE, OR	3,636	3,455
MCNARY LOCK & DAM, OR & WA	7,137	6,783
PORT ORFORD, OR	38	38
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR	200	190
ROGUE RIVER AT GOLD BEACH, OR	565	736
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR	69	69
SIUSLAW RIVER , OR	647	647
SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR	6	6
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR	10,400	9,883
TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR	48	48
UMPQUA RIVER, OR	1,174	1,116
WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR	87	918
WILLAMETTE RIVER BANK PROTECTION, OR	41	41
WILLOW CREEK LAKE, OR	629	598
YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR	1,790	1,701

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA	9,039	8,590
ALVIN R. RUSH DAM, PA	659	626
AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA	215	204
BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA	1,201	1,141
BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA	2,696	2,562
CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA	1,253	1,191
COWANESQUE LAKE, PA	1,889	1,795
CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA	1,683	1,599
CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA	757	719
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PA TO TRENTON, NJ	820	779
EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	1,524	1,448
ERIE HARBOR, PA	555	527
FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS DAM, PA	674	641
FRANCIS E WALTER DAM, PA	969	921
GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA	224	213
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	880	836
JOHNSTOWN, PA	34	34
KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHANY RESERVOIR, PA	1,338	1,272
LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA	1,346	1,279
MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA	1,286	1,222
MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	16,758	15,926
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, PA, OH & WV	21,470	20,404
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, PA, OH & WV	516	490
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA	120	114

PROMPTON LAKE, PA	434	412
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	22	22
RAYSTOWN LAKE, PA	3,847	3,656
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA	59	59
SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA	200	190
SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA	6,992	6,645
STILLWATER LAKE, PA	452	430
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA	98	98
TIOGA HAMMOND LAKES, PA	2,456	2,334
TIONESTA LAKE, PA	1,812	1,722
UNION CITY LAKE, PA	440	418
WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA	1,041	989
YORK INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA	478	454
YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER LAKE, PA & MD	2,335	2,219
PUERTO RICO		
SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR	1,200	1,140
RHODE ISLAND		
BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI	---	1,204
FOX POINT HURRICANE BARRIER, PROVIDENCE, RI	500	475
GREAT SALT POND, BLOCK ISLAND, RI	100	200
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI	48	48
PAWCATUCK RIVER, LITTLE NARRAGANSETT BAY & WATCH HILL COVE, CT & RI	---	193
POINT JUDITH HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI	300	285
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI	500	475
PROVIDENCE HARBOR SHIPPING CHANNEL, RI	---	144
WOONSOCKET, RI	200	190
SOUTH CAROLINA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, SC	795	1,811
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	12,492	10,163
COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	4,685	4,452
GEORGETOWN HARBOR, SC	250	1,103
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC	70	70
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC	465	442
SOUTH DAKOTA		
BIG BEND DAM, LAKE SHARPE, SD	9,873	9,383
CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX, SD	---	3,000
COLD BROOK LAKE, SD	436	414
COTTONWOOD SPRINGS LAKE, SD	271	258
FORT RANDALL DAM, LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD	12,210	11,604
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD	75	75
LAKE TRAVERSE, SD & MN	598	568
OAHE DAM, LAKE OAHE, SD & ND	11,816	11,229
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, SD	81	81

TENNESSEE

CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	6,143	5,838
CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM, TN	6,454	6,133
CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	3,775	3,775
CORDELL HULL DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	6,813	6,475
DALE HOLLOW LAKE, TN	6,386	6,069
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	50	50
J. PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	4,818	4,579
J. PERCY PRIEST GREENWAY, TN	---	3,500
OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM, TN	12,304	11,693
TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	16,833	15,997
WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN	373	354

TEXAS

AQUILLA LAKE, TX	1,564	1,564
ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL-AREA VIII, TX	1,558	1,481
BARDWELL LAKE, TX	2,229	2,118
BAYPORT SHIP CHANNEL, TX	4,968	4,721
BELTON LAKE, TX	3,280	3,117
BENBROOK LAKE, TX	2,575	2,447
BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX	3,388	4,959
BUFFALO BAYOU & TRIBUTARIES, TX	2,958	2,811
CANYON LAKE, TX	4,005	3,806
CEDAR BAYOU, TX	1,790	1,701
CHANNEL TO HARLINGEN, TX	2,161	2,054
CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX	383	364
CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	4,523	4,298
DENISON DAM, LAKE TEXOMA, TX & OK	7,676	8,740
ESTELLINE SPRINGS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT, TX	43	43
FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM, LAKE O' THE PINES, TX	3,485	3,312
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	3,316	3,151
GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX	13,095	12,445
GIWW, CHANNEL TO VICTORIA, TX	2,264	2,152
GIWW, CHOCOLATE BAYOU, TX	1,733	1,647
GRANGER DAM AND LAKE, TX	2,588	2,459
GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX	2,735	2,599
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TX	26,046	24,752
HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX	1,605	1,525
HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	15,063	14,315
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	1,520	1,445
JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX	1,718	1,633
JOE POOL LAKE, TX	1,096	1,042
LAKE KEMP, TX	327	311
LAVON LAKE, TX	3,497	3,323
LEWISVILLE DAM, TX	3,549	3,373
MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX	4,627	4,397
NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX	4,168	3,961
NORTH SAN GABRIEL DAM AND LAKE GEORGETOWN, TX	2,382	2,264
O.C. FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX	1,164	1,106
PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX	1,208	1,148

PROCTOR DAM AND LAKE, TX	2,324	2,209
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX	223	212
RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX	1,324	1,258
SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX	13,399	12,733
SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX	6,247	5,937
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	149	142
SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX	3,366	3,199
STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX	2,096	1,992
TEXAS CITY SHIP CHANNEL, TX	4,000	3,801
TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION ASSESSMENT, TX	100	1,000
TOWN BLUFF DAM, B. A. STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX	2,505	2,381
TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	---	963
WACO LAKE, TX	3,711	3,711
WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX	2,114	2,009
WHITNEY LAKE, TX	8,348	8,891
WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX	3,517	3,342
UTAH		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT	84	84
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT	594	564
VERMONT		
BALL MOUNTAIN, VT	858	815
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT	109	104
NARROWS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT & NY	85	85
NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT	772	734
NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT	854	812
TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT	814	774
UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT	627	596
VIRGINIA		
APPOMATTOX RIVER, VA	---	523
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY - ACC, VA	2,620	2,490
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY - DSC, NC & VA	991	1,311
CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA	913	868
GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	2,323	2,208
HAMPTON ROADS, NORFOLK & NEWPORT NEWS HARBOR, VA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	882	838
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	369	351
JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA	4,479	4,257
JOHN H. KERR LAKE, VA & NC	11,585	11,010
JOHN W. FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA	2,104	1,999
LYNNHAVEN INLET, VA	277	263
NORFOLK HARBOR, VA	11,343	10,780
NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA	630	599
PHILPOTT LAKE, VA & NC	5,638	5,358
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA	850	808
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, VA	50	50
RUDEE INLET, VA	795	756
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, VA	104	99

WATERWAY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA, VA	201	191
WASHINGTON		
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WA	790	751
COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA & OR	86	674
COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK AND SAND ISLAND, WA	7	771
EDIZ HOOK, WA	730	694
EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA	1,766	1,678
FRIDAY HARBOR, WA	111	105
GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA	11,140	10,587
COASTAL MODELING SYSTEM	---	300
HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	3,694	3,511
ICE HARBOR LOCK & DAM, WA	5,828	5,539
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WA	74	74
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA	725	689
LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	9,246	8,787
LITTLE GOOSE LOCK & DAM, WA	2,551	2,424
LOWER GRANITE LOCK & DAM, WA	7,651	7,271
LOWER MONUMENT LOCK & DAM, WA	2,735	2,599
MILL CREEK LAKE, WA	3,834	3,644
MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	279	265
MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	3,056	2,904
NEAH BAY, WA	67	67
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA	524	498
PUGET SOUND AND TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA	1,011	961
QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA	266	253
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA	537	510
SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	172	163
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA	165	157
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA	50	50
TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	130	124
THE DALLES LOCK & DAM, WA & OR	8,769	8,333
WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR, WA	40	40
WEST VIRGINIA		
BEECH FORK LAKE, WV	1,405	1,335
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	1,661	1,579
BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV	2,246	2,134
EAST LYNN LAKE, WV	2,167	2,059
ELKINS, WV	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	336	319
KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS & DAM, WV	14,089	13,389
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY & OH	35,276	33,524
PARKERSBURG/VIENNA, WV	---	2,786
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, WV, KY & OH	2,996	2,847
R. D. BAILEY LAKE, WV	1,927	1,831
STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV	1,148	1,091
SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV	3,234	3,073
SUTTON LAKE, WV	2,413	2,293
TYGART LAKE, WV	1,478	1,405

WISCONSIN

ASHLAND HARBOR, WI	---	913
CORNUCOPIA HARBOR, WI	---	173
EAU GALLE RIVER LAKE, WI	888	844
FOX RIVER, WI	2,421	4,421
GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	3,459	6,222
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI	91	91
KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI	40	424
LAKE SUPERIOR SMALL HARBOR MAINTENANCE, WI	---	1,924
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI	283	269
STURGEON BAY HARBOR AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI	20	550
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI	388	369

WYOMING

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WY	10	10
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WY	25	25
JACKSON HOLE LEVEES, WY	877	833
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY	118	112
SUBTOTAL	2,317,027	2,262,314

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE TO IMPROVE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	8,000	---
AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL RESEARCH	690	656
ASSET MANAGEMENT/FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	4,750	4,514
BUDGET/MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR O&M BUSINESS LINES	---	---
OPTIMIZATION TOOLS FOR NAVIGATION	392	373
PERFORMANCE BASED BUDGETING SUPPORT PROGRAM	4,000	3,801
RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM	1,650	1,568
STEWARDSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAM	750	713
COASTAL INLET RESEARCH PROGRAM	3,000	2,851
CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM	---	---
BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL (SECTION 204, 207, 993) /1	9,175	---
MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGES (SECTION 111) /1	9,043	---
CULTURAL RESOURCES (NAGPRA/CURATION)	2,500	2,376
DREDGE MCFARLAND READY RESERVE	12,000	11,404
DREDGE WHEELER READY RESERVE	12,000	11,404
DREDGING DATA AND LOCK PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM	1,150	1,093
DREDGING OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (DOER)	7,000	6,652
DREDGING OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (DOTS)	2,000	1,901
EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM	270	257
FACILITY PROTECTION	7,000	6,652
FERC HYDROPOWER COORDINATION	3,000	2,851
FISH & WILDLIFE OPERATING FISH HATCHERY REIMBURSEMENT	4,700	4,467
GREAT LAKES SEDIMENT TRANSPORT MODEL	1,200	1,140
INLAND WATERWAY NAVIGATION CHARTS	3,800	3,611
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS	1,780	1,692
LONG TERM OPTION ASSESSMENT FOR LOW USE NAVIGATION	1,500	1,425

MONITORING OF COMPLETED NAVIGATION PROJECTS	1,800	1,711
NATIONAL (LEVEE) FLOOD INVENTORY	10,000	9,503
NATIONAL COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM	7,000	10,000
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	18,000	17,106
NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (NEPP)	7,000	6,652
NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	4,230	4,020
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT FOR REALLOCATION	571	543
NATIONWIDE EVALUATION OF HYDROPOWER REHAB	2,000	1,901
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SUPPORT (ABS-P2, WINABS)	300	285
PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION: HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE DATA COLLECTION	825	784
PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION: PROTECT, CLEAR AND STRAIGHTEN CHANNELS (SEC 3)	50	48
PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION: REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS	500	475
PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION: WATERBORNE COMMERCE STATISTICS	4,771	4,534
RECREATION ON STOP (R1S) NATIONAL RECREATION RESERVATION	65	62
REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	2,000	4,816
HAWAII RSM, HI	---	(500)
SOUTHEAST OAHU RSM, HI	---	(500)
NORTH CAROLINA RSM, NC	---	(600)
DELAWARE ESTUARY RSM, NJ	---	(200)
SOUTH COASTAL RHODE ISLAND RSM, RI	---	(750)
CHESAPEAKE BAY, NEWPOINT COMFORT, MATHEWS COUNTY, VA	---	(350)
RELIABILITY MODELS PROGRAM FOR MAJOR REHAB	608	578
RESERVE FOR KEY EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE/REPAIRS	20,000	---
RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT CORPS PROJECTS	5,000	2,408
SHORELINE USE PERMIT STUDY	250	238
WATER OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT (WOTS)	653	621
SUBTOTAL	186,973	137,686
TOTAL	2,504,000	2,400,000

/1 ITEMS FUNDED IN CONSTRUCTION

Michigan Harbor Dredging, Michigan.—The conference agreement includes $6,000,000 for this line item to provide for the dredging needs of the State as well as several individual projects. All of the harbors and waterways that are eligible for this funding are listed in the table under this heading, including those for which a specific amount is provided. The Corps is directed to propose a dredging program for fiscal year 2010 that would most effectively utilize the scarce funds available for these harbors.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux, South Dakota.—The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 in accordance with the requirements of title VI of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 to protect cultural resource sites and provide funding to the State and tribes for approved restoration and stewardship plans. The Corps is directed to contract with or reimburse the State of South Dakota and affected tribes for performance of these duties.

Chinook, Head of Sand Island, and Baker Bay, Washington.—The conferees note the proximity of Corps navigation facilities on the Columbia River between Chinook and the Head of Sand Island, Washington, and at Baker Bay, Washington. The conferees encourage the Corps of Engineers to seek ways to achieve cost savings and efficiency, such as by utilizing appropriate contracting methods while having these two projects considered together when seeking bids and awarding contracts. $1,445,000 is included for dredging at these harbors.

National Coastal Mapping.—$10,000,000 is included for this program. $5,000,000 of these funds are for LIDAR bathymetry for use in regional sediment management and for Coastal Zone Mapping and Imaging LIDAR/LASER to be conducted with the University of Southern Mississippi.

Reserve for Key Emergency Maintenance/Repairs.—The conference agreement includes no funding for this item. The conferees believe it is critical for Corps Headquarters to retain a maintenance reserve. Therefore, a proviso in the Operation and Maintenance section of the Act is included to address this need.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $190,000,000 for the Regulatory Program as proposed by the Senate, instead of $191,800,000 as proposed by the House.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $134,000,000 for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program as proposed by the House, instead of $140,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Corps is directed to prioritize sites that are nearing completion. The Corps is urged to expeditiously complete the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study of the former Sylvania nuclear fuel site in Hicksville, New York and to proceed expeditiously to a Record of Decision and, if appropriate, initiate any necessary remediation in accordance with CERCLA. The Secretary of the Army shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing the progress not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $185,000,000 for Expenses, instead of $152,200,000 as proposed by the House and $186,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (CIVIL WORKS)

The conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for the Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) as proposed by the Senate, instead of $6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The conference agreement includes a provision relating to the replacement and hire of passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House and Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate relating to reprogramming. The House proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate prohibiting implementation of competitive sourcing or High Performance Organizations. The House proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House prohibiting the use of funds to carry out any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House relating to continuing contracts and the Inland Waterway Trust Fund. The Senate proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House clarifying cost-sharing requirements for the Two Harbors, Minnesota, project. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House relating to the total project limit for the Northern Wisconsin Environmental Assistance, Wisconsin, project. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House relating to the acquisition of flood damage reduction efforts under the Town of Martin Nonstructural Project Detailed Project Report, dated March 2000. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to report notifications. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to reallocations in Lake Cumberland, Kentucky. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the total project limit for the Mississippi Environmental Infrastructure Program. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek, Sioux Falls, South Dakota project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to section 595(h) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1999. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers, Iowa project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Breckenridge, Minnesota project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt, Iowa project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Alaska coastal erosion project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to a technical correction for the Antelope Creek, Lincoln, Nebraska project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the West Sacramento, California, project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Ten Mile Creek Water Preserve Area. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Tampa Harbor Big Bend Channel, Florida project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes new language relating to a technical correction to the authorization for the J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir, Tennessee, project.

The conference agreement includes new language relating to a technical correction to the authorization for the Sand Creek, Nebraska, project.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate in title II relating to the Fort Peck, Montana, project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes language relating to the Kahuku, Oahu, Hawaii, project.

The conference agreement includes language regarding the Success Dam, Tule River, California project.

The conference agreement includes language providing the Corps of Engineers authorization for emergency measures to exclude Asian Carp from the Great Lakes.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to a rescission of Mississippi River and Tributaries funds. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to a rescission of Construction funds. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the House regarding White River Minimum Flow, Arkansas. This provision is addressed in title III.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides a total of $42,004,000 for the Central Utah Project as proposed by the House and Senate.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $951,158,000 for Water and Related Resources, instead of $910,247,000 as proposed by the House and $993,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Reprogramming.—To ensure that the expenditure of funds in fiscal year 2010 is consistent with congressional direction, to minimize the movement of funds, and to improve overall budget execution, the conference report carries a legislative provision outlining the circumstances under which the Bureau of Reclamation may reprogram funds.

The conference agreement for Water and Related Resources is shown in the following table:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			CONFERENCE		
	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	PBR	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	Total
ARIZONA						
AK CHIN INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	---	10,600	10,600	---	10,178	10,178
ARIZONA WATER SETTLEMENT ACT	1,400	---	1,400	1,328	---	1,328
COLORADO RIVER BASIN, CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT`	18,103	305	18,408	17,123	294	17,417
COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM	2,350	---	2,350	2,229	---	2,229
LOAN FOR WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE, AZ	---	---	---	3,209	---	3,209
NORTHERN ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	350	---	350	332	---	332
PHOENIX METROPOLITAN WATER REUSE PROJECT	200	---	200	---	---	---
SALT RIVER PROJECT	517	133	650	490	128	618
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER SETTLEMENT ACT	325	---	325	308	---	308
SIERRA VISTA SUBWATERSHED FEASIBILITY STUDY	---	---	---	289	---	289
SOUTH/CENTRAL ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
CENTRAL ARIZONA SALINITY STUDY	(80)	---	(80)	(80)	---	(80)
SOUTHERN ARIZONA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	1,703	---	1,703	1,616	---	1,616
YUMA AREA PROJECTS	1,327	23,173	24,500	1,175	22,333	23,508
YUMA EAST WETLANDS	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
CALIFORNIA						
BAY AREA REGIONAL WATER RECYCLING PROJECT	---	---	---	1,215	---	1,215
CACHUMA PROJECT	837	837	1,674	791	807	1,598
CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	500	---	500	474	---	474
CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT RECYCLING PROJECT	1,400	---	1,400	---	---	---
CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS	---	---	---	---	---	---
AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION	1,681	7,895	9,576	1,566	7,609	9,175
AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT	1,663	---	1,663	1,578	---	1,578
DELTA DIVISION	15,063	5,342	20,405	14,271	5,148	19,419
EAST SIDE DIVISION	1,676	2,750	4,426	1,580	2,650	4,230
FRIANT DIVISION	2,054	3,702	5,756	2,650	3,702	6,352
SEMITROPIC PHASE II GROUNDWATER BANKING	---	---	---	(642)	---	(642)
MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT PROGRAMS	10,838	958	11,796	10,278	923	11,201
REPLACEMENTS, ADDITIONS, & EXTRAORDINARY MAINT. PROG.	---	25,000	25,000	---	24,004	24,004
SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION	15,517	1,379	16,896	14,466	1,329	15,795
SAN FELIPE DIVISION	1,635	16	1,651	1,551	15	1,566
SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION	356	---	356	5,300	---	5,300
SHASTA DIVISION	178	7,876	8,054	140	7,591	7,731
TRINITY RIVER DIVISION	7,310	3,185	10,495	6,923	3,070	9,993
WATER AND POWER OPERATIONS	993	8,287	9,280	912	7,987	8,899
WEST SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, SAN LUIS UNIT	3,047	5,478	8,525	2,871	5,279	8,150
YIELD FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATION	450	---	450	427	---	427
CITY OF CORONA WATER RECYCLING AND REUSE PROJECT	---	---	---	500	---	500
HI DESERT WATER DISTRICT WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND REUSE PROJECT	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
IRVINE BASIN GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	---	---	---	487	---	487
LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	102	---	102	2,500	---	2,500
ROSEWOOD CREEK AREA A PROJECT, NEVADA	---	---	---	(2,000)	---	(2,000)
LONG BEACH AREA WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT	1,400	---	1,400	634	---	634
LONG BEACH DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	700	---	700	670	---	670
MOKELUMNE RIVER REGIONAL WATER STORAGE PROJECT	---	---	---	233	---	233
NORTH BAY WATER REUSE PROJECT	---	---	---	200	---	200
ORLAND PROJECT	---	703	703	---	675	675
RIVERSIDE-CORONA FEEDER	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
SALTON SEA RESEARCH PROJECT	400	---	400	379	---	379
SAN BERNARDINO MWD, CA	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
SAN DIEGO AREA WATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM	3,500	---	3,500	2,000	---	2,000
SAN DIEGO FOUR-RESERVOIR INTERTIE	---	---	---	120	---	120
SAN GABRIEL BASIN PROJECT	1,400	---	1,400	89	---	89
SAN GABRIEL BASIN RESTORATION FUND	---	---	---	3,500	---	3,500
SAN JOSE AREA WATER RECLAMATION/REUSE PROGRAM - TITLE XVI	208	---	208	200	---	200
SOBOBA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT PROJECT	5,000	---	5,000	6,000	---	6,000
SOLANO PROJECT	1,612	2,497	4,109	1,520	2,407	3,927

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			CONFERENCE		
	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	PBR	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	Total
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	520	---	520	493	---	493
LAKE ARROWHEAD	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
UPPER MOJAVE RIVER WELL FIELD	---	---	---	100	---	100
VENTURA RIVER PROJECT	397	195	592	376	188	564
WATSONVILLE AREA WATER RECYCLING PROJECT	---	---	---	750	---	750
COLORADO						
ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT	53,743	445	54,188	49,179	429	49,608
ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,000
COLLBRAN PROJECT	190	3,695	3,885	167	3,561	3,728
COLORADO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	300	---	300	285	---	285
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT	405	13,395	13,800	336	12,910	13,246
FRUITGROWERS DAM PROJECT	99	160	259	93	154	247
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT	252	8,398	8,650	209	8,094	8,303
LAKE PUEBLO STATE PARK	(54)	---	(54)	(54)	---	(54)
GRAND VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	170	1,307	1,477	157	1,260	1,417
LEADVILLE/ ARKANSAS RIVER RECOVERY PROJECT	30	2,935	2,965	18	2,829	2,847
LOWER COLORADO RIVER INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	250	---	250	237	---	237
MANCOS PROJECT	71	107	178	67	103	170
JACKSON GULCH REHABILITATION PROJECT	---	---	---	1,750	---	1,750
PARADOX VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	64	2,282	2,346	52	2,199	2,251
PINE RIVER PROJECT	189	157	346	179	151	330
SAN LUIS VALLEY PROJECT	244	4,636	4,880	600	4,600	5,200
CONEJOS, CO	(46)	---	(46)	(600)	---	(600)
UNCOMPAHGRE PROJECT	228	140	368	216	135	351
IDAHO						
BOISE AREA PROJECTS	3,086	2,315	5,401	2,919	2,231	5,150
COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER FCRPS ESA IMP.	18,000	---	18,000	16,980	---	16,980
IDAHO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	300	---	300	285	---	285
LEWISTON ORCHARDS PROJECT	1,234	30	1,264	1,171	29	1,200
MINIDOKA AREA PROJECTS	2,736	4,432	7,168	2,580	4,271	6,851
KANSAS						
KANSAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	25	---	25	24	---	24
WICHITA PROJECT-CHENEY DIVISION	10	395	405	8	381	389
WICHITA PROJECT-EQUUS BEDS DIVISION	50	---	50	1,500	---	1,500
MONTANA						
FORT PECK RESERVATION/DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER SYSTEM	4,000	---	4,000	8,000	---	8,000
HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT	---	1,865	1,865	---	1,791	1,791
HUNTLEY PROJECT	31	56	87	29	54	83
LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT	532	15	547	505	14	519
MILK RIVER PROJECT	314	1,486	1,800	293	1,432	1,725
MILK RIVER/ST. MARY DIVERSION REHABILITATION	2,500	---	2,500	3,500	---	3,500
MONTANA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	140	---	140	133	---	133
ROCKY BOYS/NORTH CENTRAL MONTANA RURAL WATER SYSTEM	1,000	---	1,000	9,000	---	9,000
SUN RIVER PROJECT	50	328	378	46	316	362
NEBRASKA						
MIRAGE FLATS PROJECT	16	119	135	15	115	130
NEVADA						
HALFWAY WASH PROJECT STUDY	125	---	125	119	---	119
LAHONTAN BASIN PROJECT	4,745	2,531	7,276	4,492	2,439	6,931

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			CONFERENCE		
	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	PBR	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	Total
LAKE MEAD/LAS VEGAS WASH PROGRAM	800	---	800	2,300	---	2,300
NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER REUSE	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
NEW MEXICO						
ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA WATER & RECLAMATION REUSE	---	---	---	250	---	250
CARLSBAD PROJECT	2,615	1,104	3,719	2,477	1,064	3,541
CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	---	---	---	233	---	233
EASTERN NEW MEXICO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAMS	50	---	50	47	---	47
EASTERN NEW MEXICO WATER SUPPLY	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM	1,000	---	1,000	3,000	---	3,000
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT	14,801	8,949	23,750	14,059	8,625	22,684
NAVAJO NATION INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	200	---	200	190	---	190
NAVAJO-GALLUP WATER SUPPLY	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
PECOS RIVER BASIN WATER SALVAGE PROJECT	---	209	209	---	201	201
RIO GRANDE PROJECT	824	4,175	4,999	767	4,024	4,791
SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	150	---	150	142	---	142
SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO/WEST TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	150	---	150	142	---	142
TUCUMCARI PROJECT	24	17	41	23	16	39
UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN INVESTIGATIONS	75	---	75	71	---	71
NORTH DAKOTA						
PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM - GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT	30,654	5,639	36,293	64,361	5,639	70,000
OKLAHOMA						
ARBUCKLE PROJECT	48	186	234	45	179	224
MCGEE CREEK PROJECT	20	644	664	17	621	638
MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT	7	518	525	5	499	504
NORMAN PROJECT	25	452	477	22	436	458
OKLAHOMA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	150	---	150	142	---	142
W.C. AUSTIN PROJECT	23	435	458	20	419	439
WASHITA BASIN PROJECT	7	1,048	1,055	3	1,010	1,013
OREGON						
CROOKED RIVER PROJECT	412	427	839	389	412	801
DESCHUTES PROJECT	300	182	482	517	175	692
EASTERN OREGON PROJECTS	573	272	845	543	262	805
KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL STUDY	2,000	---	2,000	1,897	---	1,897
KLAMATH PROJECT	20,589	4,411	25,000	19,516	4,251	23,767
OREGON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	300	---	300	400	---	400
UMATILLA ON-RESERVATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	---	---	---	(100)	---	(100)
ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, TALENT DIVISION	814	331	1,145	864	319	1,183
WATER FOR IRRIGATION STREAMS AND ECONOMY FEASIBILITY STUDY	---	---	---	(100)	---	(100)
SAVAGE RAPIDS DAM REMOVAL	1,160	---	1,160	1,100	---	1,100
TUALATIN PROJECT	68	271	339	64	261	325
TUALATIN VALLEY WATER SUPPLY FEASIBILITY STUDY	---	---	---	236	---	236
UMATILLA PROJECT	958	3,352	4,310	897	3,231	4,128
SOUTH DAKOTA						
LEWIS AND CLARK RURAL WATER SYSTEM	2,000	---	2,000	10,000	---	10,000
MID-DAKOTA RURAL WATER PROJECT	---	15	15	---	14	14
MNI WICONI PROJECT	17,280	10,200	27,480	22,000	10,200	32,200
PERKINS COUNTY RURAL WATER SYSTEM	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
RAPID VALLEY/DEERFIELD PROJECT	---	79	79	---	76	76
TEXAS						

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			CONFERENCE		
	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	PBR	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	Total
BALMORHEA PROJECT	41	17	58	39	16	55
CANADIAN RIVER PROJECT	54	163	217	51	157	208
LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM	50	---	50	2,000	---	2,000
NUECES RIVER PROJECT	20	721	741	16	695	711
SAN ANGELO PROJECT	35	401	436	32	386	418
TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	45	---	45	43	---	43
UTAH						
HYRUM PROJECT	152	46	198	144	44	188
MOON LAKE PROJECT	4	76	80	4	73	77
NEWTON PROJECT	59	39	98	56	38	94
NORTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	200	---	200	700	---	700
OGDEN RIVER PROJECT	213	177	390	201	171	372
PROVO RIVER PROJECT	1,002	433	1,435	949	417	1,366
SCOFIELD PROJECT	107	80	187	101	77	178
SOUTHERN NEVADA/UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	25	---	25	24	---	24
SOUTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	225	---	225	213	---	213
STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT	248	21	269	235	20	255
WEBER BASIN PROJECT	747	745	1,492	1,747	745	2,492
ARTHUR V. WATKINS DAM FEASIBILITY STUDY	---	---	---	(1,000)	---	(1,000)
WEBER RIVER PROJECT	50	109	159	47	105	152
WASHINGTON						
COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT	5,692	10,762	16,454	5,361	10,372	15,733
ODESSA SUBAREA SPECIAL STUDY	---	---	---	2,846	---	2,846
WASHINGTON AREA PROJECTS	193	15	208	183	14	197
WASHINGTON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	150	---	150	142	---	142
YAKIMA PROJECT	2,420	6,092	8,512	2,274	5,871	8,145
YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT	8,500	---	8,500	9,700	---	9,700
YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER STORAGE PLAN	---	---	---	(1,500)	---	(1,500)
WYOMING						
KENDRICK PROJECT	119	3,139	3,258	102	3,025	3,127
NORTH PLATTE PROJECT	266	1,351	1,617	247	1,302	1,549
SHOSHONE PROJECT	76	1,080	1,156	68	1,041	1,109
SUBTOTAL	322,611	229,923	552,534	414,251	222,318	636,569
REGIONAL PROGRAMS						
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROGRAM, TITLE I	---	11,450	11,450	---	10,994	10,994
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROGRAM, TITLE II	6,970	---	6,970	6,612	---	6,612
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT, (CRSP), SECTION 5	3,449	4,888	8,337	3,254	4,711	7,965
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT, (CRSP), SECTION 8	2,710	---	2,710	2,571	---	2,571
COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	233	---	233	221	---	221
DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	---	2,029	2,029	---	1,948	1,948
INITIATE SOD CORRECTIVE ACTION	---	81,600	81,600	---	78,349	78,349
SAFETY OF EVALUATION OF EXISTING DAMS	---	18,250	18,250	---	17,523	17,523
DROUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	488	---	488	463	---	463
EMERGENCY PLANNING & DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM	---	1,432	1,432	---	1,375	1,375
ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM	19,012	---	19,012	18,036	---	18,036
ENVIRONMENTAL & INTERAGENCY COORDINATION ACTIVITIES	2,187	---	2,187	2,075	---	2,075
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	947	---	947	898	---	898
EXAMINATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES	---	7,675	7,675	---	7,369	7,369
FEDERAL BUILDING SEISMIC SAFETY PROGRAM	---	1,400	1,400	---	1,344	1,344
GENERAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES	2,213	---	2,213	2,099	---	2,099
LAND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	8,682	---	8,682	8,236	---	8,236

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			CONFERENCE		
	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	PBR	Resources Management	Facilities OM&R	Total
LOWER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	21,448	---	21,448	20,664	---	20,664
MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL OPERATIONS	---	777	777	---	746	746
NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM	6,197	---	6,197	5,879	---	5,879
SID YATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	---	---	---	210	---	210
NEGOTIATION & ADMINISTRATION OF WATER MARKETING	1,563	---	1,563	1,483	---	1,483
OPERATIONS AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,026	625	1,651	971	602	1,573
PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM - OTHER PICK SLOAN	3,321	36,205	39,526	3,020	34,893	37,913
POWER PROGRAM SERVICES	724	307	1,031	686	296	982
PUBLIC ACCESS AND SAFETY PROGRAM	598	155	753	567	149	716
RECLAMATION LAW ADMINISTRATION	2,199	---	2,199	2,086	---	2,086
RECREATION & FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	1,625	---	1,625	1,542	---	1,542
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	---	---	---	---	---	---
DESALINATION AND WATER PURIFICATION PROGRAM	2,133	1,600	3,733	2,018	1,542	3,560
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	9,200	---	9,200	9,195	---	9,195
QUAGGA & ZEBRA MUSSEL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES	---	---	---	(500)	---	(500)
RURAL WATER - TITLE I	2,348	---	2,348	2,231	---	2,231
SITE SECURITY	---	28,877	28,877	---	27,727	27,727
TITLE XVI, WATER RECLAMATION & REUSE PROGRAM	---	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER ISSUES - TECHNICAL SUPPORT	96	---	96	91	---	91
UPPER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	250	---	250	237	---	237
WATER CONSERVATION FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM	6,510	---	6,510	6,176	---	6,176
WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVE	37,192	---	37,192	21,000	---	21,000
SUBTOTAL	143,321	197,270	340,591	125,021	189,568	314,589
TOTAL	465,932	427,193	893,125	539,272	411,886	951,158

Glen Canyon Dam.—The conference agreement does not include language on the Glen Canyon Dam, as proposed by the House.

Central Valley Project, San Joaquin Division.—The conference agreement of $5,300,000 includes $5,000,000 for the San Joaquin River Restoration. These funds should be utilized in conjunction with and in advance of those funds available from the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund.

Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage, California.—The Secretary of the Interior is directed to continue the feasibility study authorized in title V of Public Law 109–338. In carrying out this study, the Secretary shall include the entire Mokelumne River drainage as the study area and shall also consider regional projects that include recommendations for expansion of reservoir storage capacities. This study shall include an analysis of the project currently under consideration by the Mokelumne River Forum as described in both the Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority and the Mokelumne-Amador-Calaveras Integrated Regional Water Management Plans. As authorized, this study is intended to be regional in scope and shall examine the feasibility of providing additional water supply and improved water management reliability to Mokelumne River Forum member agencies through the development of new storage and conjunctive use programs and projects, including, but not limited to, the Eastern San Joaquin Ground Water Basin, Pardee Reservoir, Lower Bear Reservoir, and Duck Creek.

Milk River/St. Mary's Diversion Project, Montana.—The conferees urge the Bureau of Reclamation to combine National Environmental Policy Act compliance activities and preparation of design, specifications, and contract documents for the entire St. Mary's project including the diversion dam, fish passage structure, drop structures, siphon, and canal as a single activity.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin, Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota.—The conference agreement includes $52,000,000 for rural water projects. Of this amount, $26,000,000 shall be expended for the following projects: $8,000,000 for the Northwest Area Water Supply; $9,000,000 for the South Central Regional Water District; and $9,000,000 for the Southwest Pipeline. Additionally, the conference agreement includes $3,000,000 for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Irrigation Project.

Northern Utah Investigations Program, Utah.—The conference agreement includes $500,000 for the Rural Water Technology Alliance.

Drought Emergency Assistance.—Within the funds provided, the conferees urge the Bureau of Reclamation to provide full and fair consideration for drought assistance to the State of Hawaii.

Lower Colorado River Operations Program.—The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the Senate for this project.

Research and Development, Science and Technology Program.—The conference agreement includes $500,000 for Quagga and Zebra Mussel research activities. The conferees are concerned about the impacts to western waters of these two invasive species. Reclamation efforts to date have necessarily focused on addressing the problems caused by the mussels at Reclamation facilities. The conferees believe that Reclamation should establish a research program geared toward eradicating or controlling these invasive species.

Title XVI, Water Reclamation, and Reuse.—The conference agreement includes $2,500,000 for the WateReuse Foundation. These funds are available to support the Foundation's research priorities.

Water Conservation Initiative.—The conferees encourage Reclamation to work with Water Research Laboratory at Utah State University to expand water quality monitoring in the Cache Valley, Utah, to provide the necessary data to reduce the uncertainty of water quality management decisions pertaining to Cutler Reservoir and to reduce the cost of maintaining and improving water quality in the region.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $35,358,000 for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, as proposed by the House and Senate.

CALIFORNIA BAY—DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $40,000,000 for the California Bay-Delta Restoration program, instead of $41,000,000 as proposed by the House and Senate.

Within available funds, the conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for construction of infrastructure projects that will add flexibility to water delivery systems, such as the proposed ''Two Gates'' project and the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie project. If the additional funding cannot be used for infrastructure construction, the conferees recommend that it be used for other efforts to reduce conflict over water supplies in the Bay-Delta region.

The conferees also intend that funding within CALFED Program Management be used for consultation and coordination on Delta governance with the State of California, including any new governance or conservancy body that may be authorized by the State Legislature.

The funds provided are intended to support the following activities, as delineated below:

Water use efficiency	$3,500,000
Water conservation pilot studies	(500,000)
Bay Area regional water recycling	(3,000,000)
Water Quality	4,750,000
San Joaquin River salinity management	(4,000,000)
Contra Costa Water District alternative intake project	(750,000)
Storage	3,600,000
Shasta enlargement study	(1,500,000)
Los Vaqueros	(300,000)
Sites Reservoir	(1,000,000)
San Joaquin river basin study	(800,000)
Conveyance	14,450,000
DMC Intertie w/Cal Aqueduct and Two Gates Activities	(10,000,000)
San Luis lowpoint feasibility study	(1,500,000)
Frank's Tract feasibility study	(1,500,000)
DMC Recirculation feasibility study	(250,000)
South Delta improvements program	(200,000)
Supplemental conveyance feasibility	(1,000,000)
Ecosystem restoration	7,500,000
Bay Delta conservation plan	(7,500,000)
Science Program	4,500,000
Interagency ecological program	(1,500,000)
CALFED science activities	(3,000,000)
Planning and management activities	1,700,000
CALFED program management	(1,700,000)
Total, California Bay-Delta Restoration	$40,000,000

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $61,200,000 for Policy and Administration as proposed by the Senate, instead of $51,200,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The conference agreement includes a provision limiting the Bureau of Reclamation to purchase not more than seven passenger vehicles for replacement only, as proposed by the House and Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate outlining the circumstances under which the Bureau of Reclamation may reprogram funds. The House proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate regarding the San Luis Unit and the Kesterson Reservoir in California.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate that states requirements for purchase or lease of water from the Middle Rio Grande or Carlsbad Projects in New Mexico. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate regarding Drought Emergency Assistance. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate extending a project authorization in the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the administration of the Desert Terminal Lakes Program. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the Desert Terminal Lakes that amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate expending funds from the Desert Terminal Lakes Program. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the North Dakota Natural Resources Trust. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate regarding water transfers in California and the Draft Recovery Plan for the Giant Garter Snake. The House proposed two similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Fort Peck, Montana, project. This provision is addressed in title I.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The summary tables at the end of this title set forth the Act with respect to the individual appropriations, programs, and activities of the Department of Energy. Additional items in the Act are discussed below.

The conference agreement provides $27,111,438,000 for the Department of Energy, instead of $26,876,350,000 as proposed by the House and $27,398,221,000 as proposed by the Senate, to fund programs in its five primary mission areas: science, energy, environment, nuclear non-proliferation and national security.

The conferees direct the Department to submit to the House and Senate Committees

on Appropriations, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, a report included in the House report detailing an implementation and progress measurement plan for each funded Energy Innovation Hub. The conference agreement does not include the subsequent progress report proposed by the House for each Energy Innovation Hub.

The conferees direct the department to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations an annual report on the status of work for others activities in each of the national laboratories, instead of the quarterly report included in the House bill. The conferees recognize the value of the scientific capability that resides at our nation's laboratories and the importance of work for others at the national laboratories, particularly in light of the National Nuclear Security Administration's intention of moving to a National Security Enterprises business model. Work for others can be a mechanism to both maintain expertise and refine technical capabilities, and this work could be leveraged more effectively if performed in a strategic context rather than an ad hoc fashion. Given the importance of work for others in a time of tight budgetary constraints, the conferees believe the Department should critically examine how and when work for others is in the long-term interests of the national laboratories. The Department should outline a strategy and procedures to maximize the utilization of the unique scientific expertise of the laboratories while providing a rational financial basis for the acceptance of such work.

The Department is directed to submit an annual Financial Balance report by May 30, 2010, instead of the semi-annual report included in the House bill.

REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

The Department of Energy is directed to operate in a manner fully consistent with the following reprogramming guidelines. A reprogramming request must be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for consideration before any implementation of a reorganization proposal which includes moving previous appropriations between appropriation accounts. The Department is directed to inform the Committees promptly and fully when a change in program execution and funding is required during the fiscal year. To assist the Department in this effort, the following guidance is provided for programs and activities funded in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Department is directed to follow this guidance for all programs and activities unless specific reprogramming guidance is provided for a program or activity.

Definition.—A reprogramming includes the reallocation of funds from one activity to another within an appropriation, or any significant departure from a program, project, activity, or organization described in the agency's budget justification as presented to and approved by Congress. For construction projects, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project identified in the justifications to another project or a significant change in the scope of an approved project.

Any reallocation of new or prior year budget authority or prior year de-obligations must be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in writing and may not be implemented prior to approval by the Committees.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

The conference agreement provides $2,242,500,000 for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) programs, instead of $2,310,000,000 as proposed by the House and $2,233,967,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Reporting Requirements.—The conference agreement does not include a reporting requirement proposed by the House to quantify and track the progress and impact of investments made in the energy efficiency and renewable energy portfolio.

Hydrogen Technology.—The conference agreement provides $174,000,000 for Hydrogen Technology, instead of $190,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed $153,213,000 for hydrogen and fuel cell technologies under the Fuel Cell Technology and Vehicle Technologies program areas.

These funds shall be used to further program goals with new contracts and continue funding 190 contracts the Department placed at risk in fiscal year 2010 by requesting zero funding for this program. Additionally, fuel cell technology can continue to be pursued under the Hydrogen Technology program in fiscal year 2010 as it has been in the past.

Fuel Cell Technology.—The conference agreement provides no funding for Fuel Cell Technology.

Biomass and Biorefinery Systems Research and Development.—The conference agreement provides $220,000,000.

Within available funds, the conferees continue to support grants for the production of advanced biofuels as authorized under section 207 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007). The conferees do not specify a funding level.

Within available funds, the conferees direct the Department to provide not less than $35,000,000 for a comprehensive research, development and deployment strategy focused on algae biofuels.

The conference agreement provides up to $7,500,000 for coordination with the Vehicle Technologies program to expand and accelerate testing of intermediate fuel blends of ethanol and gasoline, as proposed by the Senate.

Solar Energy.—The conference agreement provides $225,000,000 for solar energy systems. The conferees support the Department's continued investment in the demonstration and deployment of concentrating solar technology. No funding is provided for the Solar Electricity Energy Innovation Hub.

Wind Energy.—The conference agreement provides $80,000,000 for wind energy systems, instead of $70,000,000 as proposed by the House and $85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Geothermal Technology.—The conference agreement provides $44,000,000 for geothermal systems.

Water Power.—The conference agreement provides $50,000,000 for Water Power. The conferees direct the Department to apply all of the available increase over the request to expand marine and hydrokinetic research, development, and deployment. Within available funds, the conferees further direct the Department to validate economic and technical viability of a variety of technologies and to provide a written report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the prospect of each of the technologies. This report shall include the Department's research and development priorities and goals for this program for the next five years.

The conferees direct the Department to utilize its only marine sciences laboratory to undertake a research and development program to expand marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy programs consistent with section 633 of EISA 2007.

The conferees provide not more than $3,500,000 from within available funds to identify opportunities to increase power generation at conventional hydropower sites. The conferees encourage the Department to focus the assessment on sites not owned by Federal entities.

Vehicle Technologies.—The conference agreement provides $311,365,000 for Vehicle Technologies.

The conference agreement does not include $40,000,000 for hydrogen transportation systems in the Vehicle Technologies program, as proposed by the House.

Within available funds, $2,200,000 is provided to the vehicles program for the Department to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a comprehensive analysis of energy use within the light-duty vehicle transportation sector, and use the analysis to conduct an integrated study of the technology and fuel options that could reduce petroleum consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

The conferees provide up to $7,500,000 for coordination with the Biomass program to expand and accelerate testing of intermediate fuel blends of ethanol and gasoline, as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement does not include a study on the variety and density of recharging infrastructure options, as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for natural gas vehicle research and development.

Building Technologies.—The conference agreement provides $200,000,000 for Building Technologies. No funds are provided under this heading for the Energy Efficient Building Systems Design Energy Innovation Hub. From within available funds, the conferees provide $27,000,000 for solid state lighting research and development.

Industrial Technologies.—The conference agreement includes $96,000,000 for Industrial Technologies. From within available funds, the conferees provide $500,000 for a comprehensive awareness campaign and training program on how mechanical insulation can improve energy efficiency.

Federal Energy Management Program.—The conference agreement provides $32,000,000 for the Federal Energy Management Program.

RE-ENERGYSE.—The conference agreement provides no funding for RE-ENERGYSE.

Facilities and Infrastructure.—The conference agreement provides $63,000,000 for facilities and infrastructure, of which $44,000,000 is provided for the South Table Mountain Ingress/Egress and Traffic Capacity Upgrades project at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. The conferees agree with and restate Senate language supporting the use of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding for these traffic capacity upgrades. If the Department uses ARRA funds for this project, the conferees support the use of this $44,000,000 to fund the proposed Fuels from Sunlight and Energy Efficient Building Systems Design Energy Innovation Hubs at $22,000,000 each.

Program Direction.—The conference agreement provides $140,000,000 for Program Direction.

Program Support.—The conference agreement provides $45,000,000 for Program Support. Within these funds, the Department is directed to provide $10,000,000 for the International Renewable Energy Program, to include $2,000,000 for the U.S.-Israeli energy cooperation agreement.

While the conferees support strategic and policy analysis capabilities within the Department to guide investment decisions and support policymaker decisions, these capabilities should be located in the Department-wide policy office rather than within each program office.

The conferees also agree with the importance of commercialization efforts to ensure

that innovations within national and other research laboratories enter the marketplace. Therefore, the conferees encourage the Department to develop an agency-wide commercialization strategy and capability rather than developing piece-meal solutions within individual program offices.

Weatherization Assistance.—The conference agreement provides $210,000,000 for weatherization assistance program grants, of which $3,300,000 shall be for training and technical assistance.

The conference agreement provides $30,000,000 from within available funds for the development of a pilot project that would increase the leverage of Federal funding through the formation of partnerships between the Department and traditional and/or non-traditional weatherization providers.

The conference agreement does not include funding to develop a pilot program demonstrating energy savings through use of improved insulating and sealing in homes built prior to 1980.

State Energy Program.—The conference agreement provides $50,000,000 for the State Energy Program.

Tribal Energy Activities.—The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for Tribal Energy Activities.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $292,135,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
21st Century Renewable Fuels, Energy, and Materials Initiative (MI)	$1,250,000
A123 Systems Large Format Nanophosphate Batteries for Solar Energy Storage (MI)	$1,000,000
Advanced Automotive Fuels Research, Development, & Commercialization Cluster	$1,000,000
Advanced Battery Manufacturing	$200,000
Advanced Power Cube for Wind Power and Grid Regulation Services	$500,000
Agri-Business Energy Independence Demonstration, NY	$80,000
Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind Biodiesel Project Green	$300,000
Algae Biofuels Research (WA)	$2,000,000
Algae to Ethanol Research and Evaluation (NJ)	$750,000
Algal-Based Renewable Energy for Nevada (NV)	$800,000
Alternative and Unconventional Energy Research and Development (UT)	$10,000,000
Alternative Energy School of the Future	$1,200,000
Alternative Energy Training Institute	$500,000
Alternative Fuel Bus Project, Schaghticoke, NY	$300,000
Auburn University, Biomass to Liquid Fuels and Electric Power Research	$1,500,000
Bayview Gas to Energy Project (UT)	$1,000,000
Ben Franklin Technology Partners - Clean Technology Commercialization Initiative (PA)	$500,000
Bexar County Solar Collection Farm and Distribution System	$1,000,000
Bio Energy Initiative for Connecticut	$1,500,000
Biodiesel Blending (WI)	$600,000
Biodiesel Feedstock Development Initiative (MO)	$1,000,000
Biodiesel Production from Grease Waste	$250,000
Bioenergy/Bionanotechnology projects	$500,000
Biofuel Micro-Refineries for Local Sustainability	$500,000
Biofuels Campus for Accelerated Development	$500,000
Biofuels Research Laboratory	$1,000,000
Biofuels, Biopower and Biomaterials Initiative	$1,250,000
Biomass Energy Resources Center (VT)	$1,000,000
Bioprocesses Research and Development, Michigan Biotechnology Institute, Lansing, MI	$500,000
Black Hills State Heating and Cooling Plant (SD)	$1,000,000
Boulder SmartGridCity - Plug-In Electric Hybrid Vehicles	$500,000
Bridge Hydro-Turbine Study	$150,000
Brookston Wind Turbines Study, Brookston, IN	$75,000
California Polytechnic State University Center for Renewable Energy and Alternative Electric Transportation Technologies Equipment Acquisition	$250,000
Cellulosic Diesel Biorefinery (NJ)	$1,000,000
Center for Applied Alternative Energy, Sustainable & Practices	$500,000
Center for Biomass Utilization (ND)	$7,000,000
Center for Energy Storage Research	$1,000,000
Center for Enviromental and Energy Research	$250,000
Center for Nanoscale Energy (ND)	$5,000,000
Center for Ocean Renewable Energy (NH)	$750,000
Central Corridor Energy District Integration Study	$500,000
Central Piedmont Community College	$525,000
Central Vermont Recovered Biomass Facility (VT)	$500,000
Christmas Valley Renewable Energy Development	$410,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
City Hall Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certification	$500,000
City of Boise Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University	$1,000,000
City of Grand Rapids Solar Roof Demonstration Project	$250,000
City of Norco Waste-to-Energy Facility	$750,000
City of Oakdale Energy Efficiency Upgrades	$400,000
City of Redlands Facilities Upgrades to Improve Energy Efficiency	$900,000
City of Tallahassee Innovative Energy Initiatives	$250,000
City of Winter Garden Weatherization Demonstration Project	$200,000
Clean Power Energy Research Consortium (CPERC)	$1,000,000
Clemson University Cellulosic Biofuel Pilot Plant	$1,000,000
Cloud County Community College Renewable Energy Center of Excellence	$750,000
Coastal Ohio Wind Project: Removing Barriers to Greak Lakes Offshore Wind Energy Development	$1,000,000
Commercial Building Energy Efficiency Demonstration (IL)	$500,000
Comprehensive Wind Energy Program, Purdue University-Calumet, IN	$500,000
Compressed Natural Gas Fueling Facility	$700,000
Concentrator Photovoltaic Technology	$900,000
Consolidated Alternative Fuels Research	$250,000
Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research	$3,000,000
Controlled Environmental Agriculture and Energy Project	$200,000
Cooling, Heating and Power (Micro-CHP) and Bio-Fuel Application Center (MS)	$2,000,000
Creighton University Training & Research in Solar Power	$1,200,000
Daemen College Alternative Energy/Geothermal Technologies Demonstration Program, Erie County, NY	$950,000
Dedham Municipal Solar Project	$500,000
Demonstration Plant for Biodiesel Fuels from Low-Impact Crops	$500,000
Design and Implementation of Geothermal Energy Systems at West Chester University	$300,000
Development of an Economic and Efficient Biodiesel Production Process (NC)	$750,000
Development of Biofuels Using Ionic Transfer Membranes (NV)	$1,500,000
Development of High Yield Feedstock and Biomass Conversion Technology for Development of High Yield Tropical Feedstocks and Biomass Conversion (HI)	$6,000,000
Development of Pollution Prevention Technologies	$900,000
DRI Renewable Energy Center (REC) (NV)	$500,000
East Kentucky Bioenergy Capacity Assessment Project	$250,000
Eastern Illinois University Biomass Plant	$1,000,000
Energy Audit, Efficiency Improvements, and Renewable Energy Installations, Township of Branchburg, NJ	$1,000,000
Energy Conservation and Efficiency Upgrade of HVAC Controls	$500,000
Energy Conservation Upgrades, Ingham Regional Medical Center, Lansing, MI	$250,000
Energy Efficiency Enhancements	$250,000
Energy Efficiency Repairs and Air Quality Improvements at Lyonsdale Biomass	$500,000
Energy Efficiency Upgrades, New Rochelle, NY	$1,000,000
Energy Reduction and Efficiency Improvement Through Lighting Control	$120,000
Energy Saving Retrofitting for the CFCC Main Campus	$300,000
Energy Storage/Conservation and Carbon Emissions Reduction Demonstration Project (MA)	$400,000
Energy-Efficient Innovations for Healthy Buildings	$500,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
EngenuitySC Commercialization and Entrepreneurial Training Project (SC)	$500,000
Environmental Impact Protocols for Tidal Power	$1,000,000
Ethanol from Agriculture	$500,000
Fairbanks Geothermal Energy Project	$1,000,000
Fairview Department of Public Works Building and Site Improvements	$500,000
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe Demonstration Energy Park (NV)	$200,000
Farm Deployable Microbial BioReactor for Fuel Ethanol Production	$800,000
Fast Charging Electric Vehicle Demonstration Project in Charlottesville, Virginia	$500,000
Feasability Study and Design of "Brightfield" Solar Farm	$200,000
Florida Renewable Energy Program	$1,000,000
Fluid Flow Optimization of Aerogel Blanket Process Project (MA)	$300,000
Fort Mason Center Pier 2 Project	$2,000,000
Gadsden State Community College Green Operations Plan	$75,000
Gas Heat Pump Cooperative Training Program (NV)	$250,000
Genetic Improvement of Switchgrass (RI)	$1,500,000
Georgetown South Commercial Park, Photovoltaic Generation Facility	$100,000
Georgia Southern University Biodiesel Research	$250,000
Geothermal Development in Hot Springs Valley	$491,000
Geothermal Power Generation Plant at Oregon Institute of Technology	$1,000,000
Global Green New Orleans - Holy Cross Project	$550,000
Gogebic Community College (GCC) - Campus Energy Efficient and Weatherization Upgrade	$300,000
Great Basin College Direct-Use Geothermal Demonstration Project (NV)	$1,000,000
Great Lakes Institute for Energy Innovation	$1,000,000
Great Plains Wind Power Test Facility, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX (TX)	$2,000,000
Green Building Research Laboratory	$1,000,000
Green Buildings/Retrofitting	$350,000
Green Fuels Depot	$1,500,000
Green Roof Demonstration Project	$600,000
Green Roof for the DuPage County Administration Building	$250,000
Greenfield Community College Hybrid Geo-thermal Project	$525,000
Hardin County General Hospital Energy Efficiency Upgrades	$500,000
Hawaii Energy Sustainability Program (HI)	$6,000,000
Hawaii Renewable Energy Development Venture (HI)	$6,000,000
Henderson, Solar Energy Project	$500,000
High Penetration Wind Power in Tatitlek	$900,000
High Speed Wind Turbine Noise Model with Suppression (MS)	$1,000,000
High Temperature Hydrogen Generation Systems	$300,000
Hospital Lighting Retrofit	$500,000
Housatonic River Net-Zero-Energy Building	$1,000,000
Hull Muncipal Light Plant Offshore Wind Project	$750,000
Hydrogen Production and Delivery Technology (CT)	$500,000
HyperCAST R&D Funding for Vehicle Energy Efficiency (CO)	$750,000
Illinois Community College Sustainability Network	$250,000
Illinois Energy Resources Center at the University of Illinois at Chicago	$400,000
Improving Fuel Cell Durability and Reliability Initiative	$2,500,000
Independent Energy Community Renewable Power System (UT)	$1,000,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Installation of a Solar Canopy	$534,000
Institute for Sustainable Energy	$1,000,000
Integrated Biomass Refining Institute	$1,000,000
Integrated Power for Microsystems	$250,000
Integrated Renewable Energy & Campus Sustainability Initiative	$750,000
Iowa Central Renewable Fuel Testing Laboratory	$750,000
Issaquah Highlands Zero Energy Affordable Housing	$500,000
Jenks Energy Management Equipment	$250,000
Juniata Hybrid Locomotive	$1,000,000
Kansas State University Center for Sustainable Energy	$500,000
La Feria Solar Lighting Initiative	$500,000
Lancaster Landfill Solar Facility	$500,000
Lane Community College Energy Demonstration Building (OR)	$550,000
Large-Scale Wind Training Program, Hudson Valley Community College, Troy, NY	$300,000
Lignocellulosic Biofuels from New Bioenergy Crops	$1,000,000
Long Island 50 MW Solar Initiative	$1,750,000
Long Island Biofuels Alliance	$2,750,000
Low Cost Production of Thin-Film Photovoltaic (PV) Cells (PA)	$1,200,000
MARET Center	$1,500,000
Marine Energy Technology (WA)	$1,750,000
Marine Renewable Energy Center	$750,000
Miami Children's Museum Going Green Initiative	$1,000,000
MidSouth/Southeast BioEnergy Consortium (AR)	$1,000,000
Mill Seat Landfill Bioreactor Renewable Green Power Project	$1,000,000
Montana Algal BioDiesel Initiative (MT)	$500,000
Montana Bio-Energy Center of Excellence (MT)	$2,250,000
Morris County Renewable Energy Initiative	$2,000,000
Moving Toward an Energy Efficient Campus at Wheelock College	$400,000
Mt. Wachusett Community College Wind Project	$1,000,000
Multi-Hybrid Power Vehicles with Cost Effective and Durable Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell and Lithium Ion Battery for Ohio University	$600,000
Municipal Building Energy Efficient Window Replacement Program	$180,000
Municipal Complex Solar Power Project	$200,000
Nanostructured Materials for Energy	$1,000,000
Nanostructured Materials for Improved Photovoltaics (MS)	$1,000,000
National Center of Excellence in Energy Storage Technology	$1,000,000
National Offshore Wind Energy Center	$2,000,000
National Open-Ocean Energy Laboratory	$2,000,000
NCMS	$900,000
Near Zero Carbon Footprint Energy Creation Through Thermal Oxidation (PA)	$1,000,000
Neighborhood Weatherization Collaborative	$500,000
Nevada Renewable Energy Integration and Development Consortium (NV)	$3,000,000
Newark Museum Alternative Energy Enhancement Program	$500,000
Next Generation Composite Wind Blade Manufacturing Technologies	$250,000
Next Generation Wind Turbine	$1,000,000
NIREC - Nevada Institute for Renewable Energy Commercialization (NV)	$1,000,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Northern Illinois University Transportation Energy Program	$1,000,000
Northern Nevada Renewable Energy Training Project (NV)	$500,000
Norwich Cogeneration Initiative (CT)	$750,000
Novel Photocatalytic Metal Oxides (NE)	$250,000
NTRCI Legacy Engine Demonstration Project	$500,000
NY State Center for Advanced Ferrite Production	$300,000
Oakland University Alternative Energy Education	$500,000
Offshore Wind Initiative (ME)	$5,000,000
Offshore Wind Project Study	$500,000
Ohio Advanced Energy Manufacturing Center (OH)	$500,000
Orange County Solar Demonstration & Research Facility	$300,000
Oregon Solar Highway - Innovative Use of Solar Technology (OR)	$1,000,000
OU Center for Biomass Refining	$500,000
Passive NOx Removal Catalyst Research, Notre Dame University, IN	$900,000
Peru Electrical Department Wind Turbine Generation	$1,000,000
Phipps Conservatory CTI Waste-to-Energy Project	$500,000
Phoenix Children's Hospital Central Energy Plant Expansion	$2,000,000
Photovoltaic Power Electronics Research Initiative (PERI)	$700,000
Pittsburgh Green Innovators	$1,500,000
Placer County Biomass Utilization Pilot Project (CA)	$1,000,000
Plug-In Hybrid Initiative	$750,000
Port of Galveston Solar Energy Project	$250,000
Prototyping and Development of Commercial Nano-Crystalline Thin Film Silicon for Photovoltaic Manufacturing	$500,000
Purdue Solar Energy Utilization Laboratory, West Lafayette, IN	$425,000
R & D of Clean Vehicle Technology	$1,000,000
Renewable Energy Center	$750,000
Renewable Energy Clean Air Project (RECAP) (MN)	$1,000,000
Renewable Energy Demonstration (IL)	$500,000
Renewable Energy Feasibility Study and Resources Assessment (NV)	$500,000
Renewable Energy Initiative (IL)	$500,000
Renewable Energy Initiatives for Clark County, Nevada Parks and Recreation (NV)	$1,000,000
Renewable Energy/Disaster Backup System for Hawaii Red Cross Headquarters Building	$240,000
Research and Development of Liquid Carriers for Hydrogen Energy	$500,000
Research on Fuel Cell Powered by Hydrogen Production from Biomass to Provide Clean Energy for Remote Farms Away from Electric Grids (NY)	$675,000
Richland Community College Bioenergy Program	$500,000
Running Springs Retreat Center Solar Upgrade	$1,000,000
Saint Joseph's University Institute for Environmental Stewardship	$1,000,000
San Diego Center for Algae Biotechnology (SD-CAB)	$750,000
San Francisco Electric Vehicle Initiative	$1,000,000
Shenandoah Valley as a National Demonstration Project Achieving 25 Percent Renewable Energy by the Year 2025 (VA)	$750,000
Show Me Energy Cooperative Biomass Development	$900,000
Smart Energy Program (CT)	$500,000
Solar Compactor Energy Efficiency Research Demonstration Project (MA)	$300,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Solar Electric Power for Nonsectarian Educational and Social Services Facilities (NV)	$500,000
Solar Energy Development (ME)	$800,000
Solar Energy Parking Canopy Demonstration Project	$3,000,000
Solar Energy Program	$800,000
Solar Energy Research Center Instrumentation Facility, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	$1,000,000
Solar Energy Zone Planning and Infrastructure for the Nevada Test Site and Adjacent Lands (NV)	$1,000,000
Solar Furnace Research Program, Valparaiso University, IN	$500,000
Solar Hot Water Project in Greenburgh, NY	$169,000
Solar Lighting for Artesia Parks	$250,000
Solar Panel Expansion Initiative	$500,000
Solar Panels in Municipal Owned Buildings (NJ)	$1,000,000
Solar Panels on Hudson County Facilities	$500,000
Solar Pioneer and Solar Entrepreneur Programs (NY)	$500,000
Solar Power for Maywood	$300,000
Solar Powered Compressed Natural Gas Refueling Station	$500,000
Solar Powered Lighting for Forest Preserve District of DuPage County, IL	$300,000
Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Systems PVL Pilot Line	$1,000,000
Somerset County Renewable Energy Initiative	$2,000,000
South Jersey Wind Turbines	$500,000
Southern Pine Based Biorefinery Center	$1,000,000
Southern Regional Center for Lightweight Innovative Designs (MS)	$4,000,000
Southwest Alaska Regional Geothermal Energy Project (AK)	$2,500,000
St. Luke's Miners Memorial Hospital Energy Efficiency Improvement Project	$525,000
St. Marks Refinery Redevelopment	$350,000
St. Petersburg Solar Pilot Project	$1,000,000
St. Petersburg Sustainable Biosolids/Renewable Energy Plant	$2,500,000
State Colleges' (VSC) Statewide Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Initiative	$450,000
Strategic Biomass Initiative (MS)	$500,000
Street Lighting Fixture Energy Efficiency Retrofit Project	$500,000
Sun Grant Initiative (SD)	$2,750,000
Sustainable Algal Energy Production and Environmental Remediation	$500,000
Sustainable Energy Options for Rural Nebraska	$500,000
Sustainable Energy Research Center	$10,000,000
Sweet Sorghum Alternative Fuel and Feed Pilot Project	$750,000
Switchgrass Biofuel Research: Carbon Sequestration and Life Cycle Analysis	$500,000
Synthesis of Renewable Biofuels from Biomass	$500,000
The Biorefinery in New York-Bio Butanol From Biomass	$400,000
The Boston Architectural College's Urban Sustainability Initiative	$1,600,000
The CUNY Energy Institute (NY)	$1,550,000
The Johnston Avenue Solar Project	$500,000
The Solar Energy Consortium	$2,250,000
Thin Film Photovoltaic Research & Development (VT)	$500,000
Thurgood Marshall College Fund Minority Energy Science Initiative: NNSA	$3,000,000
Today's Leaders For a Sustainable Tomorrow: A Sustainable Energy Program	$1,500,000
Tucson Public Building Solar Arrays	$450,000
Unconventional and Renewable Energy Research Utilizing Computer Simulations (UT)	$3,500,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Union Terminal	$500,000
United Way of Southeastern Michigan	$400,000
University of Akron National Polymer Innovation Center	$1,000,000
University of Arkansas at Little Rock Nanostructured Solar Cells	$500,000
University of Detroit Mercy Energy Efficient Chemistry Building Renovations	$800,000
University of Louisville Research and Energy Independence Program (KY)	$2,000,000
University of New Haven Solar Testing and Training Lab (CT)	$500,000
University of North Alabama Green Campus Initiative	$200,000
University of South Carolina Aiken Biofuels Laboratory in Aiken, SC	$456,000
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh's Anaerobic Dry Digestion Facility	$500,000
University of Wisconsin-Baraboo/Sauk County Net-Zero Energy Building	$500,000
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Advanced Nanomaterials for High-Efficiency Solar Cells	$500,000
UNR - Biodiesel from Food Waste (NV)	$1,000,000
UNR - Great Basin Center for Geothermal Energy (NV)	$1,000,000
UNR - Mass Exchanger Technology for Geothermal and Solar Energy Systems (NV)	$1,200,000
UW Northwest National Marine Renewable Energy Center	$880,000
Vermont Biofuels Initiative (VT)	$750,000
Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VT)	$450,000
Wallowa County Integrated Biomass Energy Center (OR)	$500,000
Warren Technology and Business Center for Energy Sustainability	$2,700,000
Washington State Biofuels Industry Development	$1,000,000
Washoe Wind Turbine Demonstration Project (NV)	$50,000
Western Iowa Tech Community College Renewable Energy Economy Corridor	$500,000
Western Kentucky University Research Foundation Biodiesel Project	$500,000
Wind Turbine Development (MT)	$1,000,000
Wind Turbine Infrastructure for Green Energy and Research on Wind Power in Delaware	$1,000,000
WSU, National Institute for Aviation Research, Advanced Materials Research	$1,500,000
Ypsi Civic Center	$1,000,000

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

The conference agreement provides $171,982,000 for Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, instead of $193,008,000 as proposed by the House and $179,483,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides $124,900,000 for electricity delivery and energy reliability research and development. No funds are provided for the Grid Materials, Devices, and Systems Energy Innovation Hub.

The conference agreement includes the establishment of a private sector organization to coordinate and conduct cyber security research and development activities, as proposed by the Senate.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $13,075,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Adaptive Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Technology for Infrastructure Protection	$750,000
Automated Remote Electric and Water Meters in South River	$500,000
Development of a Smart MicroGrid Testbed	$500,000
Energy Development and Reliability (ND)	$325,000
Energy Transmission and Infrastructure Northern Ohio	$1,100,000
Institute for Energy and the Environment at Vermont Law School	$450,000
Microgrids and Renewable Energy and Technologies Research Initiative	$750,000
National Center for Reliable Electric Transmission	$500,000
Navajo Nation Electrification Program (NM)	$1,750,000
North Dakota Energy Workforce Development (ND)	$1,900,000
Oswego County BOCES Wind Turbine Model Project (NY)	$200,000
Power Grid Reliability and Security (WA)	$1,000,000
Power Micro-Grids for Colonias along the Texas/Mexico Border	$550,000
Smart Grid Initiative	$500,000
Technology Development (ND)	$300,000
University of Arizona Compressed Air Energy Storage	$500,000
UVM Smart Energy Grid Research (VT)	$500,000
Watkins Glen, Schuyler County Gas Storage Project (NY)	$500,000
Western Baldwin County, AL Grid Interconnection	$500,000

NUCLEAR ENERGY

The conference agreement provides $786,637,000 for nuclear energy activities, instead of $812,000,000 as proposed by the House and $761,274,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Nuclear Power 2010.—The conference agreement provides $105,000,000, which shall be available only for the Nuclear Power 2010 program. The conferees include this funding as the final installment to complete the Department's commitment to this effort to advance combined operating licenses of reactor designs.

Generation IV (Gen IV) Nuclear Energy Systems.—The conference agreement provides $220,137,000 for Gen IV Nuclear Energy systems, of which $51,137,000 is for Gen IV research and development. Included within this amount is $10,000,000 to support light water reactor life extension research, $22,000,000 for the Modeling and Simulation Hub, and $17,764,000 for technology research and development of Gen IV advanced reactor concepts, which is not intended to supplement the Next Generation Nuclear Plant efforts. The conference agreement does not provide funds for gas centrifuge enrichment technology.

The conferees provide $169,000,000 for the Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP), of which $7,000,000 is for deep burn research. To date, Congress has provided approximately $360,000,000 for research into a very-high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor (VHTR) design. The Department is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the research conducted and a detailed accounting of the funds appropriated to date. This report shall also include a program execution plan, including the $169,000,000 appropriated in this Act. The execution plan shall detail the scope and schedule of activities, milestones or critical decision points, total project cost estimates including anticipated cost-share requirements, and any necessary updates to the NGNP licensing strategy that was delivered to Congress in August of 2008. This plan shall also include a review of the range of technology options under consideration and the technical and commercial challenges facing each option. The conferees further direct the Secretary of Energy to require industry cost-sharing requirements consistent with the terms and conditions of section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 for funds provided for the NGNP program.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development.—The conference agreement provides $136,000,000 for fuel cycle research and development. No funding is provided for the Extreme Materials Energy Innovation Hub.

Space and Defense Infrastructure.—The conference agreement provides $42,000,000 for space and defense infrastructure.

Research Reactor Infrastructure.—For research reactor infrastructure, the House proposed $6,000,000 in Idaho Facilities Management while the Senate proposed $15,000,000 in Radiological Facilities Management (RFM). The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 in RFM for fresh reactor fuel, disposal of spent fuel for university reactors, and improved reactor instrumentation and equipment upgrades.

Oak Ridge Nuclear Infrastructure.—For nuclear infrastructure at Oak Ridge, the House proposed $15,000,000 in RFM while the Senate proposed $10,000,000 in Gen IV Nuclear Energy systems. The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 in RFM for hot cells at the Oak Ridge Radiochemical Engineering Development Center.

Los Alamos Nuclear Infrastructure.—For nuclear infrastructure at Los Alamos, the Senate proposed $10,000,000 in Gen IV Nuclear Energy systems. The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 in RFM for Los Alamos radiological facilities.

Pu–238 Production Restart Project.—The conference agreement provides no funding for the Pu–238 Restart Project. The conferees agree with language proposed by the House regarding a start-up plan which shall include the role and contribution of major users of Pu–238, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and shall be submitted with the fiscal year 2011 budget submission.

Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Facilities Management.—The conference agreement provides $173,000,000 for INL facilities management, including not less than $12,000,000 for the Advanced Test Reactor life extension program.

Program Direction.—The conference agreement provides $73,000,000 for Program Direction.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $2,500,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED NUCLEAR ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
McClellan Nuclear Radiation Center	$500,000
Nuclear Fabrication Consortium (OH)	$2,000,000

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $672,383,000 for Fossil Energy Research and Development programs instead of $617,565,000 as proposed by the House and $699,200,000 proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that increased utilization of advanced computing and visualization capabilities will enhance our capacity to improve domestic energy production and improve the design and operation of advanced generation technologies. The conferees direct the Department to integrate Office of Science and National Nuclear Security Administration capabilities and collaborate with universities and industry to improve computational applications in the development of unconventional fossil resources. The conferees direct the Department to follow both House and Senate language regarding advanced computing applications. The conferees also direct the Department to continue work on the Risk Based Management System and the stripper well program.

Fuels and Power Systems.—The conference agreement includes $404,000,000 for Fuels and Power Systems. This includes $52,000,000 for Innovations for Existing Plants. The conferees provide $63,000,000 for Advanced Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle. The conferees provide $32,000,000 for Advanced Turbines. The conference agreement provides $154,000,000 for Carbon Sequestration. No funds are provided for the Carbon Capture and Storage Energy Innovation Hub. The conference agreement provides $25,000,000 for Fuels and $50,000,000 for Fuel Cells research. The conferees provide $28,000,000 for Advanced Research. Fossil energy modeling and simulation research is supported elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Natural Gas Technologies.—The conference agreement provides $17,833,000 to fund research into production of methane hydrates, remediation treatment technologies, and unconventional natural gas production from basins that contain tight gas sands, shale gas and coal bed methane resources.

Unconventional Fossil Energy Technologies.—The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 to establish a comprehensive research, development and deployment (RD&D) strategy for the development of unconventional oil, gas and coal resources as proposed by the Senate. In developing its RD&D strategy, the conferees direct the Department to develop a report outlining the domestic resource opportunities as well as technology applications that that will be the focus of this effort. Further, the Department shall include input from academia and industry in the report.

Program Direction.—The conference agreement provides $158,000,000 for Program Direction.

Other.—The conference agreement provides funds for the following activities: $20,000,000 for Plant and Capital Equipment; $10,000,000 for Fossil Energy Environmental Restoration; $700,000 for Special Recruitment; and $5,000,000 for Cooperative Research and Development.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $36,850,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The Department should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED FOSSIL ENERGY PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Center for Advanced Separation Technologies	$500,000
Center for Renewable Energy, Science, and Technology (CREST)	$1,000,000
Center for Zero Emissions Research and Technology	$3,000,000
Design and Test of an Advanced SOFC Generator in PA (PA)	$1,000,000
Fossil Fuel Research and Development (ND)	$4,000,000
Gulf of Mexico Hydrates Research Consortium	$1,200,000
Hydrogen Fuel Dispensing Station (WV)	$1,200,000
Innovations for Low-Cost Gasification Systems	$750,000
Innovations in Control Technologies for Synthesis Gas Combustion	$300,000
Long Term Environmental and Economic Impacts of Development of Coal Liquefaction Sector in China (WV)	$1,250,000
Methanol Economy	$750,000
Montana ICTL Demonstration (MT)	$1,250,000
National Center for Hydrogen Technology	$3,000,000
Oklahoma University Enhanced Oil Recovery Design Center	$500,000
Research and Development of Fuel Cells for Electricity from Fossil- and Bio-Based Fuels	$500,000
Shale Oil Upgrading Utilizing Ionic Membranes (UT)	$1,750,000
Shallow Carbon Sequestration Pilot Demonstration (MO)	$2,400,000
University of Kentucky Strategic Liquid Transportation Fuels Derived From Coal	$2,000,000
Utah Center for Ultra-Clean Coal Utilization and Heavy Oil Research (UT)	$8,000,000
Utah Coal and Biomass to Fuel Pilot Plant (CA)	$2,500,000

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The conference agreement provides $23,627,000 for the operation of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves as proposed by the House and Senate.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The conference agreement provides $243,823,000 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, including $25,000,000 for expansion activities at the Richton, Mississippi, site.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

The conference agreement provides $11,300,000 for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve as proposed by the House and Senate.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $110,595,000 for the Energy Information Administration as proposed by the Senate, instead of $121,858,000 as proposed by the House.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

The conference agreement provides $244,673,000 for Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup, instead of $237,517,000 as proposed by the House and $259,829,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Gaseous Diffusion Plants.—The conference agreement provides $100,885,000 for the Gaseous Diffusion Plants. The conferees are aware that the Department intends to complete testing and initiate full operations on both facilities in this fiscal year. The conferees expect the Department to utilize its reprogramming authority as necessary to maintain this schedule.

Internal Reprogramming Authority.—In fiscal year 2010, the Department may transfer up to $2,000,000 between programs within the Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup accounts to reduce health or safety risks or to gain cost savings, as long as no program or project is increased or decreased by more than $2,000,000 during the fiscal year. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations must be notified within thirty days of the use of this reprogramming authority. The account control points for reprogramming are the Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility, West Valley Demonstration Project, Gaseous Diffusion Plants, Small Sites, and construction line-items.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

The conference agreement provides $573,850,000 for activities funded from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, instead of $559,377,000 as proposed by the House and $588,322,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes $225,000,000 for Oak Ridge, Tennessee, $116,446,000 for Paducah, Kentucky, and $232,404,000 for Portsmouth, Ohio. The conferees have adjusted the funding levels in response to the Department's decision to expand ongoing cleanup activities at Portsmouth, despite the fact that this work was not proposed in the President's budget request. The Department has proposed that this expanded cleanup work is to be financed with an off-budget barter strategy for federal uranium assets. Based on the Department's limited experience with such transactions and the fact that the Congressional Budget Office estimates the Department will only achieve 55 percent of its deficit reduction targets from uranium sales in fiscal year 2010, the conferees have serious concerns regarding the Department's ability to successfully implement this proposal. The conferees direct the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to undertake a review of the Department's oversight and implementation strategy to ensure that the Department executes this program consistent with section 3112 of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. section 2297h–10). In addition, the conferees request that GAO's review include an evaluation of the Department's overall uranium management plan and an assessment of the Department's success or failure in meeting its existing deficit reduction targets utilizing asset sales, including sales of Departmental stockpiles of uranium, nickel, and other materials surplus to its needs.

SCIENCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $4,903,710,000, instead of $4,943,587,000 as proposed by the House and $4,898,832,000 as proposed by the Senate.

High Energy Physics.—The conference agreement provides $810,483,000 for High Energy Physics research. Within these funds, the conference agreement provides $434,471,000 for Proton Accelerator-Based Physics. The control level is at the High Energy Physics level.

Nuclear Physics.—The conference agreement provides $535,000,000 for Nuclear Physics. Within these funds, the conference agreement provides $12,000,000 for the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, and $20,000,000 for the 12 GeV upgrade of the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility at the Thomas Jefferson National Laboratory. The conference agreement includes funding for nuclear medicine application research in Biological and Environmental Research.

The conference agreement includes not less than $19,200,000 for Isotope Development and Production for Research and Applications, University Operations. The conferees have concerns regarding the state of isotope production in the United States for medical and industrial applications. The conferees support the House and Senate language regarding cost-effectively improving the supply of these isotopes, including through utilizing existing sources and upgrading existing research reactors or accelerators.

Biological and Environmental Research.—The conference agreement provides $604,182,000 for Biological and Environmental Research. Within these funds, the conferees direct the Department to provide $17,500,000 for nuclear medicine application research.

Basic Energy Sciences.—The conference agreement provides $1,636,500,000 for Basic Energy Sciences. Within these funds, the conference agreement provides $22,000,000 for EPSCOR, and directs the limit of one Implementation Grant per EPSCOR state be removed and the cap on the maximum allowable award be increased to $2,500,000. The conference agreement provides no funds for an Energy Innovation Hub within the Office of Science. Further, the conferees include funding as requested for the Spallation Neutron Source and the High Flux Isotope Reactor.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research.—The conference agreement provides $394,000,000 for Advanced Scientific Computing Research.

Fusion Energy Sciences.—The conference agreement provides $426,000,000 for Fusion Energy Sciences.

The House proposed $20,000,000 for the laser fusion program at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL). It also directed the Department of Energy to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the potential of the KrF laser for commercial fusion. The Senate provided no comparable direction. The conference agreement includes no explicit funding for NRL and supports the House reporting requirement. This report is due not later than 60 days following enactment of this Act. The conferees encourage the Secretary to explore all possible opportunities to ensure that this program, which offers unique potential for long-term energy independence, is not abandoned for lack of a bureaucratic home.

Science Laboratories Infrastructure.—The conference agreement provides $127,600,000 for Science Laboratories Infrastructure.

Safeguards and Security.—The conference agreement provides $83,000,000 for Safeguards and Security.

Science Program Direction.—The conference agreement provides $189,377,000 for Science Program Direction. The control level is at the Science Program Direction level.

Science Workforce Development.—The conference agreement provides $20,678,000 for Science Workforce Development.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $76,890,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SCIENCE PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Advanced Artificial Science and Engineering Research Infrastructure	$300,000
Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering Equipment	$1,000,000
Alaska Climate Center (AK)	$1,000,000
Algae to Biodiesel, Carlsbad, NM	$750,000
Antibodies Research (ND)	$3,000,000
Applied Biomechanical Engineering Graduate Program	$400,000
Bethune-Cookman University STEM Research Lab	$250,000
Building Surface Science Capacity to Serve the Automobile Industry in Southeastern Michigan	$500,000
Carbon Nanotube Technology Center (CANTEC) (OK)	$1,000,000
Center for Advanced Bio-based Binders (CABB) and Pollution Reduction Technologies	$950,000
Center for Advanced Scientific Modeling (CASCaM)	$700,000
Center for Diagnostic Nanosystems (WV)	$3,000,000
Center for Nanomedicine and Cellular Delivery	$500,000
Center for Sustainable Energy at Bronx Community College, Bronx, NY	$500,000
Clean Energy Infrastructure Educational Initiative (OH)	$500,000
Clean Energy Storage, Conversion, and Generation Research	$500,000
Clemson University Cyberinstitute	$500,000
Climate Model Evaluation Program (AL)	$1,800,000
College of Saint Elizabeth	$1,000,000
Computational Modeling of Drug-Resistant Bacteria	$915,000
Computing Capability (ND)	$5,000,000
Development of Ultrafiltration Membrane-Separation Technology for Energy-Efficient Water Treatment and Desalination Process (NV)	$800,000
Energy Efficiency & Water Institute Research Facility, Purdue University-Calumet, IN	$2,000,000
Energy Systems Engineering Institute	$500,000
Enhancement for the Intermountain Center for River Restoration and Rehabilitation (UT)	$600,000
Environmental Quality Monitoring and Analysis (IL)	$500,000
Fourier Transform Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (FTNMR) Spectrometer	$500,000
Fuel Cell Research, Brown University, RI (RI)	$1,500,000
Functional MRI Research (VT)	$1,200,000
Fusion Energy Spheromak Turbulent Plasma Experiment (STPX)	$500,000
Green Manufacturing and Energy Conscious Design Program	$1,000,000
Idaho Accelerator Center Production of Medical Isotopes	$1,500,000
Idaho National Laboratory Center for Advanced Energy Studies	$1,000,000
Institute for Collaborative Sciences Research	$1,200,000
Institute for Intergrated Sciences	$2,000,000
Kansas University Cancer Research Equipment (KS)	$4,000,000
Landfill Leachate Recirculation and Gas to Energy Project	$500,000
Marine Systems Energy/Environmental Sustainability Research	$300,000
Martin County Microfiber Hydrogen Fuel Cell Technology Development (NC)	$1,000,000
Material Science Smart Coatings (NE)	$500,000
Meteorology and Atmospheric Science Program at the University of Louisville	$350,000
Nanotechnology Initiative (CT)	$750,000
Nevada Water Resources Data, Modeling and Visualization (DMV) Center	$750,000
Notre Dame Innovation Park, South Bend, IN	$575,000
Performance Assessment Institute (NV)	$1,000,000

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SCIENCE PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Physical and Biological Sciences Laboratory Learning Center	$400,000
Pioneer Valley Life Science Institute Translational Biomedical Research (MA)	$400,000
Renovation and Development of the LSU Nuclear Science Building (LA)	$1,000,000
RNAI Research (MA)	$300,000
Rockland CC Science Lab Upgrade	$300,000
Science Center Equipment and Energy Efficient LEED Technology (UT)	$900,000
Science Lab Expansion	$550,000
Smart Grid Communications Security Project (CO)	$1,000,000
Smart Grid Simulation Laboratory	$900,000
State-of-the-Art Large-Scale Testing for Wind to Enhance Infrastructure Resiliency and Develop Energy-Efficient Buildings	$1,000,000
STEM Infrastructure Improvement Project	$1,500,000
STEM Minority Graduate Program	$4,500,000
Susquehanna University, Equipment for New Science Center	$1,000,000
Sustainable Biofuels Development Center	$500,000
SUU Science Center Energy Efficiency Modernization and Enhancement Project (UT)	$1,000,000
Targeted Radiotherapy for Melanoma (MA)	$300,000
Technology Transfer & Commercialization of Technologies at DOE Laboratories (NM)	$750,000
The New School Green Building (NY)	$1,000,000
Transylvania University Brown Science Center Equipment	$650,000
TU Algae to Green Fuels Energy Project	$750,000
Twin Tower Observatory	$200,000
Ultra Fast Power Processor for Smart Grid	$1,000,000
UMASS Integrative Science Building	$2,000,000
Unique Methodologies for Nano/Micro Manufacturing and Job Training for Nanotechnology	$500,000
University of Delaware Energy Institute	$500,000
University of Illinois at Chicago High Performance Computing	$1,000,000
University Of Rhode Island Regional Earth Systems Institute	$750,000
University Park and Research Center in Chula Vista, CA	$1,000,000
USD Catalysis Group for Alternative Energy (SD)	$1,100,000
Whitworth University STEM Equipment	$300,000
Yttrium-90 Microspheres Research (WA)	$1,250,000

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

The conference agreement provides $98,400,000 for nuclear waste disposal, the same as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conferees provide $5,000,000 for the Secretary of Energy to establish the Blue Ribbon Commission. All guidance provided by the House and Senate reports is superseded by the conference agreement. The conference agreement also includes funds for technical and construction site management, business support, and other activities to carry out the Administration's fiscal year 2010 plan.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $43,000,000 for administrative expenses for the Title 17 Innovative Loan Guarantee Program as proposed by the House and Senate. This appropriation is fully offset by revenue, resulting in a $0 net appropriation.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program as proposed by the House and Senate.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $168,944,000 for Departmental Administration, instead of $124,944,000 as proposed by the House and $173,944,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees recognize the importance of adequately staffing the Department of Energy and express concern with the performance of the Office of the Human Capital Officer, as described in a recent study by the National Academy of Public Administration. The conferees strongly encourage the Department to explore alternative organizational arrangements and business processes, such as using an outside hiring organization, to improve this performance. The conferees support the study requested by the Senate on RFS and expect the Department to undertake the requested economic review.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement provides $51,927,000 for the Office of the Inspector General as proposed by the House and Senate.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of Energy, manages the nation's nuclear weapons programs, nuclear nonproliferation programs, and naval reactors activities.

The conference agreement provides $9,887,027,000 for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $6,384,431,000 for Weapons Activities, instead of $6,320,000,000 as proposed by the House and $6,468,267,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Report on Non-Deterrable Threats.—The conference agreement does not include the House study on non-deterrable threats, and does not include the direction on the expenditure of LDRD funding. In its place, the conference agreement directs the NNSA to prepare a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, within six months of enactment, delineating NNSA's activities and achievements in countering non-deterrable threats.

Reprogramming Authority.—The conference agreement concurs with the House report language on reprogramming authority, but inserts ''Plutonium Infrastructure Sustainment'' in place of ''Pit Manufacturing and Certification''.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

The conference agreement provides $1,505,859,000 for Directed Stockpile Work.

Life Extension Programs.—The conference agreement provides $223,196,000 for Life Extension Program activities, all of which is provided for W76 Life Extension program.

Stockpile Systems.—The conference agreement provides $357,800,000 for Stockpile Systems activities. Within these funds, the conference agreement provides $91,956,000 for the B61 bomb, including $32,500,000 for Phase 2/2A study of non-nuclear components for the proposed B61–12. No request was made for funds for Phase 2/2A study of the nuclear components of the B61–12, and the conference agreement provides that no funds may be obligated or expended for this purpose without prior approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The conference agreement directs the Nuclear Weapons Council in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy to, within 60 days of release of the Nuclear Posture Review, enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to execute a study addressing the national security and extended deterrence value of the B61 for both strategic and tactical purposes in light of nuclear terrorism risks and military threats. The conference agreement directs the Nuclear Weapons Council in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy to, within 90 days of release of the Nuclear Posture Review, commission a further study by the JASON Defense Advisory Group examining whether the planned B61–12 can be expected, without nuclear testing, to offer sufficient margin and other advantages as to constitute a long-term 21st Century weapon, or whether it is more likely to be an interim weapon leading to near-term replacement or retirement, and to recommend any additional research that may be needed to make an informed decision on this matter. The conference agreement directs the Secretary of Energy to submit each study to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 180 days after commissioning the study.

Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition.—The conference agreement provides $96,100,000 for Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition.

Stockpile Services.—The conference agreement provides $828,763,000 for Stockpile Services. Within these funds, the conference agreement provides $165,076,000 for Research and Development Certification and Safety, $183,223,000 for Management, Technology, and Production, and $141,909,000 for Plutonium Infrastructure Sustainment. The conference agreement provides that $22,000,000 is made available above the request to support experimental activities at the Nevada Test Site. The conferees support Senate language regarding the tritium mission.

CAMPAIGNS

The conference agreement provides $1,571,186,000 for Campaigns.

Science Campaign.—The conference agreement provides $295,646,000 for the Science Campaign. The conferees direct that academic programs shall be funded in the same lines as they were during fiscal year 2009.

Engineering Campaign.—The conference agreement provides $150,000,000 for the Engineering Campaign. Within these funds, the conference agreement provides $42,000,000 to be available only for Enhanced Surety, of which $21,104,000 is provided only for enhanced surety intrinsic to the weapon.

Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign.—The conference agreement provides $457,915,000 for the Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield Campaign. The conference agreement provides $16,500,000 above the request for the operation of Z machine and the Omega facility to restore each facility to fiscal year 2009 levels.

Further, $4,500,000 above the budget request is provided for the Laboratory for Laser Energetics.

Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign.—The conference agreement provides $567,625,000 for Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign. Within these funds, the conference provides $5,000,000 for National Security Science, Technology and Engineering Activities for the purpose of technology assessments of nuclear weapons that could be employed by sub-state actors or potentially hostile minor nuclear powers, $5,000,000 for a joint program with the Office of Fossil Energy and the Office of Science to work in collaboration with universities and industry to improve U.S. capacity to produce domestic unconventional oil and gas resources and minimize environmental impact by use of high performance computing capabilities, and $5,000,000 to explore cost-effective, power-efficient storage systems.

Readiness Campaign.—The conference agreement provides $100,000,000 for the Readiness Campaign.

READINESS IN TECHNICAL BASE AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $1,842,870,000 for Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities. The conferees direct the Department to use carryover balances for project 06–D–140, if necessary.

SECURE TRANSPORTATION ASSET

The conference agreement provides $234,915,000 for Secure Transportation Asset.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS INCIDENT RESPONSE

The conference agreement provides $221,936,000 for Nuclear Weapons Incident Response.

FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $93,922,000 for the Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program.

SITE STEWARDSHIP

The conference agreement provides $61,288,000 for Site Stewardship. The conferees direct that the NNSA submit Site Stewardship as a single line in future requests.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The conference agreement provides $891,555,000 for Safeguards and Security. The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 above the request for security upgrades promulgated in the April 2004 special annex letter and incorporated into the 2008 Graded Security Protection Policy. Additionally, the conference agreement includes $10,000,000 above the request for improved training and equipment.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED PROJECTS

The conference agreement provides $3,000,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED WEAPONS ACTIVITIES PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Center for Innovation through Visualization and Simulation, Purdue University-Calumet, IN	$3,000,000

ADJUSTMENTS

The conference agreement includes the use of $42,100,000 in prior year balances from the canceled High Explosive Pressing Facility at Pantex and directs their application to meet fiscal year 2010 needs as described above.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

The conference agreement provides $2,136,709,000 for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,471,175,000 as proposed by the House.

NONPROLIFERATION AND VERIFICATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $317,300,000 for Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development.

NONPROLIFERATION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The conference agreement provides $187,202,000 for Nonproliferation and International Security of which $72,763,000 is available for Dismantlement and Transparency.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS PROTECTION AND COOPERATION

The conference agreement provides $572,050,000 for International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation of which $63,481,000 is provided for Civilian Nuclear Sites and $78,432,000 is provided for the Core Program of Second Line of Defense.

ELIMINATION OF WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM

The conferees provide $24,507,000 for the Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium Program.

FISSILE MATERIALS DISPOSITION

The conference agreement provides $701,900,000 for Fissile Materials Disposition. The conferees express concern that future cost increases in the construction of the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility, Waste Solidification Building, and supporting activities could divert resources from high-priority overseas nonproliferation activities. All efforts should be made to ensure this does not occur. Additionally, the conferees support the House report language expressing concerns about the Department's management of the surplus plutonium disposition program.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE

The conference agreement provides $333,500,000 for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative. From within available resources, $20,000,000 shall be provided to accelerate the conversion of research reactors to support the domestic production of molybdenum–99. The conferees support the Senate reporting requirement for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative to conduct a full inventory of U.S. materials to determine other uses.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED PROJECTS

The conference agreement provides $250,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Global Seismographic Network Equipment Renewal	$250,000

NAVAL REACTORS

The conference agreement provides $945,133,000 for Naval Reactors, instead of $1,003,133,000 as proposed by the House and $973,133,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $420,754,000 for the Office of the Administrator, as proposed by the House and Senate.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $13,000,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR (NNSA) PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
ACE Program at Maricopa County Community Colleges	$1,000,000
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program	$10,000,000
Morehouse College Minority Energy Science Research and Education Initiative	$2,000,000

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $5,642,331,000 for the Defense Environmental Cleanup program, instead of $5,381,842,000 as proposed by the House and $5,763,856,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Internal Reprogramming Authority.—In fiscal year 2010, the Department may transfer up to $5,000,000 between accounts, as noted in the table below, to reduce health or safety risks or to gain cost savings as long as no program or project is increased or decreased by more than $5,000,000 in total during the fiscal year. This reprogramming authority may not be used to initiate new programs or to change funding for programs specifically denied, limited, or increased by Congress in the Act or explanatory statement. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations must be notified within thirty days of the use of this reprogramming authority.

Account Control Points:

Closure Sites

Savannah River site, nuclear material stabilization and disposition

Savannah River site, 2012 accelerations

Savannah River site, 2035 accelerations

Savannah River Tank Farm

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

Idaho National Laboratory

Oak Ridge Reservation

Hanford site 2012 accelerated completions

Hanford site 2035 accelerated completions

National Nuclear Security Administration Sites

Office of River Protection (ORP) Waste Treatment & Immobilization Plant (WTP)—Waste Treatment Facilities A through D

ORP WTP Pretreatment facility

Program Direction

Program Support

Safeguards and Security

Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund contribution

Technology Development and Deployment

Construction line-items

Closure Sites.—The conference agreement includes $41,468,000 for Closure Sites environmental cleanup activities.

Hanford Site.—The conference agreement provides $990,080,000 for the Hanford Site.

Idaho National Laboratory.—The conference agreement provides $464,168,000 for Idaho National Laboratory cleanup activities. The conference agreement does not include House language regarding the transfer of radioactive cleanup liabilities. The conferees are encouraged that the Office of Environmental Management (EM) has begun the process of accepting excess facilities and materials from the Nuclear Energy program, and urge the Department to assign disposition responsibility for remaining spent fuel, special nuclear material, and irradiated beryllium blocks. The conferees include $34,268,000 for Spent Nuclear Fuel Stabilization and Disposition—2012, of which $19,500,000 is included to prepare and treat sodium-bonded fuel within the EM portfolio.

NNSA Sites.—The conference agreement provides $284,124,000 for cleanup activities at NNSA sites.

Oak Ridge Reservation.—The conference agreement provides $178,768,000 for the Oak Ridge Reservation.

Office of River Protection.—The conference agreement provides $1,098,000,000 for the Office of River Protection, to include $690,000,000 for the Waste Treatment Plant.

Savannah River Site.—The conference agreement provides $1,209,949,000 for cleanup activities at the Savannah River Site.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.—The conference agreement provides $230,337,000 for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

Program Direction.—The conference agreement provides $345,000,000 for Program Direction.

Program Support.—The conference agreement provides $34,000,000 for Program Support.

Safeguards and Security.—The conference agreement provides $279,437,000 for Safeguards and Security.

Technology Development and Deployment.—The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for the Technology Development and Deployment program. The conferees encourage the Department to provide competitively awarded funding within available funds to take advantage of international technology transfer opportunities. The conferees encourage the National Tank Waste Program to work with the Office of River Protection to conduct scientific applied research and technology development activities that advance solutions for the treatment of tank wastes as described in the Technology Development and Deployment budget request.

Federal Contribution to Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.—The conference agreement provides $463,000,000 for the Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund as authorized in Public Law 102–486.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The conference agreement provides $4,000,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Characteristics and Cleanup of the U.S. Nuclear Legacy (MS)	$4,000,000

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $847,468,000 for Other Defense Activities, instead of $1,515,502,000 as proposed by the House and $854,468,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SECURITY

The conference agreement provides $441,882,000 for the Office of Health, Safety, and Security.

LEGACY MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $189,802,000 for the Office of Legacy Management.

DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $83,358,000 for site-wide safeguards and security at Idaho National Laboratory.

DEFENSE-RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The conference agreement includes $122,982,000 to provide administrative support for programs funded in the atomic energy defense activities accounts.

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

The conference agreement provides $6,444,000 for the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED PROJECTS

The conference agreement provides $3,000,000 for the following congressionally directed projects and activities. The agency should remind recipients that statutory cost-sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES PROJECTS

PROJECT	AMOUNT
Burlington Atomic Energy Commission Plant (BAECP) and Ames Laboratory Former Worker Medical Surveillance Program (FWP) (IA)	$1,000,000
Medical Monitoring at Paducah, KY, Portsmouth, OH, and Oak Ridge, TN (KY, OH, TN)	$1,000,000
Miamisburg Mound Energy Park Redevelopment	$1,000,000

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

The conference agreement provides $98,400,000 for Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal activities, as proposed by the House and Senate.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

The conference agreement provides no appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration, which derives its funding from revenues deposited into the Bonneville Power Administration Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides a net appropriation of $7,638,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration as proposed by the House, instead of $8,638,000 as proposed by the Senate. As proposed by the House, an additional $1,000,000 is recorded separately as a scorekeeping adjustment.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides a net appropriation of $44,944,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration, as proposed by the House and Senate.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides a net appropriation of $256,711,000 for the Western Area Power Administration, as proposed by the House and Senate.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

The conference agreement provides a net appropriation of $2,568,000 for the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, as proposed by the House and Senate.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $298,000,000 for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), as proposed by the House and Senate. Revenues for FERC are set to an amount equal to the budget authority, resulting in a net appropriation of $0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to unfunded proposals.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to workforce restructuring.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to unexpended balances.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to Bonneville Power Administration service territory.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to user facilities. The House proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to intelligence activities.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to laboratory directed research. The House proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate relating to pensions. The House proposed a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to the Bonneville Power Administration Fund.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House relating to wage rate requirements. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to congressional notifications.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House relating to the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House in title I relating to the White River Minimum Flow, Arkansas, Project. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This item is addressed in title IV.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to contracting. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to transfer authority. The House proposed no similar provision.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY		
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D		
Hydrogen Technology	---	174,000
Fuel cell technologies	68,213	---
Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D	235,000	220,000
Solar energy	320,000	225,000
Wind energy	75,000	80,000
Geothermal technology	50,000	44,000
Water Power	30,000	50,000
Vehicle technologies	333,302	311,365
Building technologies	237,698	200,000
Industrial technologies	100,000	96,000
Federal energy management program	32,272	32,000
RE-ENERGYSE (Regaining our energy science and engineering edge)	115,000	---
Facilities and infrastructure:		
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	19,000	19,000
Construction:		
10-EE-01 South table mountain ingress/egress and traffic capacity upgrades, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Co	44,000	44,000
Subtotal, Facilities and infrastructure	63,000	63,000
Program direction	238,117	140,000
Program support	120,000	45,000
Subtotal, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D	2,017,602	1,680,365
Weatherization and intragovernmental:		
Weatherization:		
Weatherization assistance	220,000	210,000
Other:		
State energy program grants	75,000	50,000
Tribal energy activities	6,000	10,000
Subtotal, Other	81,000	60,000
Subtotal, Weatherization and intragovernmental	301,000	270,000
Congressionally directed projects	---	292,135
TOTAL, ENERGY EFFICENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	2,318,602	2,242,500
ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY		
Research and development:		
Clean energy transmission and reliability	42,000	38,450
Smart grid research and development	67,000	32,450
Energy storage	15,000	14,000
Cyber security for energy delivery systems	50,000	40,000
Subtotal, Research and development	174,000	124,900
Permitting, siting and analysis	6,400	6,400
Infrastructure security and energy restoration	6,188	6,187

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Program direction	21,420	21,420
Congressionally directed projects	---	13,075
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY	208,008	171,982
NUCLEAR ENERGY		
Research and development:		
Integrated university program	---	5,000
Nuclear power 2010	20,000	105,000
Generation IV nuclear energy systems	206,000	220,137
Fuel cycle research and development	192,000	136,000
Subtotal, Research and development	418,000	466,137
Infrastructure:		
Radiological facilities management:		
Space and defense infrastructure	47,000	42,000
Research reactor infrastructure	---	10,000
Oak Ridge nuclear infrastructure	---	10,000
Los Alamos nuclear infrastructure	---	10,000
PU-238 production restart project	30,000	---
Subtotal, Radiological facilities management	77,000	72,000
INL infrastructure:		
INL Operations and infrastructure	203,402	173,000
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	83,358	---
Subtotal, INL Infrastructure	286,760	173,000
Program direction	77,872	73,000
Subtotal, Nuclear Energy	859,632	784,137
Funding from other defense activities	-83,358	---
Congressional directed projects	---	2,500
Undistributed	360	---
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY	776,634	786,637
FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
Fuels and Power Systems:		
Innovations for existing plants	41,000	52,000
Advanced integrated gasification combined cycle	55,000	63,000
Advanced turbines	31,000	32,000
Carbon sequestration	179,865	154,000
Fuels	15,000	25,000
Fuel cells	54,000	50,000
Advanced research	28,000	28,000
Subtotal, Fuels and power systems	403,865	404,000
Natural Gas Technologies	25,000	17,833
Unconventional fossil energy technologies from Petroleum - Oil Technologies	---	20,000
Program direction	158,000	158,000
Plant and Capital Equipment	20,000	20,000
Fossil energy environmental restoration	10,000	10,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Special recruitment programs	700	700
Cooperative research and development	---	5,000
Congressionally directed projects	---	36,850
TOTAL, FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	617,565	672,383
NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES	23,627	23,627
Storage facilities development	209,482	224,732
Management for SPR operations	19,091	19,091
TOTAL, STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE	228,573	243,823
NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE	11,300	11,300
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION	133,058	110,595
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP		
Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility (WA)	7,652	7,652
Operating expenses	104,444	100,885
Small Sites:		
Brookhaven National Lab	12,614	15,000
Idaho National Lab	5,000	5,000
Consolidated Business Center:		
California Site support	262	262
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center	4,600	4,600
Energy Technology Engineering Center	13,000	13,000
Moab	30,671	39,000
Completed sites administration and support	1,200	1,200
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (emergency		
Subtotal, Consolidated Business Center	49,733	58,062
Subtotal, Small Sites	67,347	78,062
West Valley Demonstration Project	58,074	58,074
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	237,517	244,673
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND		
Decontamination and decommissioning	559,377	573,850
Offsetting collections	-200,000	---
TOTAL, UED&D FUND/URANIUM INVENTORY CLEANUP	359,377	573,850
SCIENCE		
High energy physics:		
Proton accelerator-based physics	442,988	434,471
Electron accelerator-based physics	26,420	26,420
Non-accelerator physics	99,321	99,321
Theoretical physics	67,240	67,240
Advanced technology R&D	183,031	183,031
Total, High energy physics	819,000	810,483

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Nuclear physics	530,000	---
Operations and maintenance	---	515,000
Construction:		
06-SC-01 Project engineering and design (PED) 12 GeV continuous electron beam accelerator facility upgrade, Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator facility (was project 07-SC-001), Newport News, VA	22,000	20,000
Total, Nuclear physics	552,000	535,000
Biological and environmental research:		
Biological systems science	318,476	318,476
Climate and environmental sciences	285,706	285,706
Total, Biological and environmental research	604,182	604,182
Basic energy sciences:		
Research:		
Materials sciences and engineering research	381,112	---
Chemical sciences, geosciences and energy biosciences	338,357	---
Scientific user facilities	811,791	---
Research	---	1,482,260
Subtotal, Research	1,531,260	1,482,260
Construction:		
07-SC-06 Project engineering and design (PED) National Synchrotron light source II (NSLS-II)	139,000	139,000
05-R-320 LINAC coherent light source (LCLS)	15,240	15,240
Subtotal, Construction	154,240	154,240
Total, Basic energy sciences	1,685,500	1,636,500
Advanced scientific computing research	409,000	394,000
Fusion energy sciences program	421,000	426,000
Science laboratories infrastructure:		
Laboratories facilities support:		
Infrastructure support:		
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,385	1,385
Oak Ridge landlord	5,214	5,214
General plant projects emergency appropriations		
Subtotal, Infrastructure support	6,599	6,599
Construction:		
10-SC-70 Research support building and infrastructure modernization, SLAC	8,900	6,900
10-SC-71 Energy sciences building, ANL	10,000	8,000
10-SC-72 Renovate science laboratory, Phase II, BNL	7,000	5,000
09-SC-72 Seismic life-safety, modernization and replacement of general purpose buildings Phase 2, PED/Construction, LBNL	34,027	34,027
09-SC-73, Interdisciplinary science building Phase 1, PED, BNL	39,387	39,387
09-SC-74, Technology and engineering development facilities PED, TJNAF	27,687	27,687
Subtotal, Construction	127,001	121,001

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Total, Science laboratories infrastructure	133,600	127,600
Safeguards and security	83,000	83,000
Science program direction:		
Headquarters	86,606	75,261
Office of Science and Technical Information	8,916	8,916
Field offices	118,200	105,200
Total, Science program direction	213,722	189,377
Workforce development for teachers and scientists	20,678	20,678
Congressionally directed projects	---	76,890
TOTAL, SCIENCE	4,941,682	4,903,710
ENERGY TRANSFORMATION ACCELERATION FUND		
Program direction	10,000	---
Total, ENERGY TRANSFORMATION ACCELERATION FUND	10,000	---
NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL		
Repository program	28,400	28,400
Program direction	70,000	70,000
TOTAL, NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL	98,400	98,400
TITLE 17 - INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY GUARANTEE PROGRAM		
Administrative operations	43,000	43,000
Offsetting collection	-43,000	-43,000
Proposed change in subsidy cost	1,500,000	---
TOTAL, TITLE 17 - INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY GUARANTEE PROGRAM	1,500,000	---
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PGM		
Administrative expenses	20,000	20,000
Total, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PGM	20,000	20,000
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION		
Administrative operations:		
Salaries and expenses		
Office of the Secretary	5,864	5,864
Chief Financial Officer	65,981	62,981
Management	88,456	78,456
Human capital management	29,537	29,537
Chief Information Officer	38,146	38,146
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs	7,326	4,826
Economic impact and diversity	3,896	3,896
General Counsel	32,478	32,478
Policy and international affairs	19,296	19,296
Public affairs	5,405	4,500
Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	---	5,500
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	296,385	285,480

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Program support:		
Minority economic impact	2,775	2,775
Policy analysis and system studies	1,159	1,159
Environmental policy studies	528	528
Climate change technology program (prog. supp)	9,270	9,270
Cybersecurity and secure communications	33,365	33,365
Corporate management information program	9,403	9,403
Energy information technology services	23,631	22,149
Subtotal, Program support	80,131	78,649
Total, Administrative operations	376,516	364,129
Cost of work for others	48,537	47,537
Subtotal, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION	425,053	411,666
Funding from other defense activities	-122,982	-122,982
Total, Departmental administration (gross)	302,071	288,684
Miscellaneous revenues	-119,740	-119,740
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net)	182,331	168,944
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	51,445	51,927
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES		
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES:		
Life extension program:		
W76 Life extension program	209,196	223,196
Total, Life extension program	209,196	223,196
Stockpile systems:		
B61 Stockpile systems	124,456	91,956
W76 Stockpile systems	65,497	65,497
W78 Stockpile systems	50,741	50,741
W80 Stockpile systems	19,064	19,064
B83 Stockpile systems	35,682	35,682
W87 Stockpile systems	51,817	51,817
W88 Stockpile systems	43,043	43,043
Total, Stockpile systems	390,300	357,800
Weapons dismantlement and disposition:		
Operations and maintenance	84,100	96,100
Total, Weapons dismantlement and disposition	84,100	96,100
Stockpile services:		
Production support	301,484	301,484
Research and development support	37,071	37,071
Research and development certification and safety	143,076	165,076
Management, technology, and production	200,223	183,223
Plutonium infrastructure sustainment	149,201	141,909
Subtotal, Stockpile services	831,055	828,763
Total, Directed stockpile work	1,514,651	1,505,859

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Campaigns:		
Science campaign:		
Advanced certification	19,400	19,400
Primary assessment technologies	80,181	83,181
Dynamic materials properties	86,617	86,617
Academic alliances	30,251	---
Advanced radiography	22,328	28,535
Secondary assessment technologies	77,913	77,913
Subtotal, Science campaigns	316,690	295,646
Engineering campaign:		
Enhanced surety	42,000	42,000
Weapons system engineering assessment technology	18,000	18,000
Nuclear survivability	21,000	21,000
Enhanced surveillance	69,000	69,000
Subtotal, Engineering campaign	150,000	150,000
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign:		
Ignition	106,734	106,734
NIF diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	72,252	72,252
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	5,000	5,000
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas	4,000	4,000
Facility operations and target production	248,929	269,929
Subtotal, Inertial confinement fusion	436,915	457,915
Advanced simulation and computing	556,125	567,625
Readiness campaign:		
Stockpile readiness	5,746	5,746
High explosives and weapon operations	4,608	4,608
Nonnuclear readiness	12,701	12,701
Tritium readiness	68,246	68,246
Advanced design and production technologies	8,699	8,699
Subtotal, Readiness campaign	100,000	100,000
Total, Campaigns	1,559,730	1,571,186
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF):		
Operations of facilities:		
Oerations of facilities	1,342,303	---
Kansas City Plant	---	156,056
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	---	86,670
Los Alamos National Laboratory	---	311,776
Nevada Test Site	---	79,583
Pantex	---	131,602
Sandia national Laboratory	---	104,133
Savannah River Site	---	128,580
Y-12 Productions Plant	---	229,774
Institutional Site Support	---	120,129
Subtotal, operations of facilities	1,342,303	1,348,303
Program readiness	73,021	73,021
Material recycle and recovery	69,542	69,542
Containers	23,392	23,392
Storage	24,708	24,708
Subtotal, RTBF	1,532,966	1,538,966

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Construction:		
10-D-501 Nuclear facilities risk reduction Y-12 National security complex, Oakridge, TN..	12,500	12,500
09-D-007, LANSCE Reinvestment PED Los Alamos National Lab, Los Alamos, NM.....	---	20,000
09-D-404, Test capabilities revitalization II, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM.	---	3,200
08-D-801 High pressure fire loop (HPFL) Pantex Plant, Amerillo, TX.....	31,910	31,910
06-D-140 Project engineering and design (PED), various locations.....	70,678	12,000
06-D-141 Project engineering and design (PED), Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, TN.	---	94,000
06-D-402 NTS replace fire stations 1 & 2 Nevada Test Site, NV.....	1,473	1,473
04-D-125 Chemistry and metallurgy facility replacement project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM.....	55,000	97,000
04-D-128 TA-18 mission relocation project, Los Alamos Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM.....	1,500	1,500
99-D-141 Pit disassembly and conversion facility, SRS.....	30,321	30,321
Subtotal, Construction.....	203,382	303,904
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities.....	1,736,348	1,842,870
Secure transportation asset:		
Operations and equipment.....	138,772	138,772
Program direction.....	96,143	96,143
Subtotal, Secure transportation asset.....	234,915	234,915
Nuclear weapons incident response.....	221,936	221,936
Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization pgm:.	144,959	83,959
Construction:		
07-D-253 TA 1 heating systems modernization (HSM) Sandia National Laboratory.....	9,963	9,963
Subtotal, Construction.....	9,963	9,963
Total, Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program.....	154,922	93,922
Site stewardship:		
Environmental projects and operations.....	41,288	---
Nuclear materials integration.....	20,000	---
Stewardship planning.....	29,086	---
Site stewardship.....	---	61,288
Total, Site stewardship.....	90,374	61,288

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Safeguards and security:		
Cybersecurity	122,511	122,511
Defense nuclear security	700,044	720,044
Construction:		
10-D-701 Security improvements project Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, TN	49,000	49,000
Subtotal, Construction	49,000	49,000
Subtotal, Defense nuclear security	749,044	769,044
Total, Safeguards and security	871,555	891,555
Congressionally directed projects	---	3,000
Use of prior year balances	---	-42,100
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	6,384,431	6,384,431
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION		
Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	297,300	317,300
Nonproliferation and international security	192,202	187,202
International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	552,300	572,050
Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production program	24,507	24,507
Fissile materials disposition:		
U.S. plutonium disposition	90,896	90,896
U.S. uranium disposition	34,691	34,691
Supporting activities	1,075	1,075
Construction:		
MOX fuel fabrication facilities		
99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	504,238	504,238
99-D-141-02 Waste solidification building, Savannah River, SC	70,000	70,000
Subtotal, Construction	574,238	574,238
Subtotal, U.S. surplus fissle materials disp	700,900	700,900
Russian surplus materials disposition	1,000	1,000
Total, Fissile materials disposition	701,900	701,900
Global threat reduction initiative	353,500	333,500
Congressionally directed projects	---	250
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	2,121,709	2,136,709

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
NAVAL REACTORS		
Naval reactors development	935,533	877,533
Construction:		
10-D-093, Security upgrades, KAPL	1,500	1,500
10-D-904, NRF infrastructure upgrades, Idaho	700	700
09-D-190, PED, Infrastructure upgrades, KAPL	1,000	1,000
09-D-902, NRF Office Building #2, ECC upgrade, Idaho	6,400	6,400
08-D-190 Project engineering and design, Expended Core Facility M-290 recovering discharge station, Naval Reactor Facility, ID	9,500	9,500
07-D-190 Materials research technology complex (MRTC)	11,700	11,700
Subtotal, Construction	30,800	30,800
Total, Naval reactors development	966,333	908,333
Program direction	36,800	36,800
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS	1,003,133	945,133
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR		
Office of the Administrator	431,074	418,074
Congressionally directed projects	---	13,000
Use of prior year balances	-10,320	-10,320
TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	420,754	420,754
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	9,930,027	9,887,027
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP		
Closure Sites:		
Closure sites administration	8,225	8,225
Miamisburg	33,243	33,243
Total, Closure sites	41,468	41,468
Hanford Site:		
Nuclear facility D&D, river corridor closure project	327,955	327,955
Nuclear material stabilization & disposition PFP	118,087	118,087
SNF stabilization and disposition	55,325	95,325
Subtotal, 2012 accelerated completions	501,367	541,367
Nuclear facility D&D - remainder of Hanford	70,250	70,250
Richland community and regulatory support	21,940	21,940
Soil & water remediation - groundwater/vadose zone	176,766	223,766
Solid waste stabilization & disposition - 200 area	132,757	132,757
Subtotal, 2035 accelerated completions	401,713	448,713
Total, Hanford Site	903,080	990,080
Idaho National Laboratory:		
SNF stabilization and disposition - 2012	14,768	34,268
Solid waste stabilization and disposition	137,000	143,500
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	95,800	91,850

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
06-D-401, Sodium bearing waste treatment project, ID	83,700	93,700
Soil and water remediation - 2012	71,000	91,500
Nuclear facility D&D	---	5,450
Idaho community and regulatory support	3,900	3,900
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	406,168	464,168
NNSA:		
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	910	910
NNSA Service Center/SPRU	17,938	17,938
Nevada	65,674	65,674
Nevada soil and groundwater, Emergency appropriation		
California site support	238	238
Sandia National Laboratories	2,864	2,864
Los Alamos National Laboratory	189,000	196,500
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	276,624	284,124
Oak Ridge Reservation:		
Building 3019	38,900	38,900
Nuclear facility D&D ORNL	38,900	44,400
Nuclear facility D&D Y-12	34,000	53,500
Nuclear facility D&D, E. Tenn. Technology Park	100	100
OR reservation community & regulatory support	6,253	6,253
Solid waste stabilization and disposition - 2012	35,615	35,615
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	153,768	178,768
Office of River Protection:		
Waste treatment & immobilization plant		
01-D-16A Low activity waste facility	100,000	---
01-D-16B Analytical laboratory	55,000	---
01-D-16C Balance of facilities	50,000	---
01-D-16D High-level waste facility	160,000	---
01-D-16 A-D	---	365,000
01-D-16E Pretreatment facility	325,000	325,000
Subtotal, Waste treatment & immobilization plant	690,000	690,000
Tank Farm activities:		
Rad liquid tank waste stabil. and disposition	408,000	408,000
Subtotal, Tank Farm activities	408,000	408,000
Total, Office of River Protection	1,098,000	1,098,000
Savannah River site:		
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition		
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition	385,310	385,310
Construction:		
08-D-414 Project engineering and design plutonium preparation facility, VL	6,315	6,315
Subtotal, 2012 accelerated completions	391,625	391,625
SR community and regulatory support	18,300	18,300
Spent nuclear fuel stabilization and disposition	38,768	38,768
Subtotal, 2035 accelerated completions	57,068	57,068

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Tank Farm activities:		
Rad liquid tank waste stabil. and disposition	527,138	527,138
05-D-405, Salt waste processing facility	234,118	234,118
Subtotal, Tank farm activities	761,256	761,256
Total, Savannah River site	1,209,949	1,209,949
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant:		
Operate WIPP	144,902	154,902
Central Characterization Project	13,730	13,730
Transportation	33,851	33,851
Community and regulatory support	27,854	27,854
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	220,337	230,337
Program direction	355,000	345,000
Program support	34,000	34,000
Safeguards and Security:		
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	4,644	4,644
Oak Ridge Reservation	32,400	32,400
West Valley	1,859	1,859
Paducah	8,190	8,190
Richland/Hanford Site	82,771	82,771
Savannah River Site	132,064	132,064
Portsmouth	17,509	17,509
Total, Safeguards and Security	279,437	279,437
Technology development	55,000	20,000
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	463,000	463,000
ARRA defense unallocated, Emergency appropriation		
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP	5,495,831	5,638,331
Congressionally directed projects	---	4,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP	5,495,831	5,642,331
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES		
Health, safety and security:		
Health, safety and security	337,757	337,757
Program direction	112,125	104,125
Total, Health, safety and security	449,882	441,882
Office of Legacy Management:		
Legacy management	177,618	177,618
Program direction	12,184	12,184
Total, Office of Legacy Management	189,802	189,802
Defense-related activities:		
Infrastructure:		
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	83,358	83,358
Total, Total, Defense-related activities	83,358	83,358
Defense related administrative support	122,982	122,982
Office of hearings and appeals	6,444	6,444
Subtotal, Other Defense Activities	852,468	844,468

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
Congressionally directed projects	---	3,000
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	852,468	847,468
DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL	98,400	98,400
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	16,376,726	16,475,226
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS		
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Purchase power and wheeling	85,228	85,228
Program direction	7,638	7,638
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	92,866	92,866
Less alternative financing (PPW)	-14,422	-14,422
Offsetting collections	-78,444	-78,444
Cost of implementing reclassification of receipts	7,638	7,638
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	7,638	7,638
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Operating expenses	12,775	13,775
Purchase power and wheeling	48,000	48,000
Program direction	28,153	27,153
Construction	6,016	6,016
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	94,944	94,944
Less alternative financing	-12,000	-12,000
Offsetting collections	-69,868	-69,868
Cost of implementing reclassification of receipts	31,868	31,868
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	44,944	44,944
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION		
Operation and maintenance:		
Construction and rehabilitation	104,971	104,971
Operation and maintenance	57,159	57,159
Purchase power and wheeling	548,847	548,847
Program direction	180,756	180,756
Utah mitigation and conservation	7,584	7,584
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	899,317	899,317
Less alternative financing	-288,920	-288,920
Offsetting collections (P.L. 108-477, P.L. 109-103)	-349,807	-349,807
Offsetting collections (P.L. 98-381)	-3,879	-3,879
Offsetting collections (for program direction)	-110,492	-110,492
Offsetting collections (for O&M)	-37,038	-37,038
Cost of implementing reclassification of receipts	147,530	147,530
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	256,711	256,711

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND		
Operation and maintenance	2,568	2,568
Offsetting collections	-2,348	-2,348
Cost of implementing reclassification of receipts	2,348	2,348
TOTAL, FALCON AND AMISTAD O&M FUND	2,568	2,568
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS	311,861	311,861
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION		
Federal energy regulatory commission	298,000	298,000
FERC revenues	-298,000	-298,000
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	28,406,706	27,111,438
(Total amount appropriated)	(28,406,706)	(27,111,438)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS		
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	2,318,602	2,242,500
Electrcity delivery and energy reliability	208,008	171,982
Nuclear energy	776,634	786,637
Fossil Energy Research and Development	617,565	672,383
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves	23,627	23,627
Strategic petroleum reserves	228,573	243,823
Northeast home heating oil reserve	11,300	11,300
Energy Information Administration	133,058	110,595
Non-defense environmental clean up	237,517	244,673
Uranium enrichment D&D fund	359,377	573,850
Science	4,941,682	4,903,710
Energy transformation acceleration fund	10,000	---
Nuclear waste disposal	98,400	98,400
Innovative tehcnology loan guarantee program	1,500,000	---
Advanced technology vehicles manufacturing loan pgm	20,000	20,000
Departmental administration	302,071	288,684
Revenues	-119,740	-119,740
Total, Departmental administration	182,331	168,944
Office of the Inspector General	51,445	51,927
Atomic energy defense activities:		
National Nuclear Security Administration:		
Weapons activities	6,384,431	6,384,431
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,121,709	2,136,709
Naval reactors	1,003,133	945,133
Office of the Administrator	420,754	420,754
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Admin	9,930,027	9,887,027
Defense environmental cleanup	5,495,831	5,642,331
Other defense activities	852,468	847,468
Defense nuclear waste disposal	98,400	98,400
Total, Atomic energy defense activities	16,376,726	16,475,226
Power marketing administrations:		
Southeastern Power Administration	7,638	7,638
Southwestern Power Administration	44,944	44,944
Western Area Power Administration	256,711	256,711
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2,568	2,568
Total, Power marketing administrations	311,861	311,861
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:		
Salaries and expenses	298,000	298,000
Revenues	-298,000	-298,000
Total Summary of Accounts, Department of Energy	28,406,706	27,111,438

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget Request	Conference
FUNCTION RECAP:		
NON-DEFENSE	12,029,980	10,697,500
DEFENSE	16,376,726	16,413,938
Environmental management	(6,092,725)	(6,460,854)
DEFENSE RELATED	(5,495,831)	(5,642,331)
NON-DEFENSE	(596,894)	(818,523)
Nuclear waste disposal	(196,800)	(196,800)
DEFENSE RELATED	(98,400)	(98,400)
NON-DEFENSE	(98,400)	(98,400)

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $76,000,000 for the Appalachian Regional Commission, as proposed by the House and Senate.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $26,086,000 for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, as proposed by the House and Senate.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $13,000,000 for the Delta Regional Authority, as proposed by the House and Senate.

DENALI COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $11,965,000 for the Denali Commission, as proposed by the House and Senate.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $1,500,000 for the Northern Border Regional Commission, instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill provided no funds for this Commission. These funds shall be available for any authorized activities of the Commission.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $250,000 for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill provided no funds for this Commission. These funds shall be available for any authorized activities of the Commission.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $1,056,000,000 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) salaries and expenses. This amount is offset by estimated revenues of $902,402,000, resulting in a net appropriation of $153,598,000. The fee recovery is consistent with that authorized by section 637 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The recommendation includes $29,000,000 to be made available from the Nuclear Waste Fund to support the geological repository for nuclear fuel and waste.

The conferees direct the Commission to report on the status of its licensing and regulatory activities on a semi-annual basis. The conferees support House language regarding a joint NRC/NNSA report on international activities, and include $10,000,000 to continue the academic scholarships and fellowships program and $5,000,000 for grants for research projects, both as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes $10,860,000 for the Office of Inspector General in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This amount is offset by revenues of $9,774,000, for a net appropriation of $1,086,000.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $3,891,000 for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as proposed by the House and Senate.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

The conference agreement provides $4,466,000 for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects, as proposed by the House and Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House relating to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Delta Regional Authority. The House proposed a similar provision in title V.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in title III. The House proposed no similar provision.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and Senate relating to lobbying restrictions.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House relating to energy efficient light bulbs. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation administrative expenses. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate relating to administrative expenses. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to transfer authority. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the posting of reports. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the House relating to the Delta Regional Authority. This provision is addressed in title IV.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the House relating to the purchase of motor vehicles. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes new language requiring full and open competition for specific projects contained in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying this Act that are considered congressional earmarks for purposes of clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives when intended to be awarded to a for-profit entity.

The conference agreement includes new language providing for technical corrections to Division B of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Following is a list of congressional earmarks and congressionally directed spending items (as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, respectively) included in the conference report or the accompanying joint statement of managers, along with the name of each Senator, House Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the conference report nor the joint statement of managers contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House or Senate rules. Pursuant to clause 9(b) of rule XXI the rules of the House of Representatives, neither the conference report nor the joint statement of managers contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits that were not (1) committed to the conference committee by either House or (2) in a report of a committee of either House on this bill or on a companion measure.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ALA WAI CANAL, OAHU, HI	$408,000	The President	Abercrombie	Inouye; Akaka
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	AUGUSTA, GA	$157,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BAYOU SORREL LOCK, LA	$986,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BOSTON HARBOR (45-FOOT CHANNEL), MA	$426,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, BROWNSVILLE CHANNEL, TX	$538,000	The President	Edwards (TX); Ortiz	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BUFFALO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, NY	$197,000	The President	Higgins	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CALCASIEU LOCK, LA	$852,000	The President	Boustany	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CALIFORNIA COASTAL SEDIMENT MASTER PLAN, CA	$762,000	The President	Harman	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA: COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION (COASTAL DATA INFORMATION PROGRAM & SOUTHERN CA BEACH PROCESSES STUDY, CA)	$897,000	The President	Bilbray; Woolsey	Wyden; Merkley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA: COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION (PACIFIC ISLAND LAND OCEAN TYPHOON EXPERIMENT)	$897,000	The President	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA: COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION (SURGE AND WAVE ISLAND MODELING STUDIES, HI)	$1,121,000	The President	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES: OTHER COORDINATION PROGRAMS (LAKE TAHOE)	$448,000	The President		Reid; Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	COYOTE AND BERRYESSA CREEKS, CA	$540,000	The President	Honda	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CURRITUCK SOUND, NC	$126,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, NJ	$296,000	The President	Holt; Smith (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DES PLAINES RIVER, IL (PHASE II)	$421,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	EASTERN SHORE, MID-CHESAPEAKE BAY ISLAND, MD	$314,000	The President	Cummings; Kratovil; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes	Mikulski; Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	EDISTO ISLAND, SC	$67,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	$574,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GIWW, HIGH ISLAND TO BRAZOS RIVER REALIGNMENTS, TX	$170,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION SYSTEM STUDY, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA & WI	$341,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GUADALUPE AND SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASINS, TX	$359,000	The President	Rodriguez	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HAMILTON CITY, CA	$341,000	The President	Herger	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS, NJ	$224,000	The President	Rothman (NJ); Sires	Lautenberg; Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, LOWER PASSAIC RIVER, NJ	$170,000	The President	Pascrell; Rothman (NJ); Sires	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, NY & NJ	$157,000	The President	Crowley; Sires	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION, IL	$336,000	The President	Halvorson; Schock	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON NORTH, FL	$126,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	INDIANA HARBOR, IN	$500,000	The President	Visclosky	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	INTERBASIN CONTROL OF GREAT LAKES-MISSISSIPPI RIVER AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES, IL, IN, OH, WI	$269,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	JAMAICA BAY, MARINE PARK AND PLUMB BEACH, NY	$170,000	The President	Sires; Weiner	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	JOHN H. KERR DAM & RESERVOIR, VA & NC (SEC 216)	$251,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	KANSAS CITYS, MO & KS	$386,000	The President	Cleaver; Moore (KS)	Bond; Roberts
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	$17,930,000	The President	Boustany; Cao	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOUISIANA COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION, LA	$2,510,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN, TX	$484,000	The President	Conaway; Edwards (TX); Smith (TX)	Hutchison
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA	$251,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LYNNHAVEN RIVER BASIN, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA	$95,000	The President	Nye	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MATANUSKA RIVER WATERSHED, AK	$90,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MERRIMACK RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, NH & MA	$170,000	The President	Hodes	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MILL CREEK WATERSHED, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN	$45,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MINNESOTA RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, MN & SD	$296,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MISSOURI RIVER DEGRADATION, MO & KS	$556,000	The President	Cleaver; Graves; Moore (KS)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NEUSE RIVER BASIN, NC	$170,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NUECES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	$368,000	The President	Gonzalez; Ortiz; Rodriguez; Smith (TX)	Hutchison
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PILGRIM LAKE, TRURO & PROVINCETOWN, MA	$90,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PIMA COUNTY (TRES RIOS DEL NORTE), AZ	$233,000	The President	Giffords; Grijalva	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	$341,000	The President	Wasserman Schultz	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE MARINE HABITAT RESTORATION, WA	$341,000	The President	Baird; Dicks; Inslee; Larsen (WA); McDermott; Smith (WA)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	$368,000	The President	Dicks; Smith (WA)	Murray; Cantwell

Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN, ND, MN, SD & MANITOBA, CANADA	$3,000,000	The President	Pomeroy	Dorgan; Klobuchar; Conrad
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX	$260,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TX	$170,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAC-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA, DELTA ISLANDS AND LEVEES, CA	$394,000	The President	McNerney	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SHREWSBURY RIVER BASIN AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ	$458,000	The President	Pallone	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOLANA-ENCINITAS SHORELINE, CA	$305,000	The President	Bilbray	Feinstein; Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SUTTER COUNTY, CA	$628,000	The President	Herger	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	TOPEKA, KS	$143,000	The President		Roberts
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	TYBEE ISLAND, GA	$179,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER PENITENCIA CREEK, CA	$323,000	The President	Honda	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	VA SHLY'AY AKIMEL SALT RIVER RESTORATION, AZ	$363,000	The President	Mitchell; Pastor (AZ)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WALLA WALLA WATERSHED, OR & WA	$170,000	The President	McMorris Rodgers; Walden	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WILD RICE RIVER, MN (RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN)	$243,000	The President	Peterson	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WILLAMETTE RIVER FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION, OR	$137,000	The President	Wu	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	YAKUTAT HARBOR, AK	$90,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	YELLOWSTONE RIVER CORRIDOR, MT	$179,000	The President	Rehberg	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	WILLOW CREEK/BOYER RIVER BASIN, MISSOURI VALLEY, IA	$81,000	The President		Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—R&D	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	$20,508,000	The President		Cochran
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ALTON TO GALE ORGANIZED LEVEE DISTRICT, IL & MO (DEF CORR)	$283,000	The President	Costello	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (COMMON FEATURES), CA	$6,330,000	The President	Lungren, Dan; Matsui	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MODIFICATIONS), CA	$63,016,000	The President	Lungren, Dan; Matsui	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM RAISE & BRIDGE), CA	$567,000	The President	Lungren, Dan; Matsui	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NE	$5,382,000	The President	Fortenberry	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD	$500,000	The President	Kratovil	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND, JONES INLET TO EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, LONG BEACH ISLAND, NY	$904,000	The President	King (NY)	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ATLANTIC COAST OF NYC, ROCKAWAY INLET TO NORTON POINT, NY	$3,000,000	The President	Nadler (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BRIDGE REPLACEMENT AT DEEP CREEK, CHESAPEAKE, VA	$100,000	The President	Forbes	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO	$5,291,000	The President	Cleaver	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BLUESTONE LAKE, WV (DAM SAFETY ASSURANCE)	$81,911,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BRAYS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	$7,777,000	The President	Culberson	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CANTON LAKE, OK (DAM SAFETY)	$22,911,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ	$189,000	The President	LoBiondo	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CAROLINA BEACH AND VICINITY, NC	$1,417,000	The President	McIntyre	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CEDAR HAMMOCK, WARES CREEK, FL	$5,565,000	The President	Buchanan	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CENTER HILL DAM, TN (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	$52,907,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHAIN OF ROCKS CANAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL (DEF CORR)	$6,141,000	The President	Costello; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHESTERFIELD, MO	$3,147,000	The President	Akin	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL, DISPERSAL BARRIER, IL	$5,826,000	The President	Dahlkemper; Davis (IL); Ehlers; Kucinich; Oberstar; Petri; Roskam; Slaughter	Durbin; Levin; Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	$1,000,000	The President	Davis (TN); Wamp	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHIEF JOSEPH DAM GAS ABATEMENT, WA	$945,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CLEARWATER LAKE, MO (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	$37,791,000	The President	Emerson	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR & ID	$80,693,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA	$472,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET TO LEWES BEACH, DE	$331,000	The President	Castle	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DES PLAINES RIVER, IL	$4,729,000	The President	Roskam; Schakowsky	Durbin
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DOVER DAM, MUSKINGUM RIVER, OH	$17,478,000	The President	Space	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES PROGRAM: SAVANNAH HARBOR DMDF, GA	$900,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES PROGRAM: JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	$1,000,000	The President	Brown, Corrine; Crenshaw	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DUWAMISH AND GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA	$2,456,000	The President	Dicks; McDermott; Reichert; Smith (WA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EAST ST. LOUIS, IL	$500,000	The President	Costello; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ELK CREEK LAKE, OR	$472,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EMSWORTH LOCKS & DAM, OHIO RIVER, PA (STATIC INSTABILITY CORRECTION)	$23,619,000	The President	Altmire; Doyle	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	FIRE ISLAND INLET TO MONTAUK POINT, NY	$5,480,000	The President	King (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GARRISON DAM AND POWER PLANT, ND (REPLACEMENT)	$8,144,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	Construction	GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET AND PECK BEACH, NJ	$6,141,000	The President	LoBiondo	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HAMILTON AIRFIELD WETLANDS RESTORATION, CA	$14,250,000	The President	Pelosi; Woolsey	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HERBERT HOOVER DIKE, FL (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	$122,819,000	The President	Rooney	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	$12,282,000	The President	Dicks	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	INDIANA HARBOR, CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY, IN	$13,500,000	The President	Visclosky	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	$6,613,000	The President	Alexander; Fleming	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	JOHN H. KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA & NC (REPLACEMENT)	$15,981,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	KANSAS CITYS, MO & KS	$100,000	The President	Graves	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	KAWEAH RIVER, CA	$605,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	KENTUCKY LOCK AND DAM, TENNESSEE RIVER, KY	$945,000	The President	Whitfield	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	$5,800,000	The President	Melancon	Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LITTLE CALUMET RIVER, IN	$20,000,000	The President	Visclosky	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOCKS AND DAMS 2, 3 AND 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	$6,210,000	The President	Doyle; Murphy, Tim; Murtha	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOS ANGELES HARBOR MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, CA	$836,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS, CAPE MAY POINT, NJ	$378,000	The President	LoBiondo	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA	$1,559,000	The President	Baird; Blumenauer	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION, WA, OR & ID	$1,417,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM, KY (MAJOR REHAB)	$945,000	The President	Davis (KY)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MARTIN COUNTY, FL	$331,000	The President	Rooney	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MCCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL	$19,376,000	The President	Bean; Davis (IL); Gutierrez; Jackson (IL); Quigley; Roskam; Schakowsky	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	$548,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MISSOURI RIVER FISH MITIGATION, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	$56,686,000	The President	Rehberg	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	$1,417,000	The President	Baird	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA (FISH PASSAGE)	$378,000	The President	Dicks; Reichert; Smith (WA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MUDDY RIVER, MA	$5,208,000	The President	Frank (MA)	Kennedy; Kerry
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NAPA RIVER, CA	$1,000,000	The President	Thompson (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NAPA RIVER, SALT MARSH RESTORATION, CA	$100,000	The President	Miller, George; Thompson (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY & NJ	$90,000,000	The President	Sires	Lautenberg; Menendez; Schumer; Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NORFOLK HARBOR, CRANEY ISLAND, VA	$100,000	The President	Nye; Scott (VA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OAKLAND HARBOR (50 FOOT PROJECT), CA	$1,000,000	The President	Lee (CA); Pelosi	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, IL & KY	$101,521,000	The President	Whitfield	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PINELLAS COUNTY, FL	$10,657,000	The President	Young (FL)	Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	Construction	POPLAR ISLAND, MD	$8,078,000	The President	Cummings; Kratovil; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes	Mikulski; Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PORTUGUES AND BUCANA RIVERS, PR	$39,680,000	The President	Pierluisi	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA, PA (PERMANENT)	$945,000	The President	Dahlkemper	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ	$6,613,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RICHARD B. RUSSEL DAM & LAKE, GA & SC	$1,526,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, SAN ACACIA TO BOSQUE DEL APACHE, NM	$756,000	The President	Teague	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR	$4,239,000	The President	Pierluisi	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ROANOKE RIVER UPPER BASIN, HEADWATERS AREA, VA	$1,016,000	The President	Goodlatte	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SACRAMENTO DEEPWATER SHIP CHANNEL, CA	$2,000,000	The President	Tauscher; Thompson (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA	$14,171,000	The President	Herger; Matsui; McNerney	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA	$49,310,000	The President	Calvert; Miller, Gary; Rohrabacher; Sanchez, Loretta	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA	$1,429,000	The President	Barrow; Bishop (GA); Deal; Gingrey (GA); Kingston; Linder; Scott (GA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SIMS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	$20,736,000	The President	Green, Al	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTH FLORIDA EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	$180,064,000	The President	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln; Diaz-Balart, Mario; Hastings (FL); Klein (FL); Rooney; Wasserman Schultz; Wexler	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY STREAMS, CA	$2,500,000	The President	Lungren, Dan; Matsui	Feinstein; Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ST. LOUIS FLOOD PROTECTION, MO	$535,000	The President	Carnahan	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ST. PAUL HARBOR, ST. PAUL, AK	$2,834,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SUCCESS DAM AND RESERVOIR, CA (DAM SAFETY)	$2,500,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX	$6,637,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KANSAS CITY, KS & MO	$2,822,000	The President	Cleaver; Moore (KS)	Roberts; Brownback; Bond
Corps of Engineers	Construction	UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION, IL, IA, MN, MO & WI	$16,470,000	The President	Akin; Boswell; Carnahan; Ellison; Halvorson; Hare; Jackson (IL); Loebsack; McCollum; Oberstar; Schock; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WASHINGTON, DC & VICINITY	$100,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WEST ONSLOW BEACH AND NEW RIVER INLET TOPSAIL BEACH, NC	$378,000	The President	McIntyre	

Corps of Engineers	Construction	WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR	$10,392,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	$1,701,000	The President	McIntyre	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	$116,206,000	The President	Rogers (KY); Whitfield	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WOOD RIVER LEVEE, IL	$1,105,000	The President	Costello; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CAMP CREEK, ZUMWALT PRAIRIE PRESERVE, OR	.....	The President	Walden	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CARPENTER CREEK, WA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CHARITON RIVER/RATHBUN LAKE WATERSHED, IA	.....	The President	Boswell; Loebsack	Harkin; Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	DRAYTON DAM, ND	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	EMIQUON FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION, IL	.....	The President	Hare; Schock	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	EUGENE DELTA PONDS, OR	.....	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	GOOSE CREEK, CO	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	JACKSON CREEK, GWINETT COUNTY, GA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	KELLOGG CREEK, OR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED, HALL COUNTY, GA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	MALDEN RIVER ECOSYSTEM, MA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	MOSES LAKE, TX	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	OAKS BOTTOM, OR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	ORLAND PARK, IL	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	RIO GRANDE, LAREDO, TX	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SPRING LAKE, SAN MARCOS, TX	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SPRINGFIELD MILLRACE, OR	.....	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	STORM LAKE, IA	.....	The President	King (IA)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	VENTURA MARSH, CLEAR LAKE, IA	.....	The President	Latham	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	WILSON BAY RESTORATION, JACKSONVILLE, NC	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	WWTP, STEPHENVILLE, TX	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	ATACHAFALAYA RIVER, SHELL ISLAND PASS, ST. MARY PARISH, LA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, MILE 6.0—0.0, PLAQUEMINES PH, LA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	BLACKHAWK BOTTOMS, DES MOINES COUNTY, IA	.....	The President	Loebsack	
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	BUFFALO RIVER REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT, NY	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	CALCASIEU RIVER, MILE 5.0—14.0, CAMERON PARISH, LA	.....	The President	Boustany	
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	CAPE COD CANAL, SANDWICH, MA	.....	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	MANTEO, OLD HOUSE CHANNEL, NC	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	MAUMEE BAY HABITAT RESTORATION, OH	.....	The President	Kaptur	
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	NEWBURYPORT HARBOR, MA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	NJIWW BENEFICIAL USE, NJ	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	WYNN ROAD, OREGON, OH	.....	The President	Kaptur	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	BEAVER CREEK & TRIBS, BRISTOL, TN	.....	The President	Boucher	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	BLANCHARD RIVER, FINDLAY, OH	.....	The President	Jordan (OH); Latta	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	BLANCHARD RIVER, OTTAWA, OH	.....	The President	Latta	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	DUCK CREEK, OH (FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM)	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	EUREKA CREEK, MANHATTAN, KS	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	LITTLE RIVER DIVERSION, DUTCHTOWN, MO	.....	The President	Emerson	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	LIVINGSTON, MT	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	MAD CREEK, MUSCATINE, IA	.....	The President	Loebsack	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	PLATTE RIVER, FREMONT, NE	.....	The President	Fortenberry	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	PLATTE RIVER, SCHUYLER, NE	.....	The President	Fortenberry	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	RIO DESCALABRADO, SANTA ISABEL,PR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	RIO GUAMANI, GUAYAMA, PR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	SUN VALLEY, EL PASO, TX	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	WEST VIRGINIA STATEWIDE FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM, WV	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	WYNNE, AR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	BRUNSWICK HARBOR/JEKYLL ISLAND, GA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	CAMP ELLIS, SACO, ME	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	EAST PASS CHANNEL, PANAMA CITY, FL	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	MANISTEE HARBOR & RIVER CHANNEL, MI	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	MOBILE PASS, AL	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	VERMILLION, OH	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	WHITCOMB FLATS, WA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	BUCKS HARBOR, MACHIASPORT, ME	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	MACKINAC ISLAND HARBOR BREAKWATER, MI	.....	The President		

Corps of Engineers	Section 107	SAVOONGA HARBOR, ST LAWRENCE, AK	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	AQUATIC HABITAT RESTORATION AT PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA, NM	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	BENNINGTON LAKE DIVERSION DAM, WA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	BLOOMINGTON STATE PARK, MO	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	BLUE VALLEY WETLANDS, JACKSON COUNTY, MO	.....	The President	Cleaver	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	BRAIDED REACH, ID	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	DUCK CREEK, STODDARD COUNTY, MO	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	GREEN RIVER DAM MOD, KY	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LOWER COLUMBIA SLOUGH, OR	.....	The President	Blumenauer	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LOWER KINGMAN ISLAND, DC	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	PRISON FARM SHORELINE HABITAT, ND	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	SHORTY'S ISLAND, ID	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	TAPPAN LAKE, OH	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	WALLA WALLA RIVER, OR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	COASTAL AREAS, MARSHFIELD, MA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	FORT SAN GERONIMO, PR	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	LINCOLN PARK BEACH, SEATTLE, WA	.....	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	COLDWATER RIVER BASIN BELOW ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	$338,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	$1,608,000	The President		Cochran; Landrieu; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	DONALDSONVILLE TO THE GULF, LA	$386,000	The President	Melancon	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	MEMPHIS METRO AREA, STORM WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY, TN	$97,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	$2,898,000	The President		Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	$14,491,000	The President	Melancon	Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	$46,102,000	The President	Berry; Taylor	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA	$2,174,000	The President	Cao	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	$44,702,000	The President	Berry; Cao; Emerson	Cochran; Pryor; Landrieu; Bond; Lincoln; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	$2,446,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	$11,954,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	BATON ROUGE HARBOR, DEVIL SWAMP, LA	$42,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA	$52,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	BONNET CARRE, LA	$3,381,000	The President		Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	$65,065,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	GREENVILLE HARBOR, MS	$516,000	The President	Thompson (MS)	Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	$211,000	The President	Berry	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	$411,000	The President	Boozman	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	$185,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	$97,000	The President	Yarmuth	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	$1,658,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	$145,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	$24,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	$43,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, NORTH BANK, AR	$215,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, SOUTH BANK, AR	$169,000	The President		Pryor; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK LEVEES, LA	$97,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	MEMPHIS HARBOR, MCKELLAR LAKE, TN	$1,369,000	The President	Cohen	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION—CAERNARVON, LA	$1,739,000	The President		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	$11,311,000	The President	Berry; Cao; Emerson	Cochran; Landrieu; Pryor; Lincoln; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	OLD RIVER, LA	$9,854,000	The President		Landrieu

Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	ST. FRANCIS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, AR & MO	$9,509,000	The President	Berry; Emerson	Pryor; Bond; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	TENSAS BASIN, BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS, AR & LA	$2,401,000	The President	Ross	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	TENSAS BASIN, RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA	$3,536,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	VICKSBURG HARBOR, MS	$519,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	WAPPAPELLO LAKE, MO	$5,232,000	The President	Emerson	
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	WHITE RIVER BACKWATER, AR	$1,176,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	$6,637,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	$2,319,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, ENID LAKE, MS	$7,381,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, GREENWOOD, MS	$780,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, GRENADA LAKE, MS	$7,131,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, MAIN STEM, MS	$2,705,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, SARDIS LAKE, MS	$8,871,380	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, TRIBUTARIES, MS	$797,004	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, WILL M WHITTINGTON AUX CHAN, MS	$386,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER AREA, MS	$526,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Operations and Maintenance	YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO CITY, MS	$706,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ABIQUIU DAM, NM	$3,141,000	The President	Lujan	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALABAMA—COOSA COMPREHENSIVE WATER STUDY, AL	$240,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALABAMA RIVER LAKES, AL	$15,951,000	The President	Bonner; Davis (AL)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALAMO LAKE, AZ	$1,465,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID	$1,468,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALLATOONA LAKE, GA	$6,725,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA	$8,590,000	The President	Doyle	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALMOND LAKE, NY	$498,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH	$1,468,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ALVIN R. RUSH DAM, PA	$626,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK	$17,732,000	The President	Young (AK)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, GA, AL & FL	$2,316,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	APPLEGATE LAKE, OR	$1,237,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	AQUILLA LAKE, TX	$1,564,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ARCADIA LAKE, OK	$495,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL-AREA VIII, TX	$1,481,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ARKPORT DAM, NY	$283,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH	$1,267,000	The President		Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF & BLACK, LA	$11,062,000	The President	Alexander; Melancon	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY—ACC, VA	$2,490,000	The President	Forbes	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY—DSC, NC & VA	$1,311,000	The President		Webb; Warner
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, GA	$885,000	The President	Kingston	Chambliss
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NC	$4,086,000	The President	McIntyre	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, SC	$1,811,000	The President	Brown (SC); Wilson (SC)	Graham
Corps of Engineers	O&M	AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA	$204,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	B. EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE, NC	$1,804,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BALL MOUNTAIN, VT	$815,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD	$17,500,000	The President	Cummings; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes	Mikulski; Cardin
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD (DRIFT REMOVAL)	$342,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA	$157,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARBERS POINT HARBOR, HI	$191,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARDWELL LAKE, TX	$2,118,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARKLEY DAM AND LAKE, BARKLEY, KY & TN	$9,877,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	$334,000	The President	Adler (NJ)	Lautenberg; Menendez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARRE FALLS DAM, MA	$716,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	BARREN RIVER LAKE, KY	$2,389,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYOU BODCAU RESERVOIR, LA	$907,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYOU LAFOURCHE AND LAFOURCHE-JUMP WATERWAY, LA	$1,151,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYOU PIERRE, LA	$24,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYOU SEGNETTE WATERWAY, LA	$49,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYOU TECHE & VERMILLION RIVER, LA	$15,000	The President	Boustany	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYOU TECHE, LA	$190,000	The President	Boustany	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BAYPORT SHIP CHANNEL, TX	$4,721,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BEAR CREEK DAM & LAKE, CO	$375,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BEAVER LAKE, AR	$8,424,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BEECH FORK LAKE, WV	$1,335,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BELTON LAKE, TX	$3,117,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA	$1,141,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BENBROOK LAKE, TX	$2,447,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BERLIN LAKE, OH	$2,089,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BIG BEND DAM, LAKE SHARPE, SD	$9,383,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BIG SANDY HARBOR, KY	$1,625,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BIGSTONE LAKE AND WHETSTONE RIVER, MN & SD	$262,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BILOXI HARBOR, MS	$1,188,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BIRCH HILL DAM, MA	$1,143,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BIRCH LAKE, OK	$857,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLACK BUTTE LAKE, CA	$2,123,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY	$1,428,000	The President	Higgins	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLACK ROCK LAKE, CT	$1,365,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL	$22,979,000	The President	Aderholt; Bachus	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLACKWATER DAM, NH	$580,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLAKLEY MT DAM, LAKE OUACHITA, AR	$6,743,000	The President	Ross	Pryor; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA	$2,562,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR	$1,819,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR	$893,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	$1,579,000	The President	Rahall	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BONNEVILLE LOCK & DAM, OR & WA	$13,220,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BOSTON HARBOR, MA	$6,652,000	The President	Lynch	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BOWMAN HALEY, ND	$333,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX	$4,959,000	The President	Edwards (TX); Ortiz	Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK	$3,043,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN	$819,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA	$6,801,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUCHANAN DAM, HV EASTMAN LAKE, CA	$1,940,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUCKHORN LAKE, KY	$1,506,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUFFALO BAYOU & TRIBUTARIES, TX	$2,811,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUFFALO HARBOR, NY	$1,548,000	The President	Higgins	Schumer; Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA	$794,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUFORD DAM AND LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA	$8,481,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR	$13,644,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN	$157,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV	$2,134,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, NY	$1,673,000	The President	Nadler (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CADDO LAKE, LA	$213,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH	$1,425,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN	$848,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA	$19,888,000	The President	Boustany	Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL & IN	$4,621,000	The President	Jackson (IL)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL	$4,372,000	The President	Posey	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CANTON LAKE, OK	$2,107,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CANYON LAKE, TX	$3,806,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CAPE COD CANAL, MA	$12,604,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CAPE FEAR RIVER ABOVE WILMINGTON, NC	$939,000	The President	McIntyre	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CARLYLE LAKE, IL	$4,914,000	The President	Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CARR CREEK LAKE, KY	$1,651,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, GA	$7,905,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CARUTHERSVILLE HARBOR, MO	$482,000	The President	Emerson	Bond
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CAVE RUN LAKE, KY	$880,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	CECIL M. HARDEN LAKE, IN	$976,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CEDAR BAYOU, TX	$1,701,000	The President	Edwards (TX); Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	$5,838,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CENTRAL & SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL	$22,967,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL: EVERGLADES AND SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	$575,000	The President	Wasserman Schultz	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHANNEL TO HARLINGEN, TX	$2,054,000	The President	Edwards (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX	$364,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHANNELS IN LAKE ST. CLAIR, MI	$1,555,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHARLES RIVER NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREA, MA	$261,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	$10,163,000	The President	Brown (SC)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHARLEVOIX HARBOR, MI	$193,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHATFIELD DAM & LAKE, CO	$1,370,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM, TN	$6,133,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK	$2,676,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHERRY CREEK DAM & LAKE, CO	$1,900,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHETCO RIVER, OR	$864,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHICAGO HARBOR, IL	$3,696,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHICAGO RIVER, IL	$469,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	$3,775,000	The President	Wamp	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WA	$751,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA	$868,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CLAIRBORNE COUNTY PORT, MS	$74,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND MARK TWAIN LAKE, MO	$6,475,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CLARENCE J BROWN DAM, OH	$1,088,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CLEARWATER LAKE, MO	$2,827,000	The President	Emerson	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH	$7,460,000	The President		Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CLINTON LAKE, KS	$1,970,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COCHITI LAKE, NM	$6,534,000	The President	Lujan	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLD BROOK LAKE, SD	$414,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLD SPRING INLET, NJ	$238,000	The President	LoBiondo	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLEBROOK RIVER LAKE, CT	$584,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLUMBIA & LWR WILLAMETTE R BLW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR	$23,278,000	The President	Baird	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA & OR	$674,000	The President	Baird	Murray; Cantwell
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR & WA	$12,302,000	The President	Baird	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK AND SAND ISLAND, WA	$771,000	The President	Baird	Murray
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA & THE DALLES, OR	$655,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CONANT BROOK LAKE, MA	$200,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CONCHAS LAKE, NM	$1,707,000	The President	Lujan	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA	$1,191,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH	$1,132,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	$4,452,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COOS BAY, OR	$4,904,000	The President	DeFazio	Wyden; Merkley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COPAN LAKE, OK	$984,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COQUILLE RIVER, OR	$437,000	The President	DeFazio	Wyden; Merkley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CORALVILLE LAKE, IA	$3,213,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CORDELL HULL DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	$6,475,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	$4,298,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR	$1,074,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COTTONWOOD SPRINGS LAKE, SD	$258,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COUGAR LAKE, OR	$1,503,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COUNCIL GROVE LAKE, KS	$1,653,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COWANESQUE LAKE, PA	$1,795,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	COYOTE VALLEY DAM, LAKE MENDOCINO, CA	$3,639,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA	$1,599,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV	$168,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA	$719,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DALE HOLLOW LAKE, TN	$6,069,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DARDANELLE LOCK & DAM, AR	$9,270,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DEER CREEK LAKE, OH	$1,407,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DEGRAY LAKE, AR	$6,743,000	The President	Ross	Pryor; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DELAWARE LAKE, OH	$1,256,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	DELAWARE RIVER AT CAMDEN, NJ	$15,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA, NJ, PA & DE	$18,626,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PA TO TRENTON, NJ	$779,000	The President	Smith (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DENISON DAM, LAKE TEXOMA, TX & OK	$8,740,000	The President	Cole	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DEQUEEN LAKE, AR	$1,665,000	The President	Ross	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DETROIT LAKE, OR	$902,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DETROIT RIVER, MI	$5,146,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DEWEY LAKE, KY	$1,687,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DIERKS LAKE, AR	$1,292,000	The President	Ross	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK	$841,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DILLON LAKE, OH	$1,298,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DISPOSAL AREA MONITORING, ME	$950,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DORENA LAKE, OR	$1,102,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) LAKE & CHANNEL, CA	$4,884,000	The President	Woolsey	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN & WI	$8,613,000	The President	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DWORKSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID	$2,732,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	$1,448,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA	$903,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST FORK, TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MS	$178,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST LYNN LAKE, WV	$2,059,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST RIVER, NY	$285,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY	$2,803,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAST SIDNEY LAKE, NY	$559,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EASTCHESTER CREEK, NY	$3,887,000	The President	Crowley	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EAU GALLE RIVER LAKE, WI	$844,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EDIZ HOOK, WA	$694,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EDWARD MACDOWELL LAKE, NH	$532,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EL DORADO LAKE, KS	$1,132,000	The President	Tiahrt	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ELK CITY LAKE, KS	$682,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ELKINS, WV	$15,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ELVIS STAHR (HICKMAN) HARBOR, KY	$40,000	The President	Whitfield	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ERIE HARBOR, PA	$527,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ESCAMBIA AND CONECUH RIVERS, FL	$56,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ESTELLINE SPRINGS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT, TX	$43,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EUFAULA LAKE, OK	$6,291,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA	$1,678,000	The President	Larsen (WA)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FALL CREEK LAKE, OR	$1,771,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FALL RIVER LAKE, KS	$1,219,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FALLS LAKE, NC	$1,767,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FARM CREEK RESERVOIRS, IL	$335,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FARMINGTON DAM, CA	$457,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR	$2,245,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FERNANDINA HARBOR, FL	$1,544,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM, LAKE O' THE PINES, TX	$3,312,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FIRE ISLAND INLET TO JONES INLET, NY	$143,000	The President	King (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FISHTRAP LAKE, KY	$2,063,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FLUSHING BAY AND CREEK, NY	$60,000	The President	Crowley	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK	$11,183,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FORT RANDALL DAM, LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD	$11,604,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK	$1,049,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS DAM, PA	$641,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FOX POINT HURRICANE BARRIER, PROVIDENCE, RI	$475,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FOX RIVER, WI	$4,421,000	The President		Kohl
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FRANCIS E WALTER DAM, PA	$921,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FRANKLIN FALLS DAM, NH	$1,826,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	$3,151,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FRESHWATER BAYOU, LA	$2,124,000	The President	Boustany	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FRIDAY HARBOR, WA	$105,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FT. PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT	$6,045,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GALISTEO DAM, NM	$562,000	The President	Lujan	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX	$12,445,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GARRISON DAM, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND	$14,946,000	The President	Pomeroy	Dorgan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	$2,208,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	GAVINS POINT DAM, NE & SD	$7,759,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA	$213,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GEORGETOWN HARBOR, SC	$1,103,000	The President	Brown (SC)	Graham
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GILLHAM LAKE, AR	$1,298,000	The President	Ross	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GIWW, CHANNEL TO VICTORIA, TX	$2,152,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GIWW, CHOCOLATE BAYOU, TX	$1,647,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI	$779,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GRANGER DAM AND LAKE, TX	$2,459,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX	$2,599,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA	$10,587,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GRAYSON LAKE, KY	$1,624,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREAT KILLS HARBOR, STATEN ISLAND, NY	$60,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK	$330,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREAT SALT POND, BLOCK ISLAND, RI	$200,000	The President		Reed
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREAT SOUTH BAY, NY	$60,000	The President	Bishop (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY	$1,787,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	$6,222,000	The President	Kagen	Kohl
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREEN PETER—FOSTER LAKES, OR	$3,469,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY	$2,093,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREERS FERRY LAKE, AR	$7,374,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, AL	$5,450,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, LA	$23,546,000	The President	Cao	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TX	$24,752,000	The President	Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GULFPORT HARBOR, MS	$4,500,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HAMPTON ROADS, NORFOLK & NEWPORT NEWS HARBOR, VA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	$838,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HANCOCK BROOK LAKE, CT	$420,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, NE	$2,197,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, MO	$8,926,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HARTWELL LAKE, GA & SC	$11,403,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HELENA HARBOR, AR	$40,000	The President	Berry	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HEYBURN LAKE, OK	$711,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HIDDEN DAM, HENSLEY LAKE, CA	$2,062,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR	$801,000	The President	DeFazio	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HILLSDALE LAKE, KS	$817,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA	$539,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOLLAND HARBOR, MI	$2,044,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOMER HARBOR, AK	$380,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOMME LAKE, ND	$239,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOP BROOK LAKE, CT	$871,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOPKINTON-EVERETT LAKES, NH	$1,091,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX	$1,525,000	The President	Conaway	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LA	$2,441,000	The President	Melancon	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	$14,315,000	The President	Culberson; Edwards (TX); Green, Al; Green, Gene; Jackson-Lee (TX); Olson	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	$3,511,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL, NY	$60,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HUDSON RIVER, NY (MAINT)	$1,207,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HUDSON RIVER, NY (O & C)	$1,473,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HUGO LAKE, OK	$1,652,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HULAH LAKE, OK	$1,993,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CA	$2,860,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ICE HARBOR LOCK & DAM, WA	$5,539,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL & IN (MVR PORTION)	$30,160,000	The President	Hare	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL & IN (MVS PORTION)	$1,661,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INDIANA HARBOR, IN	$2,214,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, GA	$48,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, IL	$65,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, OR	$34,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WA	$74,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WY	$10,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK	$160,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	$640,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ	$189,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA	$6,369,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	$735,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CT	$373,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC	$133,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL	$1,140,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	$103,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI	$670,000	The President	Hirono	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	$459,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID	$308,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	$1,234,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN	$674,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	$209,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	$632,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	$1,413,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA	$393,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD	$147,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME	$204,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI	$150,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN	$602,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	$1,417,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	$174,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT	$109,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NC	$232,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	$430,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NE	$679,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NH	$120,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NJ	$195,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM	$607,000	The President	Heinrich; Lujan; Teague	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NV	$63,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	$853,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH	$527,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK	$242,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR	$604,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	$836,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI	$48,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC	$70,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD	$75,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	$50,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	$1,445,000	The President	Reyes	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT	$84,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	$351,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT	$104,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA	$689,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI	$91,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	$319,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WY	$25,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES, ME	$17,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER TO ANCLOTE RIVER, FL	$1,313,000	The President	Buchanan; Mack; Young (FL)	Bill Nelson; Martinez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE & MD	$26,980,000	The President	Castle; Cummings; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL	$2,490,000	The President	Crenshaw; Hastings (FL); Klein (FL); Kosmas; Meek (FL); Mica; Ros-Lehtinen; Wasserman Schultz; Wexler	Bill Nelson; Martinez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, REHOBOTH BAY TO DELAWARE BAY, DE	$70,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ISABELLA LAKE, CA	$1,712,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	$11,478,000	The President	Alexander; Fleming	Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	O&M	J. EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN	$897,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	J. PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	$4,579,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	J. STROM THURMOND LAKE, GA & SC	$9,804,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JACKSON HOLE LEVEES, WY	$833,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	$5,735,000	The President	Brown, Corrine; Crenshaw	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JAMAICA BAY, NY	$209,000	The President	Meeks (NY); Sires	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA	$4,257,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM	$718,000	The President	Lujan	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD & WV	$1,691,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX	$1,633,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SEMINOLE, FL, AL & GA	$9,249,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOE POOL LAKE, TX	$1,042,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	$8,459,000	The President	Baird	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOHN H. KERR LAKE, VA & NC	$11,010,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR, CO	$2,427,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR, KS	$3,502,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOHN W. FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA	$1,999,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JOHNSTOWN, PA	$34,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	JONES INLET, NY	$143,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS & DAM, WV	$13,389,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KANOPOLIS, KS	$2,174,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION, IL	$2,041,000	The President	Costello	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KAW LAKE, OK	$2,614,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KENTUCKY RIVER, KY	$10,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI	$424,000	The President	Kagen	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI	$37,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KEYSTONE LAKE, OK	$6,602,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHANY RESERVOIR, PA	$1,272,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA	$1,350,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAC QUI PARLE LAKES, MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	$596,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE ASHTABULA AND BALDHILL DAM, ND	$1,284,000	The President	Pomeroy	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE KEMP, TX	$311,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION, IL	$649,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY	$100,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE PROVIDENCE HARBOR, LA	$572,000	The President	Alexander	Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE SHELBYVILLE, IL	$5,183,000	The President	Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE TRAVERSE, SD & MN	$568,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	$8,787,000	The President	Dicks	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAUREL RIVER LAKE, KY	$1,831,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAVON LAKE, TX	$3,323,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LEWISVILLE DAM, TX	$3,373,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LIBBY DAM, MT	$1,851,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO	$803,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LITTLE GOOSE LOCK & DAM, WA	$2,424,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LITTLE SODUS BAY HARBOR, NY	$5,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA	$845,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LONG BRANCH LAKE, MO	$902,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LONG ISLAND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NY	$100,000	The President	Bishop (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LONG ISLAND SOUND, DMMP, CT	$2,890,000	The President	Courtney; DeLauro; Murphy (CT)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOOKOUT POINT LAKE, OR	$2,629,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LORAIN HARBOR, OH	$836,000	The President	Sutton	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA	$4,369,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOST CREEK LAKE, OR	$3,455,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOWER GRANITE LOCK & DAM, WA	$7,271,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOWER MONUMENT LOCK & DAM, WA	$2,599,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA	$1,279,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID	$2,468,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LYNNHAVEN INLET, VA	$263,000	The President	Nye	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MADISON PARISH PORT, LA	$99,000	The President		Landrieu; Vitter
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA	$1,222,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MANASQUAN RIVER, NJ	$152,000	The President	Smith (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MANSFIELD HOLLOW LAKE, CT	$818,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MANTEO (SHALLOWBAG) BAY, NC	$3,749,000	The President	Jones; Price (NC)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MARION LAKE, KS	$1,730,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY	$774,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MARTIS CREEK LAKE, NV & CA	$1,133,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MASONBORO INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	$2,186,000	The President	McIntyre	

Corps of Engineers	O&M	MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	$37,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX	$4,397,000	The President	Edwards (TX); Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MATTITUCK HARBOR, NY	$60,000	The President	Bishop (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR	$39,027,000	The President	Berry	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OK	$5,866,000	The President	Boren	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MCNARY LOCK & DAM, OR & WA	$6,783,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MELVERN LAKE, KS	$2,044,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA	$429,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MERMENTAU RIVER, LA	$1,818,000	The President	Boustany	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHAEL J KIRWAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OH	$1,035,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MIDDLE RIO GRANDE ENDANGERED SPECIES COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM, NM (MRGESCP)	$2,994,000	The President	Heinrich; Lujan; Teague	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MIDDLESBORO CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY	$107,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MILFORD LAKE, KS	$1,955,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MILL CREEK LAKE, WA	$3,644,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MILLWOOD LAKE, AR	$4,868,000	The President	Ross	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	$243,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISPILLION RIVER, DE	$30,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN	$926,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL, OH	$1,641,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVP PORTION), MN	$41,938,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION), IL	$56,220,000	The President	Hare	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVS PORTION), IL	$21,123,000	The President	Akin; Hare; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	$22,241,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE, LA	$2,697,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LA	$52,263,000	The President	Cao	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSOURI RIVER—KENSLERS BEND, NE TO SOIUX CITY, IA	$123,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSOURI RIVER—RULO TO MOUTH, IA, NE, KS & MO	$6,500,000	The President	Cleaver	Harkin; Bond; Grassley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSOURI RIVER—SOUIX CITY TO RULO, IA, NE, KS & MO	$2,480,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MOBILE HARBOR, AL	$22,804,000	The President	Bonner	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MOJAVE RIVER DAM, CA	$274,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	$15,926,000	The President	Doyle	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MONROE LAKE, IN	$1,046,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, NC	$9,028,000	The President	Jones	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MORICHES INLET, NY	$100,000	The President	Bishop (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA	$3,136,000	The President	Capps	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH	$946,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MOUNT MORRIS DAM, NY	$2,562,000	The President	Lee (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, MS	$100,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	$265,000	The President	Baird	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	$2,904,000	The President	Reichert; Smith (WA)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MURDERKILL RIVER, DE	$30,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH	$6,943,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MYSTIC RIVER, CT	$238,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NARROWS DAM, LAKE GREESON, AR	$4,816,000	The President	Ross	Pryor; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NARROWS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT & NY	$85,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NATIONAL COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM	$10,000,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX	$3,961,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEAH BAY, WA	$67,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN HARBOR, MA	$475,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER, MA	$588,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW HOGAN LAKE, CA	$2,390,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NJ	$385,000	The President	Adler (NJ); LoBiondo; Smith (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW MADRID HARBOR, MILE 889, MO	$240,000	The President	Emerson	Bond
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW MADRID HARBOR, MO	$400,000	The President	Emerson	Bond
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW MELONES LAKE, DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL, CA	$1,804,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW RIVER INLET, NC	$665,000	The President	Jones	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNELS, NY	$3,896,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW YORK HARBOR, NY	$3,514,000	The President	Sires	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW YORK HARBOR, NY & NJ (DRIFT REMOVAL)	$6,652,000	The President	Pallone	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW YORK HARBOR, NY & NJ (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	$993,000	The President	Pallone	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS, NJ	$143,000	The President	Payne; Rothman (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA	$1,692,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEWTOWN CREEK, NY	$143,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NIMROD LAKE, AR	$2,175,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NOLIN LAKE, KY	$2,354,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NOME HARBOR, AK	$779,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORFOLK HARBOR, VA	$10,780,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORFORK LAKE, AR	$5,433,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORTH BRANCH KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH	$260,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA	$599,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT	$734,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORTH SAN GABRIEL DAM AND LAKE GEORGETOWN, TX	$2,264,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT	$812,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORTHFIELD BROOK LAKE, CT	$580,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	O.C. FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX	$1,106,000	The President	Conaway	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OAHE DAM, LAKE OAHE, SD & ND	$11,229,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OAKLAND HARBOR, CA	$9,154,000	The President	Lee (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA	$1,425,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, KY, IL, IN & OH	$38,724,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, PA, OH & WV	$20,404,000	The President	Doyle	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY & OH	$33,524,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY, IL, IN & OH	$5,546,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, PA, OH & WV	$490,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, WV, KY & OH	$2,847,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS	$1,618,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL	$2,240,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM, TN	$11,693,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ONTONAGON HARBOR, MI	$1,066,000	The President	Stupak	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OOLOGAH LAKE, OK	$3,902,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OPTIMA LAKE, OK	$208,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ORWELL LAKE, MN	$507,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OSCEOLA HARBOR, AR	$800,000	The President	Berry	Pryor; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OTTER BROOK LAKE, NH	$526,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, AR & LA	$9,128,000	The President	Ross	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OZARK-JETA TAYLOR LOCK & DAM, AR	$5,441,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH	$1,156,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PAINTED ROCK DAM, AZ	$1,254,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY	$1,170,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL	$3,065,000	The President	Klein (FL)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL	$1,953,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PAPILLION CREEK, NE	$805,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS	$9,500,000	The President		Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM, NJ	$526,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX	$1,148,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PATOKA LAKE, IN	$843,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PEARL RIVER, MS & LA	$183,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE, KS	$1,399,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PENSACOLA HARBOR, FL	$67,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES, OK	$108,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PERRY LAKE, KS	$1,915,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PHILPOTT LAKE, VA & NC	$5,358,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS LAKES, NV	$324,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PINE CREEK LAKE, OK	$1,213,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PINE FLAT LAKE, CA	$3,042,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PIPESTEM LAKE, ND	$471,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PLYMOUTH HARBOR, PLYMOUTH, MA	$190,000	The President	Delahunt	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	POINT JUDITH HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI	$285,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	POMME DE TERRE LAKE, MO	$2,120,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	POMONA LAKE, KS	$1,945,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL	$570,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	PORT ORFORD, OR	$38,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PORTCHESTER HARBOR, NY	$60,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND PISCATAQUA RIVER, NH	$475,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVER, DC (DRIFT REMOVAL)	$765,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PRESQUE ISLE HARBOR, MI	$318,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROCTOR DAM AND LAKE, TX	$2,209,000	The President	Conaway	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK	$884,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL	$100,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA	$2,321,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CT	$998,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC	$30,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE	$100,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL	$1,235,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, GA	$144,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI	$542,000	The President	Hirono	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL	$99,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN	$176,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA	$65,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA	$1,140,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD	$380,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME	$713,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI	$390,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN	$82,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS	$75,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NC	$280,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NH	$261,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ	$1,571,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NY	$2,018,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH	$280,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR	$190,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA	$114,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI	$475,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC	$442,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX	$212,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA	$808,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA	$498,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI	$269,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROMPTON LAKE, PA	$412,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PUGET SOUND AND TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA	$961,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	$22,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA	$253,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	R. D. BAILEY LAKE, WV	$1,831,000	The President	Rahall	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RARITAN RIVER TO ARTHUR KILL CUT-OFF, NJ	$190,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RARITAN RIVER, NJ	$292,000	The President	Pallone	Lautenberg; Menendez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RATHBUN LAKE, IA	$2,869,000	The President	Loebsack	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX	$1,258,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RAYSTOWN LAKE, PA	$3,656,000	The President	Shuster	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RED LAKE RESERVOIR, MN	$143,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RED ROCK DAM AND LAKE, RED ROCK, IA	$4,056,000	The President		Harkin; Grassley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	$6,410,000	The President	Eshoo	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL	$4,224,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA	$1,340,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, VA	$50,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REND LAKE, IL	$5,118,000	The President	Costello; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN	$3,229,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RICHARD B. RUSSEL DAM & LAKE, GA & SC	$3,550,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RICHMOND HARBOR, CA	$9,113,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROBERT S. KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIR, OK	$8,022,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROCHESTER HARBOR, NY	$963,000	The President	Slaughter	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROGUE RIVER AT GOLD BEACH, OR	$736,000	The President	DeFazio	Wyden; Merkley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROLLINSON CHANNEL, NC	$50,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROSEDALE HARBOR, MS	$590,000	The President	Thompson (MS)	Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROSEVILLE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	$35,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY	$2,606,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	RUDEE INLET, VA	$756,000	The President	Nye	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX	$12,733,000	The President	Poe (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SACRAMENTO RIVER (30 FOOT PROJECT), CA	$3,185,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES (DEBRIS CONTROL), CA	$1,627,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SACRAMENTO RIVER SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNEL, CA	$222,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAGINAW RIVER, MI	$3,444,000	The President	Kildee	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SALAMONIE LAKE, IN	$859,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SALEM RIVER, NJ	$100,000	The President	LoBiondo	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	$1,025,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX	$5,937,000	The President	Brady (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN FRANCISCO BAY, DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA	$1,062,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR AND BAY, CA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	$2,945,000	The President	Pelosi	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CA	$3,237,000	The President	Pelosi	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, PORT OF STOCKTON, CA	$3,377,000	The President	Cardoza; McNerney	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR	$1,140,000	The President	Pierluisi	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN PABLO BAY AND MARE ISLAND STRAIT, CA	$2,518,000	The President	McNerney	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH	$1,392,000	The President	Kaptur	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CA	$2,940,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA	$1,606,000	The President	Capps	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM	$1,044,000	The President	Teague	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SARDIS LAKE, OK	$1,192,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA	$13,482,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GA	$401,000	The President		Isakson
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAYLORVILLE LAKE, IA	$4,615,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ	$31,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CA	$1,820,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CO	$582,000	The President	Salazar	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, FL	$30,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID	$460,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	$100,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD	$103,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO	$311,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MT	$138,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND	$131,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM	$453,000	The President	Lujan; Teague	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	$855,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR	$69,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA	$59,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, SD	$81,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	$142,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT	$564,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA	$510,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY	$112,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA	$190,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	$163,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SEBEWAING RIVER, MI	$1,140,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SHARK RIVER, NJ	$380,000	The President	Pallone	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA	$6,645,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SHINNECOCK INLET, NY	$100,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SHOAL HARBOR AND COMPTON CREEK, NJ	$80,000	The President	Pallone	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SILVER LAKE HARBOR, NC	$238,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SIUSLAW RIVER , OR	$647,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SKIATOOK LAKE, OK	$1,344,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR	$6,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SMITHVILLE LAKE, MO	$1,758,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX	$3,199,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SOURIS RIVER, ND	$272,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, NY	$767,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ST. CLAIR RIVER, MI	$507,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MI	$718,000	The President	Upton	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ST. LUCIE INLET, FL	$333,000	The President	Rooney	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ST. MARYS RIVER, MI	$21,867,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	STAMFORD HURRICANE BARRIER, CT	$412,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA	$157,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX	$1,992,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	STILLWATER LAKE, PA	$430,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	STOCKTON LAKE, MO	$4,153,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV	$1,091,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	STURGEON BAY HARBOR AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI	$550,000	The President	Kagen	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SUCCESS LAKE, CA	$1,890,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SUISUN BAY CHANNEL, CA	$3,819,000	The President	McNerney; Tauscher	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV	$3,073,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE, NH	$722,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL	$651,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN	$120,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI	$2,482,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	$341,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ND	$35,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, NY	$550,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH	$222,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR	$9,883,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA	$98,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA	$50,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI	$369,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SUTTON LAKE, WV	$2,293,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO & AR	$7,175,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	$124,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TAMPA HARBOR, FL	$5,341,000	The President	Bilirakis; Castor (FL); Putnam	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY	$1,049,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK	$6,296,000	The President	Boren	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	$15,997,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY WILDLIFE MITIGATION, AL & MS	$2,500,000	The President	Childers; Davis (AL)	Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL & MS	$24,081,000	The President	Childers; Davis (AL)	Cochran; Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TERMINUS DAM, LAKE KAWEAH, CA	$1,936,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TEXAS CITY SHIP CHANNEL, TX	$3,801,000	The President	Edwards (TX); Paul	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION ASSESSMENT, TX	$1,000,000	The President		Hutchison; Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	O&M	THE DALLES LOCK & DAM, WA & OR	$8,333,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	THOMASTON DAM, CT	$1,080,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR	$48,000	The President	Schrader	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TIOGA HAMMOND LAKES, PA	$2,334,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TIONESTA LAKE, PA	$1,722,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TOLEDO HARBOR, OH	$5,253,000	The President	Kaptur	Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TOM JENKINS DAM, OH	$850,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TORONTO LAKE, KS	$3,347,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TOWN BLUFF DAM, B. A. STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX	$2,381,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT	$774,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TRINIDAD LAKE, CO	$912,000	The President	Salazar	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TULLY LAKE, MA	$633,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, KS	$1,960,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TWO HARBORS, MN	$333,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TWO RIVERS DAM, NM	$384,000	The President	Teague	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TYGART LAKE, WV	$1,405,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	UMPQUA RIVER, OR	$1,116,000	The President	DeFazio	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	UNION CITY LAKE, PA	$418,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	UNION LAKE, MO	$6,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT	$596,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	UPPER RIO GRANDE WATER OPERATIONS MODEL STUDY, CO, NM, TX	$2,053,000	The President	Heinrich; Lujan; Teague	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	VENTURA HARBOR, CA	$6,107,000	The President	Capps	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	W. KERR SCOTT DAM AND RESERVOIR, NC	$3,251,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WACO LAKE, TX	$3,711,000	The President	Edwards (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WALLACE LAKE, LA	$232,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX	$2,009,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WALTER F. GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL & GA	$8,526,000	The President		

Corps of Engineers	O&M	WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC	$25,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, AL	$76,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, FL	$361,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, MS	$66,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, VA	$99,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATERWAY FROM EMPIRE TO THE GULF, LA	$47,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATERWAY FROM INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO BAYOU DULAC, LA	$48,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WATERWAY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA, VA	$191,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL	$468,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WAURIKA LAKE, OK	$1,360,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WEBBERS FALLS LOCK & DAM, OK	$5,610,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH	$708,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WEST HILL DAM, MA	$544,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WEST POINT DAM AND LAKE, GA & AL	$9,115,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WEST THOMPSON LAKE, CT	$541,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WESTCHESTER CREEK, NY	$100,000	The President	Crowley	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WESTVILLE LAKE, MA	$745,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WHITE RIVER, AR	$40,000	The President	Berry	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WHITLOW RANCH DAM, AZ	$285,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WHITNEY LAKE, TX	$8,891,000	The President	Edwards (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WHITNEY POINT LAKE, NY	$651,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WICOMICO RIVER, MD	$1,593,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR	$918,000	The President	Schrader	Wyden; Merkley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILLAMETTE RIVER BANK PROTECTION, OR	$41,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR, WA	$40,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILLIAM H. HARSHA LAKE, OH	$978,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILLOW CREEK LAKE, OR	$598,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE	$1,445,000	The President	Castle	Carper; Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	$11,551,000	The President	McIntyre	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILSON LAKE, KS	$1,772,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WISTER LAKE, OK	$813,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY	$8,500,000	The President	Rogers (KY)	Bunning
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN	$354,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA	$989,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WOONSOCKET, RI	$190,000	The President	Kennedy	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX	$3,342,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR	$1,701,000	The President	Schrader	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YATESVILLE LAKE, KY	$1,086,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YAZOO RIVER, MS	$100,000	The President		Cochran
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YELLOW BEND PORT, AR	$100,000	The President	Ross	Pryor; Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YORK INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA	$454,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER LAKE, PA & MD	$2,219,000	The President		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	YUBA RIVER, CA	$139,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	AK CHIN INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	$10,178,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT	$49,608,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ARBUCKLE PROJECT	$224,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ARIZONA WATER SETTLEMENT ACT	$1,328,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	BALMORHEA PROJECT	$55,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	BOISE AREA PROJECTS	$5,150,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CACHUMA PROJECT	$1,598,000	The President	Capps	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$474,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CANADIAN RIVER PROJECT	$208,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CARLSBAD PROJECT	$3,541,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION	$9,175,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT	$1,578,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: DELTA DIVISION	$19,419,000	The President		

Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: EAST SIDE DIVISION	$4,230,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: FRIANT DIVISION	$6,352,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT PROGRAMS	$11,201,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: REPLACEMENTS, ADDITIONS, & EXTRAORDINARY MAINT. PROG.	$24,004,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION	$15,795,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: SAN FELIPE DIVISION	$1,566,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION	$5,300,000	The President		Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: SHASTA DIVISION	$7,731,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: TRINITY RIVER DIVISION	$9,993,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: WATER AND POWER OPERATIONS	$8,899,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: WEST SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, SAN LUIS UNIT	$8,150,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: YIELD FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATION	$427,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLLBRAN PROJECT	$3,728,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLORADO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$285,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLORADO RIVER BASIN, CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT'	$17,417,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM	$2,229,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT	$13,246,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER FCRPS ESA IMP.	$16,980,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT	$15,733,000	The President	Hastings (WA)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CROOKED RIVER PROJECT	$801,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	DESCHUTES PROJECT	$692,000	The President	Walden	Wyden; Merkley
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	EASTERN NEW MEXICO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAMS	$47,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	EASTERN OREGON PROJECTS	$805,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	FORT PECK RESERVATION/DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER SYSTEM	$8,000,000	The President	Rehberg	Tester; Baucus
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	FRUITGROWERS DAM PROJECT	$247,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT	$8,303,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT: LAKE PUEBLO STATE PARK	$54,000	The President	Salazar	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	GRAND VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	$1,417,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	HALFWAY WASH PROJECT STUDY	$119,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT	$1,791,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	HUNTLEY PROJECT	$83,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	HYRUM PROJECT	$188,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	IDAHO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$285,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM	$3,000,000	The President	Lujan	Bingaman; T. Udall
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	KANSAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$24,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	KENDRICK PROJECT	$3,127,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL STUDY	$1,897,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	KLAMATH PROJECT	$23,767,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LAHONTAN BASIN PROJECT	$6,931,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LAKE MEAD/LAS VEGAS WASH PROGRAM	$2,300,000	The President	Berkley; Titus	Reid; Ensign
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	$2,500,000	The President		Reid; Feinstein

Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LEADVILLE/ ARKANSAS RIVER RECOVERY PROJECT	$2,847,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LEWIS AND CLARK RURAL WATER SYSTEM	$10,000,000	The President	Herseth Sandlin; King (IA); Walz	Harkin; Johnson; Grassley; Klobuchar; Thune
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LEWISTON ORCHARDS PROJECT	$1,200,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LONG BEACH AREA WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT	$634,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LONG BEACH DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	$670,000	The President	Richardson; Rohrabacher	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LOWER COLORADO RIVER INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$237,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM	$2,000,000	The President	Hinojosa; Reyes	Hutchison
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT	$519,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MANCOS PROJECT	$170,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MCGEE CREEK PROJECT	$638,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MID-DAKOTA RURAL WATER PROJECT	$14,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT	$22,684,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MILK RIVER PROJECT	$1,725,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MILK RIVER/ST. MARY DIVERSION REHABILITATION	$3,500,000	The President	Rehberg	Tester
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MINIDOKA AREA PROJECTS	$6,851,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MIRAGE FLATS PROJECT	$130,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MNI WICONI PROJECT	$32,200,000	The President	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson; Thune
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MONTANA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$133,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MOON LAKE PROJECT	$77,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT	$504,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NAVAJO NATION INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$190,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NEWTON PROJECT	$94,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NORMAN PROJECT	$458,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NORTH PLATTE PROJECT	$1,549,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NORTHERN ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$332,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NORTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$700,000	The President		Bennett
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NUECES RIVER PROJECT	$711,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	OGDEN RIVER PROJECT	$372,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	OKLAHOMA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$142,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	OREGON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$400,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ORLAND PROJECT	$675,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	PARADOX VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	$2,251,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	PECOS RIVER BASIN WATER SALVAGE PROJECT	$201,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	PERKINS COUNTY RURAL WATER SYSTEM	$1,000,000	The President	Herseth Sandlin	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM—GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT	$70,000,000	The President	Pomeroy	Dorgan; Conrad
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	PINE RIVER PROJECT	$330,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	PROVO RIVER PROJECT	$1,366,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	RAPID VALLEY/DEERFIELD PROJECT	$76,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	RIO GRANDE PROJECT	$4,791,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ROCKY BOYS/NORTH CENTRAL MONTANA RURAL WATER SYSTEM	$9,000,000	The President	Rehberg	Tester; Baucus
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, TALENT DIVISION	$1,183,000	The President		

Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SALT RIVER PROJECT	$618,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SALTON SEA RESEARCH PROJECT	$379,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN ANGELO PROJECT	$418,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER SETTLEMENT ACT	$308,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN DIEGO AREA WATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM	$2,000,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN GABRIEL BASIN PROJECT	$89,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN JOSE AREA WATER RECLAMATION/REUSE PROGRAM—TITLE XVI	$200,000	The President	Honda; Lofgren, Zoe	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$142,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN LUIS VALLEY PROJECT	$5,200,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN LUIS VALLEY PROJECT: CONEJOS, CO	$600,000	The President	Salazar	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAVAGE RAPIDS DAM REMOVAL	$1,100,000	The President	DeFazio; Walden	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SCOFIELD PROJECT	$178,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SHOSHONE PROJECT	$1,109,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOBOBA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT PROJECT	$6,000,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOLANO PROJECT	$3,927,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTH/CENTRAL ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$1,000,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTH/CENTRAL ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM: CENTRAL ARIZONA SALINITY STUDY	$80,000	The President	Pastor (AZ)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTHERN ARIZONA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	$1,616,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$493,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTHERN NEVADA/UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$24,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO/WEST TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$142,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$213,000	The President		

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	House	Senate
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT	$255,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SUN RIVER PROJECT	$362,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$43,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	TUALATIN PROJECT	$325,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	TUCUMCARI PROJECT	$39,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	UMATILLA PROJECT	$4,128,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	UNCOMPAHGRE PROJECT	$351,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN INVESTIGATIONS	$71,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	VENTURA RIVER PROJECT	$564,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	W.C. AUSTIN PROJECT	$439,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WASHINGTON AREA PROJECTS	$197,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WASHINGTON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	$142,000	The President	Hastings (WA)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WASHITA BASIN PROJECT	$1,013,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WEBER BASIN PROJECT	$2,492,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WEBER RIVER PROJECT	$152,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WICHITA PROJECT-CHENEY DIVISION	$389,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WICHITA PROJECT-EQUUS BEDS DIVISION	$1,500,000	The President	Tiahrt	Roberts; Brownback
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	YAKIMA PROJECT	$8,145,000	The President	Hastings (WA)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT	$9,700,000	The President	Hastings (WA)	

Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	YUMA AREA PROJECTS	$23,508,000	The President		
Bureau of Reclamation	California Bay-Delta Restoration	CALFED	$40,000,000	The President		Feinstein

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ABILENE, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN-ELM CREEK)	$175,000	Neugebauer	Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	AMAZON CREEK, OR	$134,000	DeFazio	Wyden, Merkley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ANACOSTIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MD & DC (COMPREHENSIVE PLAN)	$288,000	Edwards (MD); Hoyer; Van Hollen	Mikulski, Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ARKANSAS RIVER CORRIDOR, OK	$90,000	Sullivan	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ARROYO SECO WATERSHED, CA	$224,000	Becerra; Dreier; Roybal-Allard; Schiff	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BALLONA CREEK RESTORATION, CA	$224,000	Harman; Roybal-Allard	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BARBERS POINT HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, OAHU, HI	$13,000		Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BLOOMSBURG, PA	$90,000	Kanjorski	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BOGUE BANKS, NC	$24,000		Burr, Hagan
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BOLINAS LAGOON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	$90,000	Woolsey	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BOSSIER PARISH, LA	$278,000	Fleming	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BOULDER CREEK, CO (SOUTH BOULDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT)	$74,000		Bennet
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BRONX RIVER BASIN, NY	$269,000	Crowley; Lowey; Serrano; Sires	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BRUSH CREEK BASIN, KS & MO	$217,000	Cleaver; Moore (KS)	Bond, Brownback, Roberts
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, MAIN STEM, TX	$90,000	Culberson	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, WHITE OAK BAYOU, TX	$90,000	Culberson	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER BASIN, GREELEY, CO	$45,000		M. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS NAVIGATION, LA	$269,000	Boustany	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CALCASIEU RIVER BASIN, LA	$90,000	Boustany	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CARPINTERIA SHORELINE STUDY, CA	$202,000	Capps	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CENTRAL VALLEY INTEGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT STUDY, CA	$314,000	McNerney	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CENTRALIA, CHEHALIS RIVER, LEWIS COUNTY, WA	$672,000	Baird; Dicks	Murray
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	$90,000	Brown (SC)	Graham
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN, WA	$672,000	Baird; Dicks	Murray
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CHERRY RIVER BASIN, WV	$538,000		Byrd

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE EROSION, MARYLAND COASTAL MANAGEMENT, MD	$90,000	Kratovil	Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CHESAPEAKE BAY SUSQUEHANNA RESERVOIR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT, PA, MD & VA	$90,000		Mikulski, Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CHOWAN RIVER BASIN, VA & NC	$130,000	Forbes	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CLINCH RIVER WATERSHED, VA	$90,000	Boucher	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CONNECTICUT RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CT, MA, NH & VT	$359,000	Courtney; Hodes; Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman, Kennedy, Kerry
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	COYOTE DAM, CA	$90,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CROSS LAKE, LA	$90,000	Fleming	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	CYPRESS VALLEY WATERSHED, TX	$90,000	Gohmert	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DALLAS FLOODWAY, DALLAS, TX	$1,345,000	Edwards (TX); Johnson, Eddie Bernice	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, PINE KNOT, PA	$90,000		Specter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DELAWARE RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL UTILIZATION, PA, DE & NJ	$90,000	Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Specter, Kaufman, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DELAWARE RIVER WATERFRONT, PA	$90,000	Schwartz	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA	$100,000	Lewis (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	DISMAL SWAMP & DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, VA	$70,000	Forbes	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ELLIOTT BAY SEAWALL, WA	$462,000	Dicks; Larsen (WA); McDermott	Murray, Cantwell
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ESPANOLA VALLEY, RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, NM	$224,000	Lujan	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ESTUDILLO CANAL, CA	$112,000	Stark	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	FLAGLER COUNTY, FL	$209,000	Mica	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	FORGE RIVER WATERSHED, NY	$117,000	Bishop (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	FOUR MILE RUN, VA	$112,000	Moran (VA)	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	$233,000	Goodlatte	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GRAND (NEOSHO) RIVER BASIN WATERSHED, OK, KS, MO & AR	$90,000	Boren	Roberts
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GRAND LAKE COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, OK	$90,000	Boren	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GRAYS HARBOR, WA	$269,000	Dicks	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GRAYSON AND MURDERER'S CREEKS, CA	$90,000	Tauscher	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GREAT LAKES REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS & SEDIMENT REMEDIATION, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA & WI	$3,407,000	Dahlkemper; Ehlers; Kaptur; Kucinich; Oberstar; Petri; Slaughter	Voinovich, Stabenow

Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM, KY & OH	$448,000	Davis (KY); Wilson (OH)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	GREENWOOD LAKE, NY & NJ	$90,000	Garrett (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HARRIS RIVERFRONT, HUNTINGTON, WV	$90,000	Rahall	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HASHAMOMUCK COVE, SOUTHOLD, NY	$90,000	Bishop (NY)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HOCKING RIVER BASIN, MONDAY CREEK, OH	$56,000		Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HOMER HARBOR NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, AK	$134,000		Murkowski, Begich
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, GOWANUS CANAL, NY	$134,000	Sires; Velazquez	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HUMBOLDT BAY LONG TERM SHOAL MANAGEMENT, CA	$90,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	HUMBOLDT, IA	$121,000	Latham	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	JAMES RIVER, SD	$150,000		Dorgan
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	KOTZEBUE SMALL BOAT HARBOR, AK	$90,000		Murkowski, Begich
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY	$269,000	Bishop (NY)	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LAKE WORTH INLET, FL	$90,000		Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LANSING GRAND RIVER WATERFRONT RESTORATION, MI	$90,000		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, WINSLOW, AZ	$224,000	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LONG BEACH BREAKWATER STUDY, CA	$90,000	Richardson	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA (LACDA) WATER CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY, WHITTIER NARROWS DAM, CA	$134,000	Napolitano; Roybal-Allard; Schiff	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOS ANGELES RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	$717,000	Becerra; Berman; Harman; Roybal-Allard; Sherman; Watson	Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERCOURSE IMPROVEMENT, HEADWORKS, CA	$332,000	Roybal-Allard; Schiff	Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOWER CACHE CREEK, YOLO COUNTY, WOODLAND AND VICINITY, CA	$117,000	Herger; Thompson (CA)	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOWER MISSION CREEK, CA	$99,000	Capps	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, & TN	$112,000		Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	LOWER SADDLE RIVER, NJ	$327,000	Rothman (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MAALAEA HARBOR, MAUI, HI	$181,000		Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MALIBU CREEK WATERSHED, CA	$90,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MANHATTAN, KS	$134,000		Roberts, Brownback
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MAY BRANCH, FORT SMITH, AR	$179,000	Boozman	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, MILL CREEK BASIN, KY	$103,000	Yarmuth	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MIAMI HARBOR CHANNEL, FL	$475,000	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln; Diaz-Balart, Mario; Ros-Lehtinen; Wasserman Schultz	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MIDDLE BRAZOS RIVER, TX	$224,000	Carter; Edwards (TX)	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MIDDLE CREEK, CA	$99,000	Thompson (CA)	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MIDDLE POTOMAC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, MD, VA, PA, WV & DC	$585,000	Connolly (VA); Moran (VA); Norton; Van Hollen	Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER—CAMERON RUN/HOLMES RUN, VA	$291,000	Moran (VA)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER, GREAT SENECA/MUDDY BRANCH, MD	$269,000	Edwards (MD); Van Hollen	Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MILE POINT, FL	$90,000	Brown, Corrine; Crenshaw	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED, MN	$305,000	Ellison	Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, UNITS L-455 & R 460-471, MO & KS	$291,000	Graves	Bond, Roberts
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MISSOURI RIVER, ND, MT, SD, NE, IA, KS & MO	$4,483,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Conrad
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	MONTAUK POINT, NY	$193,000	Bishop (NY)	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NEW JERSEY SHORE PROTECTION, HEREFORD INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ	$90,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NEW JERSEY SHORELINE ALTERNATIVE LONG-TERM NOURISHMENT, NJ	$90,000	LoBiondo; Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NEW RIVER, CLAYTOR LAKE, VA	$81,000	Boucher	Webb
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NIAGARA RIVER WATERSHED, NY	$90,000		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NORTH CAROLINA INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL, NC	$93,000	McIntyre	Hagan
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, ASHAROKEN, NY	$121,000	Israel	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	NORTHERN KENTUCKY RIVERFRONT COMMONS, KY	$112,000	Davis (KY)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	OHIO RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, WV, KY, OH, PA, IL, IN, VA, AL, TN, NY, MD, NC, MS & GA	$1,793,000	Davis (KY)	Byrd
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	OHIO RIVER SHORELINE, PADUCAH, KY	$39,000	Whitfield	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ONONDAGA LAKE, NY	$197,000	Maffei	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	OOLOGAH LAKE WATERSHED, OK & KS	$90,000	Boren	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	OTHER: TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (NEW MEXICO)	$179,000	Heinrich; Lujan; Teague	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PAJARO RIVER, CA	$583,000	Farr; Honda	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PASSAIC RIVER MAIN STEM, NJ & NY	$90,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PASSAIC RIVER, HARRISON, NJ	$90,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PEARL RIVER WATERSHED, MS	$100,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PECKMAN RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ	$314,000	Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez

Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PEORIA RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, IL	$45,000	Schock	Durbin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PINE MOUNTAIN DAM, AR	$381,000	Boozman	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PORT OF IBERIA, LA	$538,000	Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	PRAIRIE DUPONT LEVEE AND SANITARY DISTRICT AND FISH LAKE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL	$628,000	Costello; Shimkus	Durbin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RAHWAY RIVER BASIN, NJ	$238,000	Lance	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, HIGHLANDS, NJ	$238,000	Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, LEONARDO, NJ	$22,000	Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, UNION BEACH, NJ	$90,000	Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RED CLAY CREEK, CHRISTINA RIVER WATERSHED, DE	$237,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	$90,000	Eshoo	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	REEDY RIVER, SC	$90,000	Inglis	Graham
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM, CO AND TX (SECTION 729)	$103,000	Heinrich; Lujan; Reyes; Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RIO SALADO OESTE, SALT RIVER, AZ	$1,500,000	Pastor (AZ)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RIVER DES PERES, MO	$40,000	Carnahan; Clay	Bond
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	RIVERSIDE COUNTY SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN, CA	$198,000	Calvert	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX	$90,000		Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SACRAMENTO RIVER FLOOD CONTROL (GRR), CA (SYSTEM EVALUATION)	$314,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN CLEMENTE SHORELINE, CA	$90,000	Calvert	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHORELINE, CA	$134,000		Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN DIEGO COUNTY SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN, CA	$152,000	Filner	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK, CA	$179,000	Eshoo; Honda	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, FRAZIER CREEK, CA	$90,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CA	$897,000	Cardoza; McNerney	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, WEST STANISLAUS COUNTY, ORESTIMBA CREEK, CA	$341,000	Cardoza	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, WHITE RIVER AND DRY CREEK, CA	$90,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAN JUAN CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CA	$269,000	Calvert	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SANTA ANA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	$550,000	Lewis (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SANTA ANA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, BIG BEAR LAKE, CA	$577,000	Lewis (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SANTA ANA RIVER, PRADO BASIN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, ORANGE COUNTY, CA	$39,000	Baca	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SANTA CLARA RIVER WATERSHED, CA	$381,000	Capps; Gallegly	Feinstein

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SANTA FE, NM	$134,000	Lujan	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SARASOTA, LIDO KEY BEACH, FL	$305,000	Buchanan	Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, GA & SC	$493,000	Barrett (SC)	Chambliss, Graham
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SCHUYLKILL RIVER BASIN, WISSAHICKON WATERSHED, PA	$90,000	Schwartz	Specter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SEVEN OAKS DAM WATER CONSERVATION STUDY, CA	$672,000	Baca; Calvert; Lewis (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SKAGIT RIVER, WA	$359,000	Larsen (WA)	Murray, Cantwell
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SKOKOMISH RIVER BASIN, WA	$430,000	Dicks	Murray, Cantwell
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOUTH FORK, SOUTH BRANCH, CHICAGO RIVER (BUBBLY CREEK), IL	$90,000	Lipinski	Durbin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOUTH RIVER, RARITAN RIVER BASIN, NJ	$314,000	Holt; Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO SHORELINE, CA	$2,800,000	Eshoo; Honda; Lofgren, Zoe; Pelosi; Stark	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCE STUDY, OK	$233,000	Boren; Cole	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS, AR	$170,000	Ross	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SOUTHWEST COASTAL LOUISIANA HURRICANE PROTECTION, LA	$628,000	Boustany; Cao	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SPARKS ARROYO COLONIA, EL PASO COUNTY, TX	$90,000	Reyes	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ST. CHARLES PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA	$157,000	Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ST. CROIX RIVER BASIN, MN & WI	$154,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ST. CROIX RIVER RELOCATION OF ENDANGERED MUSSELS, MN & WI	$350,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ST. HELENA-NAPA RIVER, CA	$90,000	Thompson (CA)	Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FL	$448,000	Hastings (FL); Rooney	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	STILLAGUAMISH RIVER BASIN, WA	$90,000		Murray
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	STONY BROOK, MILLSTONE RIVER BASIN, NJ	$152,000	Lance	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SUN VALLEY WATERSHED, CA	$314,000	Berman; Roybal-Allard; Sherman	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SURF CITY AND NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, NC	$90,000	McIntyre	Burr, Hagan
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND LOW FLOW MANAGEMENT, NY, PA & MD	$90,000		Mikulski
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NV	$6,724,000		Reid, Ensign
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER DELAWARE RIVER WATERSHED, FLOODPLAIN RE-CONNECTION, NY	$90,000		Schumer, Gillibrand

Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER DELAWARE RIVER WATERSHED, LIVINGSTON MANOR, NY	$90,000		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER GUYANDOTTE RIVER, WV	$269,000	Rahall	Byrd
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER MISS RIVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IL, IA, MO, MN & WI	$269,000	Loebsack; Schock	Durbin, Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER—ILLINOIS WW SYSTEM, IL, IA, MN, MO & WI	$6,276,000	Akin; Boswell; Carnahan; Ellison; Halvorson; Hare; Loebsack; Oberstar; Schock; Shimkus	Durbin, Harkin, Bond, Grassley, Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER OHIO NAVIGATION SYSTEM STUDY, PA	$1,255,000	Altmire; Doyle; Murphy, Tim	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN, VA	$90,000		Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, NY	$90,000	Hinchey	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX	$269,000	Barton (TX); Burgess; Granger	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	UPPER TURKEY CREEK, KS	$90,000	Moore (KS)	Roberts, Brownback
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	VALDEZ NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, AK	$157,000	Young (AK)	Murkowski
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	VICINITY AND WILLOUGHBY SPIT, NORFOLK, VA	$218,000	Nye; Scott (VA)	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WAIAKEA-PALAI STREAMS FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, HAWAII, HI	$45,000	Abercrombie; Hirono	Inouye, Akaka
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WAILUPE STREAM, OAHU, HI	$157,000	Abercrombie	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WALTON COUNTY, FL	$90,000		Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WASHITA RIVER BASIN, OK	$171,000	Cole	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WATERTOWN AND VICINITY, SD	$359,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WELLS LOCK AND DAM, LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER, WV	$36,000		Byrd
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WEST MAUI WATERSHED, MAUI, HI	$90,000	Hirono	Inouye, Akaka
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WEST SACRAMENTO, CA	$448,000	Thompson (CA)	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WEST SHORE—LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA	$170,000	Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN, OH, IN, & MI	$134,000		Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WESTMINSTER, EAST GARDEN GROVE, CA	$426,000	Rohrabacher; Sanchez, Loretta	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WHITE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, AR & MO	$103,000	Berry	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WHITE RIVER NAVIGATION TO NEWPORT, AR	$359,000	Berry	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WHITTIER HARBOR, WHITTIER, AK	$134,000		Murkowski
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WILLAMETTE RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, OR	$381,000	Blumenauer; Wu	Wyden, Merkley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VT	$179,000		Leahy
Corps of Engineers	Investigations	WRECK POND, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NJ	$90,000	Smith (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	BUCKS COUNTY, PA	$250,000	Murphy, Patrick	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	CHITIMACHA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA, LA [GIS]	$250,000		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, LA [GIS]	$200,000		Landrieu

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA [GIS]	$600,000		Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	FLOODPLAIN MAPS FOR MANALAPAN AND MATCHAPON, NJ	$500,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	HAWAII TECHNICAL SERVICES, HI	$40,000		Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	HURRICANE EVACUATION STUDIES, HI	$1,000,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	IOWA RESERVOIRS DAM SAFETY STUDY, IA	$37,000	Loebsack	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	LITTLE SIOUX WATERSHED, IA	$50,000		Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	LIVINGSTON PARISH, LA [GIS]	$175,000		Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	MON-MAQ DAM REMOVAL STUDY & LOCAL FLOODPLAIN MASTER PLANNING, MONTICELLO, IA	$250,000	Braley (IA)	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	WHITE CLAY CREEK, NEW CASTLE, DE	$200,000		Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—FPMS	WICHITA AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN, KS	$550,000	Tiahrt	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	CEDAR LAKE WATER QUALITY STUDY, WI	$65,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	CHOCTAW COUNTY RESERVOIR, MS	$100,000		Wicker
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	DELAWARE ESTUARY SALINITY MONITORING STUDY, NJ, DE & PA	$200,000		Lautenberg, Kaufman, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	HAWAII DOT GIS, HI	$100,000		Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	HAWAII WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, HI	$270,000		Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	LAKE COUNTY WETLAND PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION PLAN, IL	$200,000	Bean	Durbin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	OKLAHOMA COMPREHENSIVE WATER PLAN, OK	$500,000	Boren; Fallin	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	SOUTH MAUI WATERSHED, HI	$300,000	Abercrombie; Hirono	
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	STATE OF HAWAII GENERAL FLOOD CONTROL PLAN UPDATE, STATE OF HAWAII AND PACIFIC TERRITORIES, HI	$1,000,000	Hirono	Inouye, Akaka
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	STATE OF HAWAII RAINFALL ANALYSIS, HI	$100,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COASTAL COMMUNITIES, VA	$220,000		Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—PAS	WAIMANALO WASTEWATER EFFLUENT REUSE PLAN, STATE OF HAWAII AND PACIFIC TERRITORIES, HI	$67,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—R&D	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION, MD & VA	$897,000		Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Investigations—R&D	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: URBAN FLOOD DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, DRI, NV	$1,793,000		Reid
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM, NM	$2,422,000	Lujan; Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall

Corps of Engineers	Construction	ALAMOGORDO, NM	$2,902,000	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ALASKA COASTAL EROSION, AK	$921,000		Murkowski
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: BLACK LAKE, OGDENSBURG, NY	$100,000		Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: GUNTERSVILLE LAKE HYDRILLA/ MILFOIL, AL	$150,000		Sessions
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT	$500,000		Leahy
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, JAMESTOWN, NY	$50,000		Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: LAKES GRANBURY AND WITNEY, TX WATER QUALITY PROGRAM	$500,000	Edwards (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: SODUS BAY, SODUS POINT, NY	$100,000		Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ASCENSION PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, LA	$460,000		Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ATLANTA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, GA	$1,429,000	Bishop (GA); Kingston; Lewis (GA); Scott (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ATLANTIC COAST OF MARYLAND, MD	$2,906,000	Kratovil	Mikulski, Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BARNEGAT INLET TO LITTLE EGG HARBOR INLET, NJ	$4,844,000	Adler (NJ); Rothman (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BEAVER CREEK RESERVOIR, BEAVER AND SALEM TOWNSHIPS, PA	$100,000	Thompson (PA)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BIG SIOUX RIVER, SIOUX FALLS, SD	$1,841,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO	$709,000	Cleaver	Bond
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BOIS BRULE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, MO	$1,938,000	Emerson	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BOSQUE RIVER WATERSHED, TX	$100,000	Edwards (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BRECKENRIDGE, MN	$5,000,000	Peterson; Pomeroy	Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BREVARD COUNTY, FL	$521,000	Posey	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET, ABSECON ISLAND, NJ	$1,890,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET, BRIGANTINE ISLAND, NJ	$80,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BRUNSWICK COUNTY BEACHES, NC	$947,000	McIntyre	Burr, Hagan
Corps of Engineers	Construction	BURLINGTON HARBOR OIL BOLLARD REMOVAL, VT	$460,000		Leahy
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CALFED LEVEE STABILITY PROGRAM, CA	$4,844,000	McNerney	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CALUMET REGION, IN	$4,000,000	Visclosky	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CAPE GIRARDEAU (FLOODWALL), MO	$183,000	Emerson	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CENTRAL CITY, FORT WORTH, UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX	$6,782,000	Edwards (TX); Granger	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA, WV	$727,000	Capito	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND PROTECTION, MD, VA & PA	$630,000	Sarbanes	Cardin

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD & VA	$2,000,000	Connolly (VA); Edwards (MD); Hoyer; Kratovil; Moran (VA); Norton; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes; Scott (VA); Van Hollen	Mikulski, Cardin, Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CITY OF INGLEWOOD, CA	$100,000	Waters	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, CA	$533,000	McKeon	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CLEAR CREEK, TX	$1,211,000	Olson; Paul	Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	COMITE RIVER, LA	$4,844,000		Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CONTRA COSTA CANAL, OAKLEY AND KNIGHTSEN, CA	$100,000	McNerney; Miller, George; Tauscher	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	COOK COUNTY, IL	$194,000	Jackson (IL); Lipinski; Quigley	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	$921,000	Ortiz	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA	$472,000	Woolsey	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	CUMBERLAND COUNTY WATER SUPPLY, TN	$50,000	Davis (TN)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DALLAS FLOODWAY EXTENSION, TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, TX	$12,594,000	Edwards (TX); Johnson, Eddie Bernice	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DELAWARE COAST PROTECTION, DE	$368,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DELAWARE COAST, CAPE HENLOPEN TO FENWICK ISLAND, BETHANY BEACH TO SOUTH BETHANY, DE	$969,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DELAWARE COAST, CAPE HENLOPEN TO FENWICK ISLAND, REHOBOTH BEACH AND DEWEY BEACH, DE	$969,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DELAWARE RIVER MAINSTEM AND CHANNEL DEEPENING, DE, NJ & PA	$4,844,000	Brady (PA)	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, IA	$2,701,000	Boswell	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DES MOINES RECREATIONAL RIVER AND GREENBELT, IA	$4,062,000	Boswell; Latham	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Construction	DESOTO COUNTY, MS	$8,000,000	Childers	Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, LA	$230,000		Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA	$1,381,000		Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EAST ROCKAWAY INLET TO ROCKAWAY INLET AND JAMAICA BAY, NY	$242,000	Weiner	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, IL	$249,000		Durbin
Corps of Engineers	Construction	EL PASO COUNTY, TX	$100,000	Reyes	Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	FARMINGTON RECHARGE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, CA	$484,000	McNerney	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS, FL	$242,000	Ros-Lehtinen	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	FORT PECK CABIN CONVEYANCE, MT	$969,000		Tester, Baucus

Corps of Engineers	Construction	GENESEE COUNTY, MI	$518,000	Kildee	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GRAHAM, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN)	$484,000	Neugebauer	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GRAND FORKS, ND—EAST GRAND FORKS, MN	$2,535,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET TO TOWNSEND INLET, NJ	$1,853,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, MI	$2,471,000	Dahlkemper; Ehlers; Kildee; Kucinich; Oberstar; Petri; Slaughter	Voinovich, Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WV	$1,417,000	Rahall	Byrd
Corps of Engineers	Construction	GUADALUPE RIVER, CA	$140,000	Honda	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS, NJ	$230,000	Rothman (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HAMILTON DAM, FLINT RIVER, FLINT, MI	$242,000	Kildee	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HARBOR/SOUTH BAY WATER RECYCLING PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CA	$484,000	Harman; Richardson; Roybal-Allard; Waters	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HAWAII WATER MANAGEMENT, HI	$2,000,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HOLES CREEK, WEST CARROLLTON, OH	$1,005,000	Turner	Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX	$242,000	Culberson; Edwards (TX); Green, Al; Green, Gene; Jackson-Lee (TX); Olson; Paul	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	HUNTING BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX	$100,000	Green, Gene	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	IAO STREAM FLOOD CONTROL, MAUI, HI	$250,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Construction	INDIANA SHORELINE, IN	$800,000	Visclosky	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	INDIANAPOLIS, WHITE RIVER (NORTH), IN	$3,875,000	Carson (IN)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ISLAND CREEK, LOGAN, WV	$21,750,000	Rahall	Byrd
Corps of Engineers	Construction	JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	$922,000	Brown, Corrine; Crenshaw; Stearns	Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	Construction	JAMES RIVER, DEEP WATER TURNING BASIN, VA	$2,234,000	Scott (VA)	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Construction	JOHNSON CREEK, UPPER TRINITY BASIN, ARLINGTON, TX	$1,417,000	Barton (TX)	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	JOSEPH G. MINISH PASSAIC RIVER WATERFRONT, NJ	$2,350,000	Payne; Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	KAHUKU, HI	$100,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LACKAWANNA RIVER, SCRANTON, PA	$484,000	Kanjorski	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED INITIATE,VT	$920,000		Leahy
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LAKE MICHIGAN WATERFRONT, IN	$3,000,000	Visclosky	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SC	$4,170,000	Clyburn	Graham
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LEE COUNTY, FL (REIMBURSEMENT)	$645,000	Mack	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LEVISA AND TUG FORKS AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, VA & KY (KENTUCKY)	$9,500,000	Rogers (KY)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LEVISA AND TUG FORKS AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, VA & KY (VIRGINIA)	$4,000,000	Boucher	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LEVISA AND TUG FORKS AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, VA & KY (WEST VIRGINIA)	$2,750,000		Byrd

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LITTLE WOOD RIVER, GOODING, ID	$100,000	Simpson	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LIVINGSTON PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, LA	$230,000		Landrieu, Vitter
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LLAGAS CREEK, CA	$242,000	Honda; Lofgren, Zoe; McNerney	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOS ANGELES RIVER DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, CA	$100,000	Becerra; Berman; Harman; Roybal-Allard; Schiff; Sherman	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	LOWER MUD RIVER, MILTON, WV	$1,384,000	Rahall	Byrd
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, IL	$165,000	Costello; Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MANATEE COUNTY, FL	$100,000	Buchanan	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MANATEE HARBOR, FL	$100,000	Buchanan; Castor (FL)	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MERAMEC RIVER BASIN, VALLEY PARK LEVEE, MO	$993,000	Akin	Bond
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MID-VALLEY AREA LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA	$1,211,000	Herger	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MIDDLE RIO GRANDE FLOOD PROTECTION, BERNALILLO TO BELEN, NM	$756,000	Heinrich	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MISSISSIPPI ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, MS	$10,000,000	Taylor	Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MISSOURI AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVERS ENHANCEMENT, MO	$460,000		Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM (UNIT L-385), IA, NE, KS, MO	$1,151,000		Bond
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION, ND	$138,000		Conrad
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MT. ZION DAM, FULTON COUNTY, IN	$374,000	Donnelly (IN)	Lugar
Corps of Engineers	Construction	MURRIETA CREEK, CA	$1,890,000	Bono Mack; Calvert	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NEGAUNEE, MI	$727,000	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED, NY	$945,000	Engel; Hall (NY)	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM, NY	$460,000		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NOGALES WASH, AZ	$1,502,000	Grijalva	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS (DEEPENING), VA	$460,000		Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NORTH DAKOTA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ND	$15,000,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA, MN	$969,000	Oberstar	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, WV	$100,000	Mollohan	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NORTHERN WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE, WI	$4,000,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL	$138,000		Durbin

Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: CITY OF HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OH	$200,000	Turner	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: CITY OF MARIETTA, OH (WWTP)	$250,000	Wilson (OH)	Voinovich, Brown
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE, OH	$250,000	LaTourette	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: CITY OF PARMA, OH (BRADENTON BLVD)	$200,000	Kucinich	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: CITY OF PARMA, OH (PARKHAVEN DRIVE)	$200,000	Kucinich	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: FRESNO, COSHOCTON, OH	$200,000	Space	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: LAKE COUNTY, OH	$250,000	LaTourette	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: NILES, OH (LAWNVIEW SEWER OVERFLOW DETENTION BASIN)	$1,600,000	Ryan (OH)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: TOLEDO, OH	$600,000	Kaptur	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: VILLAGE OF BLANCHESTER, CLINTON COUNTY, OH	$200,000	Turner	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: VILLAGE OF COALTON, JACKSON COUNTY, OH (WATER LINE)	$250,000	Space	Voinovich
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: VILLAGE OF DALTON, OH	$200,000	Boccieri	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: VILLAGE OF OAK HILL, JACKSON COUNTY, OH	$200,000	Space	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: VILLAGE OF POLK, ASHLAND COUNTY, OH	$200,000	Latta	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH: VILLAGE OF RISINGSUN, WOOD COUNTY, OH	$200,000	Latta	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO RIVER GREENWAY PUBLIC ACCESS, IN	$969,000	Hill	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	OHIO RIVERFRONT, CINCINNATI, OH	$2,374,000	Driehaus; Schmidt	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ORCHARD BEACH, BRONX, NY	$945,000	Crowley; Serrano	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL (REIMBURSEMENT)	$581,000	Klein (FL); Wexler	Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PANAMA CITY BEACHES, FL	$230,000		Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PASSAIC RIVER BASIN FLOOD MANAGEMENT, NJ	$5,000,000	Frelinghuysen; Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PETALUMA RIVER, CA	$727,000	Woolsey	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PINHOOK CREEK, HUNTSVILLE, AL	$100,000	Griffith	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PLACER COUNTY, CA	$921,000		Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL	$969,000	Kosmas	Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	$727,000	Wexler	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Construction	PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION, WA	$100,000	Baird; Dicks; Inslee; Larsen (WA); McDermott; Smith (WA)	Murray, Cantwell
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RAMAPO RIVER AT MAHWAH, NJ AND SUFFERN, NY	$100,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RARITAN & SANDY HOOK BAY, PORT MONMOUTH, NJ	$921,000	Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ	$921,000	Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL, TX & OK	$1,332,000	Boren; Hall (TX)	Inhofe
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL, TX & OK: ELM FORK, AREA VI ELEMENT	$388,000	Lucas	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, AR, LA & TX	$2,035,000	Alexander; Fleming	Landrieu, Lincoln, Pryor
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RED RIVER EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION, AR, LA, OK, & TX	$1,986,000	Alexander; Boren; Fleming; Ross	Landrieu, Lincoln, Pryor
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RICHMOND, VA (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW)	$100,000		Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RIO DE FLAG, FLAGSTAFF, AZ	$3,003,000	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ROSEAU, MN (RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN)	$1,938,000	Peterson	Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RURAL IDAHO, ID	$3,875,000	Simpson	Crapo, Risch
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RURAL MONTANA, MT	$4,844,000	Rehberg	Tester, Baucus
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RURAL NEVADA, NV	$15,000,000	Heller	Reid, Ensign
Corps of Engineers	Construction	RURAL UTAH, UT	$20,000,000	Matheson	Bennett
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SACRAMENTO RIVER, GLENN-COLUSA IRRIGATION DISTRICT, CA	$230,000	Herger	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX	$3,028,000	Cuellar; Edwards (TX); Gonzalez; Rodriguez; Smith (TX)	Hutchison, Cornyn
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	$4,700,000	Pelosi	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAN LORENZO RIVER, CA	$242,000	Farr	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAN LUIS REY RIVER, CA	$1,453,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAN RAMON VALLEY RECYCLED WATER, CA	$170,000	McNerney; Tauscher	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	$1,890,000	Pallone; Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SAULT STE. MARIE (REPLACEMENT LOCK), MI	$969,000	Obey; Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SHOALWATER BAY, WA	$2,906,000	Baird	Murray
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	$969,000		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT, PA	$3,888,000	Shuster	

Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT, PA	$6,900,000	Murtha	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, PA: SANDYFORD RUN WETLAND CREATION, PA	$242,000	Schwartz	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, PA: TACONY CREEK, PHILADELPHIA, PA	$388,000	Fattah; Schwartz	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KENTUCKY, KY	$969,000	Rogers (KY)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM, WV	$1,000,000	Rahall	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SOUTHWEST VALLEY, FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, ALBUQUERQUE, NM	$2,810,000	Heinrich	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ST. CLAIR RIVER AND LAKE ST. CLAIR MANAGEMENT PLAN, MI	$100,000	Levin; Miller (MI)	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Construction	ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL	$339,000	Mica	Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	STE. GENEVIEVE, MO	$242,000	Carnahan	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	STOCKTON METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL REIMBURSEMENT, CA	$484,000	Cardoza; McNerney	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	SWOPE PARK INDUSTRIAL AREA, KANSAS CITY, MO	$1,938,000	Cleaver	Bond
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TAHOE BASIN RESTORATION, CA & NV	$3,000,000		Reid, Feinstein, Ensign
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TAMPA HARBOR, FL	$472,000	Buchanan; Castor (FL); Putnam; Young (FL)	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	THREE RIVERS WET WEATHER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA	$969,000	Doyle	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TOWNSEND INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ	$1,066,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TRES RIOS, AZ	$15,000,000	Mitchell; Pastor (AZ)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TUCSON DRAINAGE AREA, AZ	$5,000,000	Giffords; Grijalva; Pastor (AZ)	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	TUSCALOOSA, AL	$7,500,000		Shelby
Corps of Engineers	Construction	UNALASKA HARBOR, AK	$1,453,000		Murkowski, Begich
Corps of Engineers	Construction	UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER, CA	$921,000	Honda; Lofgren, Zoe	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Construction	VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)	$727,000	Nye	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD CONTROL, PA & WV	$1,500,000	Mollohan; Murtha	
Corps of Engineers	Construction	WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEVEE RAISING)	$1,134,000	Carney; Kanjorski	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Construction	YUBA RIVER BASIN, CA	$1,938,000	Herger	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BEARGRASS CREEK WETLANDS, KY	.....	Yarmuth	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BEAVER CREEK, OR	.....	Blumenauer	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BIG FISHWEIR CREEK, FL	.....	Crenshaw	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BLUE HOLE LAKE, SANTA ROSA, NM	.....	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BLUE RIVER, CO	.....	Salazar	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BOTTOMLESS LAKES STATE PARK, NM	.....	Teague	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BURAS MARINA WETLAND RESTORATION, PLAQUEMINES PARISH, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	BURNHAM PRAIRIE, IL	.....	Jackson (IL)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CANONSBURG LAKE, PA	.....	Murphy, Tim	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CENTERVILLE, TN	.....	Davis (TN)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CHATTAHOOCHEE FALL LINE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, COLUMBUS, GA	.....	Bishop (GA); Rogers (AL)	Chambliss
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CODORUS CREEK, PA	.....		Casey
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CONCORD STREAMS RESTORTION, CONCORD, NC	.....	Kissell	Burr, Hagan
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	CYPRESS CREEK, MONTGOMERY, AL	$100,000	Bright	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	DEEP RUN/TIBER HUDSON, MD	.....		Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	DOG ISLAND SHOALS, MD	.....	Kratovil	Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	DUCK CREEK/FAIRMOUNT PARK WETLAND RESTORATION, SCOTT COUNTY, IA	.....		Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	FALSE RIVER RESTORATION, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	GREENBURY POINT, MD	.....		Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	HIGHWAY 47, VERNONIA, OR	.....	Wu	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	HOFFMAN DAM, IL	.....	Lipinski	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	HOGAN'S CREEK, FL	.....	Brown, Corrine	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	HOMER LAKE, ST JOSEPH RIVER, MI	.....	Schauer	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	IA RVR/CLEAR CREEK, JOHNSON COUNTY, IA	.....	Loebsack	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	JANES-WALLACE MEMORIAL DAM, SANTA ROSA, NM	.....	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	KINGS PARK, NY	.....		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	LA STATE PEN, LAKE KILLARNEY RESTORATION, W FELICIANA PARISH, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	LAKE LOU YAEGER RESTORATION, IL	.....	Shimkus	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	LOCKPORT PRAIRIE NATURE PRESERVE, WILL COUNTY, IL	.....	Biggert	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	MILFORD POND, MILFORD, MA	.....		Kennedy, Kerry
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	MILL RIVER, STAMFORD, CT	.....	Himes	Lieberman
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	MUD CREEK,GREAT SOUTH BAY, PATCHOGUE, NY	.....	Bishop (NY)	Schumer, Gillibrand

Corps of Engineers	Section 206	MUSCONETCONG RIVER DAM REMOVALS, NJ	.....		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	NARROWS RIVER, NARRAGANSETT, RI	.....		Reed
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	NORTH BEACH, MD	.....	Hoyer	Mikulski
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	NORTH FORK GUNNISON, CO	.....	Salazar	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	NORTH PARK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA	.....	Altmire	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	NORTHWEST BRANCH, ANACOSTIA RIVER, MD	.....	Edwards (MD); Van Hollen	Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	OLENTANGY 5TH AVENUE DAM, OH	.....	Kilroy	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	OSGOOD POND, MILFORD, NH	.....	Hodes	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	PAINT BRANCH FISH PASSAGE, MD	.....	Edwards (MD)	Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	PAINTER CREEK, MN	.....	Paulsen	Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	PARADISE CREEK, CITY OF MOSCOW, ID	.....		Crapo, Risch
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	PING TOM PARK, IL	.....	Davis (IL)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SALT RIVER RESTORATON, CA	.....	Thompson (CA)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SHERADEN PARK & CHARTIERS CREEK, PA	.....	Doyle	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SOUNDVIEW PARK, CITY OF BRONX, NY	.....	Crowley; Serrano; Sires	Schumer
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SPRING CREEK, NY	.....	Meeks (NY); Sires	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	SWEET ARROW LAKE, PA	.....	Holden	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	TAMARISK ERADICATION, CO	.....	Salazar	M. Udall, Bennet
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	TEN MILE RIVER, RI	.....	Kennedy	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	UPPER YORK CREEK DAM REMOVAL, CA	.....	Thompson (CA)	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	URIEVILLE LAKE, MD	.....	Kratovil	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	WALNUT BRANCH, SEGUIN, TX	.....	Cuellar	
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	WESTERN CARY STREAMS RESTORATION, CARY, NC	.....	Miller (NC)	Burr, Hagan
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	WHITEBREAST WATERSHED ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, IA	.....		Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	WINNAPAUG POND, WESTERLY, RI	.....		Reed
Corps of Engineers	Section 206	ZEMUARRY PARK LAKE RESTORATION, TANGIPAHOA PARISH, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL BARRIER ISLAND RESTORATION, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 204	NJIWW, DREDGED HOLE 35, NJ	.....		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	BEPJ POPLAR BROOK, NJ	.....	Pallone	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	BLACK ROCKS CREEK, SALISBURY, MA	.....	Tierney	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	BLACKSNAKE CREEK, ST. JOSEPH, MO	.....	Graves	Bond
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	CASS RIVER, SPAULDING TOWNSHIP, MI	.....	Camp	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	CIENEGAS CREEK, DEL RIO, TX	.....	Rodriguez	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, OH	.....	Kucinich	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	CONCORDIA, KS	.....	Moran (KS)	Roberts
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	COSGROVE CREEK FLOOD CONTROL, CALAVERAS COUNTY, CA	.....		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	FARMERS BRANCH, TARRANT COUNTY, TX	.....	Granger	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, NJ	.....	Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	HATCH, NM	.....	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	INDIAN BAYOU, AR	.....		Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	INDIAN CREEK, CEDAR RVR, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA	.....	Loebsack	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	JACKSON BROOK, MORRIS CITY, NJ	.....	Frelinghuysen	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	LAGRANGE GUT, FREDERIKSTED, VI	.....	Christensen	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	LAS GALLIANAS CREEK, MARIN COUNTY, CA	.....	Woolsey	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	LIMESTONE CREEK, FAYETTEVILLE, NY	.....	Maffei	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	LITTLE RIVER, HOPKINSVILLE, KY	.....	Whitfield	McConnell, Bunning
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	MCKINNEY BAYOU, TUNICA COUNTY, MS	.....		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	MINNESOTA RIVER, GRANITE FALLS, MN	.....	Peterson	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	NORTH RIVER, PEABODY, MA	.....	Tierney	Kennedy, Kerry
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	PENNSVILLE, NJ	.....	LoBiondo	Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, BETHANY BEACH, DE	.....		Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	PHILADELPHIA SHIPYARD FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, PHILADELPHIA, PA	.....	Brady (PA)	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	PORT JERVIS, NY	.....		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	RIO GRANDE AND UNNAMED TRIBUTARY, EAGLE PASS, TX	.....	Rodriguez	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	SWANNANOA RIVER WATERSHED, NC	.....	Shuler	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	VALLEY VIEW, OH	.....	Kucinich	
Corps of Engineers	Section 205	WINNEBAGO RVR, MASON CITY, IA	.....	Latham	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 111	MATTITUCK HARBOR,NY	.....	Bishop (NY)	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	APRA SMALL BOAT HARBOR, GUAM	.....	Bordallo	
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	BASS HARBOR, TREMONT, ME	.....	Michaud	Collins

Corps of Engineers	Section 107	CHARLESTOWN BREACHWAY & NINIGRET POND, CHARLESTOWN, RI	.....		Reed
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	FAIRLESS HILLS, PA (TURNING BASIN DEEPENING)	.....	Murphy, Patrick	Specter, Casey
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	HAMPTON HARBOR, NH	.....	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Shaheen
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	NAPOLEON AVENUE CONTAINER TERMINAL ACCESS, NEW ORLEANS, LA	$100,000	Scalise	Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGIONAL HARBOR, LAKE COUNTY, TN	.....		Alexander, Corker
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE, TRAVERSE CITY, MI	.....	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	OYSTER POINT MARINA, CA	.....		Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	POINT JUDITH HARBOR AND POND, NARRAGANSETT, RI	.....		Reed
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	RHODES POINT, MD	.....		Cardin
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	ST. JEROME CREEK, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD	.....	Hoyer	
Corps of Engineers	Section 107	WOODS HOLE GREAT HARBOR, FALMOUTH, MA	.....		Kennedy, Kerry
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	ASSUNPINK CREEK, NJ	.....	Holt; Smith (NJ)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	BAYOU DESIARD, MONROE, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	HNC MILE 12-31.4 RESTORATION, TERREBONNE PARISH, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	INDIAN RIDGE MARSH, CHICAGO, IL	.....	Jackson (IL)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LAKE CHAMPLAIN SEA LAMPREY BARRIERS, VT	.....		Leahy
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LAKE POYGAN, WI	.....	Petri	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LAS CRUCES DAM ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DONA ANA COUNTY, NM	.....	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LINCOLN PARK WEST, JERSEY CITY, NJ	.....	Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	LOWER CACHE RIVER, AR	.....		Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	MILLWOOD, GRASSY LAKE, AR	.....	Ross	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	MORGANZA FOREBAY RESTORATION, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA	.....		Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	NORTHPORT HARBOR, TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, NY	.....		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	RATHBUN LAKE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT, IA	.....	Boswell; Loebsack	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	SARASOTA BAY RESTORATION, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL	.....	Buchanan	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	SMOKES CREEK, ERIE COUNTY, NY	.....	Higgins	Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	SPUNKY BOTTOMS RESTORATION, BROWN COUNTY, IL	.....	Schock	
Corps of Engineers	Section 1135	TUJUNGA WASH ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, CA	.....	Berman; Roybal-Allard	
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	BAY FARM ISLAND DIKE, CA	.....	Stark	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE, HAMPTON, VA	.....	Nye; Scott (VA)	
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	GOLETA BEACH, CITY OF GOLETA, CA	.....	Capps	Feinstein

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	PISMO BEACH, CA	.....	Capps	Feinstein
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	PROSPECT BEACH, WEST HAVEN, CT	.....		Lieberman
Corps of Engineers	Section 103	SEASIDE PARK, OCEAN COUNTY, NJ	.....		Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	QUIVER RIVER, MS	$155,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS, AR	$290,000	Ross	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Investigations	SPRING BAYOU, LA	$338,000	Alexander	Landrieu
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	BAYOU METO BASIN, AR	$100,000	Berry	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	GRAND PRAIRIE REGION, AR	$9,661,000	Berry	Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	ST. FRANCIS BASIN, AR & MO	$3,574,000	Berry	Pryor, Bond
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	ST. JOHNS BAYOU & NEW MADRID FLOODWAY, MO	$200,000	Emerson	Bond
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	$3,091,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, MAIN STEM, MS	$24,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI DELTA HEADWATERS PROJECT, MS	$22,413,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, REFORMULATION, MS	$1,449,000		Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, UPPER YAZOO PROJECTS, MS	$12,559,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER LESS ROCKY BAYOU, MS	$72,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	MRT—Construction	YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER, MS	$608,000		Cochran, Wicker
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ABSECON INLET, NJ	$117,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	APPOMATTOX RIVER, VA	$523,000	Forbes	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	O&M	ASHLAND HARBOR, WI	$913,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BASS HARBOR, TREMONT, ME	$60,000		Collins
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BEAUFORT HARBOR, NC	$238,000	Jones	Hagan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI	$1,204,000	Langevin	Reed
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BOGUE INLET AND CHANNEL, NC	$461,000	Jones	Hagan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BUCKS HARBOR, MACHIASPORT, ME	$750,000		Collins
Corps of Engineers	O&M	BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR (WATER SUPPLY)	$250,000		Pryor, Lincoln
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CAROLINA BEACH INLET, NC	$234,000	McIntyre	Hagan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CEDAR ISLAND KEATON BEACH CHANNEL, FL	$144,000	Boyd	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX, SD	$3,000,000		Johnson, Thune

Corps of Engineers	O&M	COCHECO RIVER, NH	$2,000,000	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Shaheen
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CORNUCOPIA HARBOR, WI	$173,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	CRESCENT CITY HARBOR, CA	$1,878,000	Thompson (CA)	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	O&M	DEPOE BAY, OR	$112,000	Schrader	Wyden, Merkley
Corps of Engineers	O&M	FISHING CREEK, CALVERT COUNTY, MD	$160,000	Hoyer	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA: COASTAL MODELING SYSTEM	$300,000	Dicks	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	GREENWICH HARBOR, CT	$100,000	Himes	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HAMPTON HARBOR, HAMPTON, NH	$130,000	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Shaheen
Corps of Engineers	O&M	HARBOR OF REFUGE, LEWES, DE	$100,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Corps of Engineers	O&M	J. PERCY PRIEST GREENWAY, TN	$3,500,000	Gordon (TN)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	KODIAK HARBORS, AK	$240,000	Young (AK)	Murkowski
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LAKE SUPERIOR SMALL HARBOR MAINTENANCE, WI	$1,924,000	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	LOCKWOODS FOLLY RIVER, NC	$281,000	McIntyre	Hagan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MARINA DEL REY, CA	$1,406,000	Harman	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MIAMI RIVER, FL	$374,000	Diaz-Balart, Mario; Ros-Lehtinen; Wasserman Schultz	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI	$6,000,000		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: ALPENA HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: ARCADIA HARBOR, MI	$100,000	Hoekstra	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: AU SABLE HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: BAY PORT HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: BIG BAY HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: BLACK RIVER HARBOR, GOGEBIC CO-UP, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: BOLLES HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: CLINTON RIVER, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: EAGLE HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: FRANKFORT HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: GRAND MARAIS HARBOR, MI	.....	Stupak	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: INLAND ROUTE, MI	.....	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: LAC LA BELLE HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: LELAND HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: LES CHENEAUX ISLANDS CHANNELS, MI	.....	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: LEXINGTON HARBOR, MI	.....		
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: LITTLE LAKE HARBOR, MI	.....	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: LUDINGTON HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: MANISTEE HARBOR AND RIVER CHANNEL, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: MANISTIQUE HARBOR, MI	.....	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: MARQUETTE HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: MENOMINEE HARBOR, MI & WI	$117,000	Kagen	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: NEW BUFFALO HARBOR, MI	$100,000	Upton	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: PENTWATER HARBOR, MI	$100,000	Hoekstra	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: POINT LOOKOUT HARBOR, MI	.....	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: PORT AUSTIN HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: PORT SANILAC HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: PORTAGE LAKE HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: ROUGE RIVER, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: SAUGATUCK HARBOR, KALAMAZOO RIVER, MI	.....	Hoekstra	Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MICHIGAN HARBOR DREDGING, MI: WHITE LAKE HARBOR, MI	.....		Levin, Stabenow
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MILL CREEK AND SOUTH SLOUGH, IL	$482,000	Hare	Burris
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION), IL: SUNSET MARINA	$500,000	Hare	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION), IL: WESTERN ILLINOIS SMALL BOAT HARBORS	$900,000		Durbin
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NAPLES TO BIG MARCO PASS, FL	$722,000	Mack	

Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEW TOPSAIL INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	$281,000	McIntyre	Hagan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NEWBURYPORT HARBOR, MA	$500,000	Tierney	Kennedy, Kerry
Corps of Engineers	O&M	NORWALK HARBOR, CT	$1,432,000	Himes	Dodd, Lieberman
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OCEAN CITY HARBOR AND INLET AND SINEPUXENT BAY, MD	$656,000		Mikulski
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NY	$70,000		Schumer
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY & OH: PARKERSBURG/VIENNA, WV	$2,786,000	Mollohan	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OLCOTT HARBOR, NY	$197,000	Slaughter	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	OSWEGO HARBOR, NY	$300,000		Schumer, Gillibrand
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PAWCATUCK RIVER, LITTLE NARRAGANSETT BAY & WATCH HILL COVE, CT & RI	$193,000	Langevin	Reed
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PETERSBURG HARBOR, AK	$482,000		Murkowski, Begich
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PINOLE SHOAL MANAGEMENT STUDY, CA	$100,000	Cardoza; McNerney; Miller, George; Tauscher	Feinstein, Boxer
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PORT ST. JOE HARBOR, FL	$475,000	Boyd	Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	O&M	PROVIDENCE HARBOR SHIPPING CHANNEL, RI	$144,000	Kennedy; Langevin	Reed, Whitehouse
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: CHESAPEAKE BAY, NEWPOINT COMFORT, MATHEWS COUNTY, VA	$350,000	Wittman	Webb, Warner
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: DELAWARE ESTUARY RSM, NJ	$200,000		Lautenberg, Kaufman, Menendez
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: HAWAII RSM, HI	$500,000		Inouye, Akaka
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: NORTH CAROLINA RSM, NC	$600,000		Burr, Hagan
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: SOUTH COASTAL RHODE ISLAND RSM, RI	$750,000		Reed
Corps of Engineers	O&M	REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: SOUTHEAST OAHU RSM, HI	$500,000	Hirono	Inouye
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SAN FRANCISCO BAY, LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, CA	$3,500,000	Pelosi	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	SOMERSET COUNTY CHANNELS, MD	$1,000,000		Mikulski
Corps of Engineers	O&M	TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	$963,000	Poe (TX)	
Corps of Engineers	O&M	WILSON LAKE, KS (REALLOCATION)	$200,000		Roberts
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 105—TWO HARBORS, MN	.....	Oberstar	
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 106—NORTHERN WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE, WI	.....	Obey	
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 107—MARTIN, KY	.....	Rogers (KY)	
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 110—MISSISSIPPI ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, MS	.....		Cochran

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 111—BIG SIOUX RIVER AND SKUNK CREEK, SIOUX FALLS, SD	.....	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 112—IDAHO, MONTANA, RURAL NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, RURALUTAH, AND WYOMING	.....		Bennett, Tester
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 113—DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, DES MOINES, IA	.....		Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 114—BRECKENRIDGE, MN	.....	Peterson	Klobuchar
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 115—DES MOINES RECREATIONAL RIVER AND GREENBELT, IA	.....	Boswell	Harkin, Grassley
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 116—ALASKA COASTAL EROSION	.....		Murkowski
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 117—ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NE	.....		Ben Nelson
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 118—WEST SACRAMENTO, CA	.....		Boxer
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 119—TEN MILE CREEK WATER PRESERVE AREA	.....		Bill Nelson
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 120—TAMPA HARBOR, BIG BEND CHANNEL, FL	.....		Martinez
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 121—J. PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	.....	Gordon (TN)	
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 122—SAND CREEK, NEBRASKA	.....		Ben Nelson
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 123—FORT PECK LAKE, MT	.....		Tester
Corps of Engineers	General Provisions	SECTION 124—KAHUKU, HI	.....		Inouye
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA WATER & RECLAMATION REUSE	$250,000	Heinrich	Bingaman, T. Udall
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT	$5,000,000	Markey (CO); Salazar	Bennet, M. Udall
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	BAY AREA REGIONAL WATER RECYCLING PROJECT	$1,215,000	Eshoo; Lofgren, Zoe; McNerney; Miller, George; Stark; Tauscher	Feinstein, Boxer
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS: FRIANT DIVISION (SEMITROPIC PHASE II GROUNDWATER BANKING)	$642,000	Costa	Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	$233,000		Bingaman
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	CITY OF CORONA WATER RECYCLING AND REUSE PROJECT	$500,000	Calvert	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	EASTERN NEW MEXICO WATER SUPPLY	$1,000,000		Bingaman, T. Udall
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	HI DESERT WATER DISTRICT WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND REUSE PROJECT	$1,000,000	Baca; Lewis (CA)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	IRVINE BASIN GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	$487,000	Calvert	Feinstein

Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: ROSEWOOD CREEK AREA A PROJECT, NEVADA	$2,000,000		Reid
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	LOAN FOR WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE, AZ	$3,209,000		Kyl
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MANCOS PROJECT: JACKSON GULCH REHABILITATION PROJECT	$1,750,000	Salazar	Bennet, M. Udall
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	MOKELUMNE RIVER REGIONAL WATER STORAGE PROJECT	$233,000	McNerney	Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM: SID YATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	$210,000	Pastor (AZ)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NAVAJO-GALLUP WATER SUPPLY	$3,000,000		Bingaman, T. Udall
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NORTH BAY WATER REUSE PROJECT	$200,000	Thompson (CA); Woolsey	Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER REUSE	$2,000,000	Berkley	Reid
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ODESSA SUBAREA SPECIAL STUDY	$2,846,000	Hastings (WA); McMorris Rodgers	Murray, Cantwell
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	OREGON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM: UMATILLA ON-RESERVATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	$100,000	Walden	Wyden, Merkley
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM (QUAGGA & ZEBRA MUSSEL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES)	$500,000		Feinstein, Bennet
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	RIVERSIDE-CORONA FEEDER	$1,000,000	Baca; Calvert	Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, TALENT DIVISION: WATER FOR IRRIGATION STREAMS AND ECONOMY FEASIBILITY STUDY	$100,000	Walden	Wyden, Merkley
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN BERNARDINO MWD, CA	$1,000,000	Baca; Lewis (CA)	Feinstein, Boxer
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN DIEGO FOUR-RESERVOIR INTERTIE	$120,000	Filner; Hunter	Feinstein, Boxer
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SAN GABRIEL BASIN RESTORATION FUND	$3,500,000	Dreier; Napolitano; Roybal-Allard	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SIERRA VISTA SUBWATERSHED FEASIBILITY STUDY	$289,000	Giffords	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM: LAKE ARROWHEAD	$1,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	TITLE XVI, WATER RECLAMATION & REUSE PROGRAM	$2,500,000	Moran (VA)	Reid
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	TUALATIN VALLEY WATER SUPPLY FEASIBILITY STUDY	$236,000	Wu	Wyden, Merkley
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	UPPER MOJAVE RIVER WELL FIELD	$100,000	Lewis (CA)	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WATSONVILLE AREA WATER RECYCLING PROJECT	$750,000	Farr	Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	WEBER BASIN PROJECT: ARTHUR V. WATKINS DAM FEASIBILITY STUDY	$1,000,000	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT: YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER STORAGE PLAN	$1,500,000	Hastings (WA)	Murray
Bureau of Reclamation	Water and Related Resources	YUMA EAST WETLANDS	$2,000,000	Grijalva; Pastor (AZ)	
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 205—FORT PECK RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM	.....		Tester
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 206—DESERT TERMINAL LAKES PROGRAM	.....		Reid
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 207—DESERT TERMINAL LAKES PROGRAM	.....		Reid
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 208—DESERT TERMINAL LAKES PROGRAM	.....		Reid
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 209—NORTH DAKOTA NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST	.....		Dorgan
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 210—CALFED BAY-DELTA	.....		Feinstein
Bureau of Reclamation	General Provisions	SECTION 211—CALIFORNIA WATER TRANSFERS	.....		Feinstein, Boxer
Department of Energy	EERE	21ST CENTURY RENEWABLE FUELS, ENERGY, AND MATERIALS INITIATIVE (MI)	$1,250,000	Kildee	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	A123 SYSTEMS LARGE FORMAT NANOPHOSPHATE BATTERIES FOR SOLAR ENERGY STORAGE (MI)	$1,000,000		Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	ADVANCED AUTOMOTIVE FUELS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, & COMMERCIALIZATION CLUSTER	$1,000,000	Ryan (OH)	
Department of Energy	EERE	ADVANCED BATTERY MANUFACTURING	$200,000	Perriello	
Department of Energy	EERE	ADVANCED POWER CUBE FOR WIND POWER AND GRID REGULATION SERVICES	$500,000	Dent; Holden	Specter
Department of Energy	EERE	AGRI-BUSINESS ENERGY INDEPENDENCE DEMONSTRATION, NY	$80,000	Arcuri	
Department of Energy	EERE	ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND BLIND BIODIESEL PROJECT GREEN	$300,000	Rogers (AL)	
Department of Energy	EERE	ALGAE BIOFUELS RESEARCH (WA)	$2,000,000	Inslee	Murray, Cantwell
Department of Energy	EERE	ALGAE TO ETHANOL RESEARCH AND EVALUATION (NJ)	$750,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
Department of Energy	EERE	ALGAL-BASED RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR NEVADA (NV)	$800,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	ALTERNATIVE AND UNCONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (UT)	$10,000,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	EERE	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE	$1,200,000	Berkley; Titus	Reid

Department of Energy	EERE	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING INSTITUTE	$500,000	McKeon	
Department of Energy	EERE	ALTERNATIVE FUEL BUS PROJECT, SCHAGHTICOKE, NY	$300,000	Murphy (NY)	
Department of Energy	EERE	AUBURN UNIVERSITY, BIOMASS TO LIQUID FUELS AND ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH	$1,500,000	Bonner; Rogers (AL)	Sessions
Department of Energy	EERE	BAYVIEW GAS TO ENERGY PROJECT (UT)	$1,000,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	EERE	BEN FRANKLIN TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS—CLEAN TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION INITIATIVE (PA)	$500,000	Brady (PA)	Spector, Casey
Department of Energy	EERE	BEXAR COUNTY SOLAR COLLECTION FARM AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	$1,000,000	Gonzalez; Smith (TX)	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIO ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR CONNECTICUT	$1,500,000	DeLauro	Lieberman
Department of Energy	EERE	BIODIESEL BLENDING (WI)	$600,000		Kohl
Department of Energy	EERE	BIODIESEL FEEDSTOCK DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (MO)	$1,000,000		Bond
Department of Energy	EERE	BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FROM GREASE WASTE	$250,000	Bono Mack	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOENERGY/BIONANOTECHNOLOGY PROJECTS	$500,000	Alexander	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOFUEL MICRO-REFINERIES FOR LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY	$500,000	Cohen	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOFUELS CAMPUS FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT	$500,000	Butterfield	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOFUELS RESEARCH LABORATORY	$1,000,000	Guthrie	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOFUELS, BIOPOWER AND BIOMATERIALS INITIATIVE	$1,250,000	Kingston; Scott (GA)	
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOMASS ENERGY RESOURCES CENTER (VT)	$1,000,000		Leahy
Department of Energy	EERE	BIOPROCESSES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MICHIGAN BIOTECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, LANSING, MI	$500,000	Rogers (MI)	
Department of Energy	EERE	BLACK HILLS STATE HEATING AND COOLING PLANT (SD)	$1,000,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
Department of Energy	EERE	BOULDER SMARTGRIDCITY—PLUG-IN ELECTRIC HYBRID VEHICLES	$500,000	Polis	
Department of Energy	EERE	BRIDGE HYDRO-TURBINE STUDY	$150,000	Blumenauer; Wu	Merkley, Wyden
Department of Energy	EERE	BROOKSTON WIND TURBINES STUDY, BROOKSTON, IN	$75,000	Buyer	
Department of Energy	EERE	CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ALTERNATIVE ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION	$250,000	McCarthy (CA)	Boxer
Department of Energy	EERE	CELLULOSIC DIESEL BIOREFINERY (NJ)	$1,000,000	Holt; Rothman (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menedez
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTER FOR APPLIED ALTERNATIVE ENERGY, SUSTAINABLE & PRACTICES	$500,000	Buchanan	
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTER FOR BIOMASS UTILIZATION (ND)	$7,000,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Conrad
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTER FOR ENERGY STORAGE RESEARCH	$1,000,000	Johnson, Sam	
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTER FOR ENVIROMENTAL AND ENERGY RESEARCH	$250,000	Massa	
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTER FOR NANOSCALE ENERGY (ND)	$5,000,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Conrad
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTER FOR OCEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY (NH)	$750,000		Shaheen

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTRAL CORRIDOR ENERGY DISTRICT INTEGRATION STUDY	$500,000	McCollum	Klobuchar
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTRAL PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE	$525,000	Kissell; Watt	Hagan
Department of Energy	EERE	CENTRAL VERMONT RECOVERED BIOMASS FACILITY (VT)	$500,000		Leahy
Department of Energy	EERE	CHRISTMAS VALLEY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	$410,000	Walden	
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY HALL LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED) CERTIFICATION	$500,000	Diaz-Balart, Mario	
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF BOISE GEOTHERMAL EXPANSION TO BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	$1,000,000	Simpson	Crapo, Risch
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS SOLAR ROOF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	$250,000	Ehlers	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF NORCO WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY	$750,000	Calvert	
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF OAKDALE ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES	$400,000	McCollum	Klobuchar
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF REDLANDS FACILITIES UPGRADES TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY	$900,000	Lewis (CA)	
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF TALLAHASSEE INNOVATIVE ENERGY INITIATIVES	$250,000	Crenshaw	
Department of Energy	EERE	CITY OF WINTER GARDEN WEATHERIZATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	$200,000	Grayson	
Department of Energy	EERE	CLEAN POWER ENERGY RESEARCH CONSORTIUM (CPERC)	$1,000,000	Cao; Melancon	Landrieu
Department of Energy	EERE	CLEMSON UNIVERSITY CELLULOSIC BIOFUEL PILOT PLANT	$1,000,000	Barrett (SC); Inglis	
Department of Energy	EERE	CLOUD COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE	$750,000	Moran (KS)	
Department of Energy	EERE	COASTAL OHIO WIND PROJECT: REMOVING BARRIERS TO GREAK LAKES OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	$1,000,000	Kaptur; Latta	
Department of Energy	EERE	COMMERCIAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY DEMONSTRATION (IL)	$500,000		Durbin
Department of Energy	EERE	COMPREHENSIVE WIND ENERGY PROGRAM, PURDUE UNIVERSITY-CALUMET, IN	$500,000	Visclosky	
Department of Energy	EERE	COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS FUELING FACILITY	$700,000	Blunt	
Department of Energy	EERE	CONCENTRATOR PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY	$900,000	Giffords	
Department of Energy	EERE	CONSOLIDATED ALTERNATIVE FUELS RESEARCH	$250,000	Lucas	Inhofe
Department of Energy	EERE	CONSORTIUM FOR PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH	$3,000,000	Abercrombie; Bishop (GA); Conyers; Etheridge; Lewis (GA); Miller (NC); Price (NC); Rogers (KY); Rogers (MI); Rothman (NJ); Stupak	Hagen, Lautenberg, Levin, Lugar, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTAL AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY PROJECT	$200,000	McHugh	

Department of Energy	EERE	COOLING, HEATING AND POWER (MICRO-CHP) AND BIO-FUEL APPLICATION CENTER (MS)	$2,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	EERE	CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY TRAINING & RESEARCH IN SOLAR POWER	$1,200,000	Terry	Ben Nelson
Department of Energy	EERE	DAEMEN COLLEGE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY/GEOTHERMAL TECHNOLOGIES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, ERIE COUNTY, NY	$950,000	Lee (NY)	Gillibrand, Schumer
Department of Energy	EERE	DEDHAM MUNICIPAL SOLAR PROJECT	$500,000	Lynch	
Department of Energy	EERE	DEMONSTRATION PLANT FOR BIODIESEL FUELS FROM LOW-IMPACT CROPS	$500,000	Schock	
Department of Energy	EERE	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY SYSTEMS AT WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY	$300,000	Sestak	
Department of Energy	EERE	DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMIC AND EFFICIENT BIODIESEL PRODUCTION PROCESS (NC)	$750,000	McIntyre	Hagan
Department of Energy	EERE	DEVELOPMENT OF BIOFUELS USING IONIC TRANSFER MEMBRANES (NV)	$1,500,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH YIELD FEEDSTOCK AND BIOMASS CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH YIELD TROPICAL FEEDSTOCKS AND BIOMASS CONVERSION (HI)	$6,000,000	Hirono	Inouye
Department of Energy	EERE	DEVELOPMENT OF POLLUTION PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES	$900,000	Clarke; Meeks (NY); Towns; Weiner	Gillibrand, Schumer
Department of Energy	EERE	DRI RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER (REC) (NV)	$500,000	Berkley	Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	EAST KENTUCKY BIOENERGY CAPACITY ASSESSMENT PROJECT	$250,000	Rogers (KY)	
Department of Energy	EERE	EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY BIOMASS PLANT	$1,000,000	Johnson (IL)	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY AUDIT, EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS, AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS, TOWNSHIP OF BRANCHBURG, NJ	$1,000,000	Lance	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY UPGRADE OF HVAC CONTROLS	$500,000	Maloney	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY CONSERVATION UPGRADES, INGHAM REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, LANSING, MI	$250,000	Rogers (MI)	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENTS	$250,000	Aderholt	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY EFFICIENCY REPAIRS AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS AT LYONSDALE BIOMASS	$500,000	McHugh	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES, NEW ROCHELLE, NY	$1,000,000	Lowey	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY REDUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT THROUGH LIGHTING CONTROL	$120,000	Dent	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY SAVING RETROFITTING FOR THE CFCC MAIN CAMPUS	$300,000	Stearns	
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY STORAGE/CONSERVATION AND CARBON EMISSIONS REDUCTION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (MA)	$400,000		Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	EERE	ENERGY-EFFICIENT INNOVATIONS FOR HEALTHY BUILDINGS	$500,000	Maffei	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	EERE	ENGENUITYSC COMMERCIALIZATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING PROJECT (SC)	$500,000		Graham
Department of Energy	EERE	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PROTOCOLS FOR TIDAL POWER	$1,000,000	Michaud; Pingree (ME)	Collins, Snowe
Department of Energy	EERE	ETHANOL FROM AGRICULTURE	$500,000	Berry	Lincoln, Pryor
Department of Energy	EERE	FAIRBANKS GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PROJECT	$1,000,000	Young (AK)	Murkowski, Begich
Department of Energy	EERE	FAIRVIEW DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	$500,000	Rothman (NJ)	
Department of Energy	EERE	FALLON PAIUTE-SHOSHONE TRIBE DEMONSTRATION ENERGY PARK (NV)	$200,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	FARM DEPLOYABLE MICROBIAL BIOREACTOR FOR FUEL ETHANOL PRODUCTION	$800,000	Aderholt; Bright	Sessions
Department of Energy	EERE	FAST CHARGING ELECTRIC VEHICLE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA	$500,000	Perriello	
Department of Energy	EERE	FEASABILITY STUDY AND DESIGN OF BRIGHTFIELD SOLAR FARM	$200,000	Sestak	
Department of Energy	EERE	FLORIDA RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM	$1,000,000	Putnam	
Department of Energy	EERE	FLUID FLOW OPTIMIZATION OF AEROGEL BLANKET PROCESS PROJECT (MA)	$300,000	McGovern	Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	EERE	FORT MASON CENTER PIER 2 PROJECT	$2,000,000	Pelosi	
Department of Energy	EERE	GADSDEN STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE GREEN OPERATIONS PLAN	$75,000	Aderholt	
Department of Energy	EERE	GAS HEAT PUMP COOPERATIVE TRAINING PROGRAM (NV)	$250,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF SWITCHGRASS (RI)	$1,500,000		Reed
Department of Energy	EERE	GEORGETOWN SOUTH COMMERCIAL PARK, PHOTOVOLTAIC GENERATION FACILITY	$100,000	Carter	
Department of Energy	EERE	GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY BIODIESEL RESEARCH	$250,000	Kingston	Chambliss
Department of Energy	EERE	GEOTHERMAL DEVELOPMENT IN HOT SPRINGS VALLEY	$491,000	Rehberg	
Department of Energy	EERE	GEOTHERMAL POWER GENERATION PLANT AT OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	$1,000,000	Walden; Wu	Merkley, Wyden
Department of Energy	EERE	GLOBAL GREEN NEW ORLEANS—HOLY CROSS PROJECT	$550,000	Cao	Landrieu, Vitter
Department of Energy	EERE	GOGEBIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE (GCC), CAMPUS ENERGY EFFICIENT AND WEATHERIZATION UPGRADE	$300,000	Stupak	
Department of Energy	EERE	GREAT BASIN COLLEGE DIRECT-USE GEOTHERMAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	GREAT LAKES INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY INNOVATION	$1,000,000	Fudge; LaTourette	Voinovich, Brown

Department of Energy	EERE	GREAT PLAINS WIND POWER TEST FACILITY, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY, LUBBOCK, TX (TX)	$2,000,000	Neugebauer	Hutchison, Cornyn
Department of Energy	EERE	GREEN BUILDING RESEARCH LABORATORY	$1,000,000	Wu	Merkley, Wyden
Department of Energy	EERE	GREEN BUILDINGS/RETROFITTING	$350,000	Forbes	
Department of Energy	EERE	GREEN FUELS DEPOT	$1,500,000	Biggert	
Department of Energy	EERE	GREEN ROOF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	$600,000	Souder	
Department of Energy	EERE	GREEN ROOF FOR THE DUPAGE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	$250,000	Roskam	
Department of Energy	EERE	GREENFIELD COMMUNITY COLLEGE HYBRID GEO-THERMAL PROJECT	$525,000	Olver	
Department of Energy	EERE	HARDIN COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES	$500,000	Shimkus	
Department of Energy	EERE	HAWAII ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM (HI)	$6,000,000	Hirono	Inouye, Akaka
Department of Energy	EERE	HAWAII RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT VENTURE (HI)	$6,000,000		Inouye
Department of Energy	EERE	HENDERSON, SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT	$500,000	Titus	Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	HIGH PENETRATION WIND POWER IN TATITLEK	$900,000	Young (AK)	Begich
Department of Energy	EERE	HIGH SPEED WIND TURBINE NOISE MODEL WITH SUPPRESSION (MS)	$1,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	EERE	HIGH TEMPERATURE HYDROGEN GENERATION SYSTEMS	$300,000	Inglis	
Department of Energy	EERE	HOSPITAL LIGHTING RETROFIT	$500,000	Rush	
Department of Energy	EERE	HOUSATONIC RIVER NET-ZERO-ENERGY BUILDING	$1,000,000	Olver	
Department of Energy	EERE	HULL MUNCIPAL LIGHT PLANT OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT	$750,000	Delahunt	
Department of Energy	EERE	HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND DELIVERY TECHNOLOGY (CT)	$500,000		Dodd, Lieberman
Department of Energy	EERE	HYPERCAST R&D FUNDING FOR VEHICLE ENERGY EFFICIENCY (CO)	$750,000		Bennet
Department of Energy	EERE	ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUSTAINABILITY NETWORK	$250,000	Costello; Halvorson; Jackson (IL); Johnson (IL); Schakowsky; Schock	
Department of Energy	EERE	ILLINOIS ENERGY RESOURCES CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	$400,000	Lipinski	
Department of Energy	EERE	IMPROVING FUEL CELL DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY INITIATIVE	$2,500,000	Courtney; Larson (CT)	Dodd
Department of Energy	EERE	INDEPENDENT ENERGY COMMUNITY RENEWABLE POWER SYSTEM (UT)	$1,000,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	EERE	INSTALLATION OF A SOLAR CANOPY	$534,000	Olver	
Department of Energy	EERE	INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	$1,000,000	Bachus; Davis (AL)	Sessions
Department of Energy	EERE	INTEGRATED BIOMASS REFINING INSTITUTE	$1,000,000	Etheridge; Price (NC)	Hagan
Department of Energy	EERE	INTEGRATED POWER FOR MICROSYSTEMS	$250,000	Lee (NY)	
Department of Energy	EERE	INTEGRATED RENEWABLE ENERGY & CAMPUS SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE	$750,000	Latham	Grassley

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	EERE	IOWA CENTRAL RENEWABLE FUEL TESTING LABORATORY	$750,000	Latham	Harkin, Grassley
Department of Energy	EERE	ISSAQUAH HIGHLANDS ZERO ENERGY AFFORDABLE HOUSING	$500,000	Reichert	
Department of Energy	EERE	JENKS ENERGY MANAGEMENT EQUIPMENT	$250,000	Sullivan	
Department of Energy	EERE	JUNIATA HYBRID LOCOMOTIVE	$1,000,000	Shuster	
Department of Energy	EERE	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	$500,000	Moran (KS)	Brownback
Department of Energy	EERE	LA FERIA SOLAR LIGHTING INITIATIVE	$500,000	Hinojosa	
Department of Energy	EERE	LANCASTER LANDFILL SOLAR FACILITY	$500,000	Tsongas	
Department of Energy	EERE	LANE COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENERGY DEMONSTRATION BUILDING (OR)	$550,000		Wyden, Merkley
Department of Energy	EERE	LARGE-SCALE WIND TRAINING PROGRAM, HUDSON VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TROY, NY	$300,000	Murphy (NY)	Schumer
Department of Energy	EERE	LIGNOCELLULOSIC BIOFUELS FROM NEW BIOENERGY CROPS	$1,000,000	Edwards (TX)	
Department of Energy	EERE	LONG ISLAND 50 MW SOLAR INITIATIVE	$1,750,000	Israel	
Department of Energy	EERE	LONG ISLAND BIOFUELS ALLIANCE	$2,750,000	Israel	
Department of Energy	EERE	LOW COST PRODUCTION OF THIN-FILM PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) CELLS (PA)	$1,200,000	Platts	Specter
Department of Energy	EERE	MARET CENTER	$1,500,000	Blunt	
Department of Energy	EERE	MARINE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (WA)	$1,750,000	Dicks	Murray
Department of Energy	EERE	MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER	$750,000	Delahunt; Frank (MA); McGovern	
Department of Energy	EERE	MIAMI CHILDREN'S MUSEUM GOING GREEN INITIATIVE	$1,000,000	Ros-Lehtinen	
Department of Energy	EERE	MIDSOUTH/SOUTHEAST BIOENERGY CONSORTIUM (AR)	$1,000,000	Berry; Boozman	Lincoln, Pryor
Department of Energy	EERE	MILL SEAT LANDFILL BIOREACTOR RENEWABLE GREEN POWER PROJECT	$1,000,000	Lee (NY)	Gillibrand
Department of Energy	EERE	MONTANA ALGAL BIODIESEL INITIATIVE (MT)	$500,000	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester
Department of Energy	EERE	MONTANA BIO-ENERGY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE (MT)	$2,250,000		Baucus, Tester
Department of Energy	EERE	MORRIS COUNTY RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVE	$2,000,000	Frelinghuysen	
Department of Energy	EERE	MOVING TOWARD AN ENERGY EFFICIENT CAMPUS AT WHEELOCK COLLEGE	$400,000	Capuano	
Department of Energy	EERE	MT. WACHUSETT COMMUNITY COLLEGE WIND PROJECT	$1,000,000	Olver	
Department of Energy	EERE	MULTI-HYBRID POWER VEHICLES WITH COST EFFECTIVE AND DURABLE POLYMER ELECTROLYTE MEMBRANE FUEL CELL AND LITHIUM ION BATTERY FOR OHIO UNIVERSITY	$600,000	Wilson (OH)	

Department of Energy	EERE	MUNICIPAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENT WINDOW REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	$180,000	Lance	Lautenberg, Menendez
Department of Energy	EERE	MUNICIPAL COMPLEX SOLAR POWER PROJECT	$200,000	Sires	
Department of Energy	EERE	NANOSTRUCTURED MATERIALS FOR ENERGY	$1,000,000	Miller (NC)	
Department of Energy	EERE	NANOSTRUCTURED MATERIALS FOR IMPROVED PHOTOVOLTAICS (MS)	$1,000,000		Cochran
Department of Energy	EERE	NATIONAL CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY	$1,000,000	Kilroy	Voinovich
Department of Energy	EERE	NATIONAL OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY CENTER	$2,000,000	Green, Al; Green, Gene; Jackson-Lee (TX)	Hutchison
Department of Energy	EERE	NATIONAL OPEN-OCEAN ENERGY LABORATORY	$2,000,000	Klein (FL); Wasserman Schultz; Wexler	Bill Nelson, Martinez
Department of Energy	EERE	NCMS	$900,000	Dingell	
Department of Energy	EERE	NEAR ZERO CARBON FOOTPRINT ENERGY CREATION THROUGH THERMAL OXIDATION (PA)	$1,000,000		Specter
Department of Energy	EERE	NEIGHBORHOOD WEATHERIZATION COLLABORATIVE	$500,000	DeGette	
Department of Energy	EERE	NEVADA RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT CONSORTIUM (NV)	$3,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	NEWARK MUSEUM ALTERNATIVE ENERGY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	$500,000	Frelinghuysen; Payne	
Department of Energy	EERE	NEXT GENERATION COMPOSITE WIND BLADE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES	$250,000	Michaud; Pingree (ME)	Collins, Snowe
Department of Energy	EERE	NEXT GENERATION WIND TURBINE	$1,000,000	Neal	Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	EERE	NIREC—NEVADA INSTITUTE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMERCIALIZATION (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY TRANSPORTATION ENERGY PROGRAM	$1,000,000	Lipinski	
Department of Energy	EERE	NORTHERN NEVADA RENEWABLE ENERGY TRAINING PROJECT (NV)	$500,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	NORWICH COGENERATION INITIATIVE (CT)	$750,000		Dodd, Lieberman
Department of Energy	EERE	NOVEL PHOTOCATALYTIC METAL OXIDES (NE)	$250,000		Ben Nelson
Department of Energy	EERE	NTRCI LEGACY ENGINE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	$500,000	Duncan	
Department of Energy	EERE	NY STATE CENTER FOR ADVANCED FERRITE PRODUCTION	$300,000	McHugh	
Department of Energy	EERE	OAKLAND UNIVERSITY ALTERNATIVE ENERGY EDUCATION	$500,000	Peters	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	OFFSHORE WIND INITIATIVE (ME)	$5,000,000	Michaud; Pingree (ME)	Collins, Snowe
Department of Energy	EERE	OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT STUDY	$500,000	Ackerman	
Department of Energy	EERE	OHIO ADVANCED ENERGY MANUFACTURING CENTER (OH)	$500,000	Kilroy	Brown
Department of Energy	EERE	ORANGE COUNTY SOLAR DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH FACILITY	$300,000	Grayson	Martinez
Department of Energy	EERE	OREGON SOLAR HIGHWAY—INNOVATIVE USE OF SOLAR TECHNOLOGY (OR)	$1,000,000		Wyden, Merkley

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	EERE	OU CENTER FOR BIOMASS REFINING	$500,000	Cole	
Department of Energy	EERE	PASSIVE NOX REMOVAL CATALYST RESEARCH, NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, IN	$900,000	Visclosky	
Department of Energy	EERE	PERU ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT WIND TURBINE GENERATION	$1,000,000	Halvorson	
Department of Energy	EERE	PHIPPS CONSERVATORY CTI WASTE-TO-ENERGY PROJECT	$500,000	Murphy, Tim	
Department of Energy	EERE	PHOENIX CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CENTRAL ENERGY PLANT EXPANSION	$2,000,000	Pastor (AZ)	
Department of Energy	EERE	PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER ELECTRONICS RESEARCH INITIATIVE (PERI)	$700,000	Brown, Corrine; Kosmas	
Department of Energy	EERE	PITTSBURGH GREEN INNOVATORS	$1,500,000	Doyle	
Department of Energy	EERE	PLACER COUNTY BIOMASS UTILIZATION PILOT PROJECT (CA)	$1,000,000		Feinstein
Department of Energy	EERE	PLUG-IN HYBRID INITIATIVE	$750,000	Schauer	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	PORT OF GALVESTON SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT	$250,000	Paul	
Department of Energy	EERE	PROTOTYPING AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL NANOCRYSTALLINE THIN FILM SILICON FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC MANUFACTURING	$500,000	Tonko	Gillibrand
Department of Energy	EERE	PURDUE SOLAR ENERGY UTILIZATION LABORATORY, WEST LAFAYETTE, IN	$425,000	Buyer	
Department of Energy	EERE	R & D OF CLEAN VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	$1,000,000	Ryan (OH); Sutton	
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER	$750,000	Butterfield; Watt	Hagan
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY CLEAN AIR PROJECT (RECAP) (MN)	$1,000,000		Klobuchar
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY DEMONSTRATION (IL)	$500,000		Durbin
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY FEASIBILITY STUDY AND RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (NV)	$500,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVE (IL)	$500,000		Durbin
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVES FOR CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA PARKS AND RECREATION (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	RENEWABLE ENERGY/DISASTER BACKUP SYSTEM FOR HAWAII RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	$240,000	Abercrombie; Hirono	Akaka
Department of Energy	EERE	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIQUID CARRIERS FOR HYDROGEN ENERGY	$500,000	Reichert	
Department of Energy	EERE	RESEARCH ON FUEL CELL POWERED BY HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM BIOMASS TO PROVIDE CLEAN ENERGY FOR REMOTE FARMS AWAY FROM ELECTRIC GRIDS (NY)	$675,000		Schumer, Gillibrand
Department of Energy	EERE	RICHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE BIOENERGY PROGRAM	$500,000	Johnson (IL)	

Department of Energy	EERE	RUNNING SPRINGS RETREAT CENTER SOLAR UPGRADE	$1,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
Department of Energy	EERE	SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP	$1,000,000	Brady (PA); Fattah	
Department of Energy	EERE	SAN DIEGO CENTER FOR ALGAE BIOTECHNOLOGY (SD-CAB)	$750,000	Bilbray; Davis (CA)	
Department of Energy	EERE	SAN FRANCISCO ELECTRIC VEHICLE INITIATIVE	$1,000,000	Pelosi	Boxer
Department of Energy	EERE	SHENANDOAH VALLEY AS A NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACHIEVING 25 PERCENT RENEWABLE ENERGY BY THE YEAR 2025 (VA)	$750,000		Webb, Warner
Department of Energy	EERE	SHOW ME ENERGY COOPERATIVE BIOMASS DEVELOPMENT	$900,000	Skelton	
Department of Energy	EERE	SMART ENERGY PROGRAM (CT)	$500,000	Larson (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR COMPACTOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY RESEARCH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (MA)	$300,000		Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR ELECTRIC POWER FOR NONSECTARIAN EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES FACILITIES (NV)	$500,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (ME)	$800,000		Collins
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR ENERGY PARKING CANOPY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	$3,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAM	$800,000	Wasserman Schultz	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	$1,000,000	Price (NC)	Hagan
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR ENERGY ZONE PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE NEVADA TEST SITE AND ADJACENT LANDS (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR FURNACE RESEARCH PROGRAM, VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, IN	$500,000	Visclosky	Lugar
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR HOT WATER PROJECT IN GREENBURGH, NY	$169,000	Lowey	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR LIGHTING FOR ARTESIA PARKS	$250,000	Sanchez, Linda	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR PANEL EXPANSION INITIATIVE	$500,000	Rodriguez	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR PANELS IN MUNICIPAL OWNED BUILDINGS (NJ)	$1,000,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR PANELS ON HUDSON COUNTY FACILITIES	$500,000	Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR PIONEER AND SOLAR ENTREPRENEUR PROGRAMS (NY)	$500,000		Gillibrand
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR POWER FOR MAYWOOD	$300,000	Rothman (NJ)	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR POWERED COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS REFUELING STATION	$500,000	McCarthy (NY)	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLAR POWERED LIGHTING FOR FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF DUPAGE COUNTY, IL	$300,000	Roskam	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELL SYSTEMS PVL PILOT LINE	$1,000,000	Boccieri; Sutton	Brown
Department of Energy	EERE	SOMERSET COUNTY RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVE	$2,000,000	Frelinghuysen	
Department of Energy	EERE	SOUTH JERSEY WIND TURBINES	$500,000	LoBiondo	Lautenberg, Menendez

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	EERE	SOUTHERN PINE BASED BIOREFINERY CENTER	$1,000,000	Lewis (GA); Marshall; Scott (GA)	Chambliss
Department of Energy	EERE	SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTER FOR LIGHTWEIGHT INNOVATIVE DESIGNS (MS)	$4,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	EERE	SOUTHWEST ALASKA REGIONAL GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PROJECT (AK)	$2,500,000		Murkowski, Begich
Department of Energy	EERE	ST. LUKE'S MINERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	$525,000	Holden	
Department of Energy	EERE	ST. MARKS REFINERY REDEVELOPMENT	$350,000	Boyd	
Department of Energy	EERE	ST. PETERSBURG SOLAR PILOT PROJECT	$1,000,000	Young (FL)	
Department of Energy	EERE	ST. PETERSBURG SUSTAINABLE BIOSOLIDS/RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT	$2,500,000	Young (FL)	Bill Nelson
Department of Energy	EERE	STATE COLLEGES' (VSC) STATEWIDE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVE	$450,000	Welch	Sanders
Department of Energy	EERE	STRATEGIC BIOMASS INITIATIVE (MS)	$500,000		Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	EERE	STREET LIGHTING FIXTURE ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFIT PROJECT	$500,000	Becerra; Harman; Sanchez, Linda; Watson	
Department of Energy	EERE	SUN GRANT INITIATIVE (SD)	$2,750,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson
Department of Energy	EERE	SUSTAINABLE ALGAL ENERGY PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION	$500,000	Wittman	
Department of Energy	EERE	SUSTAINABLE ENERGY OPTIONS FOR RURAL NEBRASKA	$500,000	Fortenberry	
Department of Energy	EERE	SUSTAINABLE ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER	$10,000,000	Harper	Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	EERE	SWEET SORGHUM ALTERNATIVE FUEL AND FEED PILOT PROJECT	$750,000	Grijalva	
Department of Energy	EERE	SWITCHGRASS BIOFUEL RESEARCH: CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS	$500,000	Fortenberry	Ben Nelson
Department of Energy	EERE	SYNTHESIS OF RENEWABLE BIOFUELS FROM BIOMASS	$500,000	Rehberg	Tester
Department of Energy	EERE	THE BIOREFINERY IN NEW YORK-BIO BUTANOL FROM BIOMASS	$400,000	Maffei	
Department of Energy	EERE	THE BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL COLLEGE'S URBAN SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE	$1,600,000	Capuano	
Department of Energy	EERE	THE CUNY ENERGY INSTITUTE (NY)	$1,550,000		Schumer, Gillibrand
Department of Energy	EERE	THE JOHNSTON AVENUE SOLAR PROJECT	$500,000	Smith (NJ)	
Department of Energy	EERE	THE SOLAR ENERGY CONSORTIUM	$2,250,000	Hall (NY); Hinchey	
Department of Energy	EERE	THIN FILM PHOTOVOLTAIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (VT)	$500,000		Leahy

Department of Energy	EERE	THURGOOD MARSHALL COLLEGE FUND MINORITY ENERGY SCIENCE INITIATIVE: NNSA	$3,000,000	Butterfield; Towns	
Department of Energy	EERE	TODAY'S LEADERS FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW: A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PROGRAM	$1,500,000	Oberstar	
Department of Energy	EERE	TUCSON PUBLIC BUILDING SOLAR ARRAYS	$450,000	Giffords	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNCONVENTIONAL AND RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH UTILIZING COMPUTER SIMULATIONS (UT)	$3,500,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	EERE	UNION TERMINAL	$500,000	Driehaus	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNITED WAY OF SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN	$400,000	Conyers; Dingell; Kilpatrick (MI); Levin; Miller (MI)	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF AKRON NATIONAL POLYMER INNOVATION CENTER	$1,000,000	Ryan (OH); Sutton	Voinovich
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK NANOSTRUCTURED SOLAR CELLS	$500,000	Snyder	Lincoln, Pryor
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY ENERGY EFFICIENT CHEMISTRY BUILDING RENOVATIONS	$800,000	Kilpatrick (MI)	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE RESEARCH AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM (KY)	$2,000,000		McConnell
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN SOLAR TESTING AND TRAINING LAB (CT)	$500,000		Dodd, Lieberman
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVE	$200,000	Aderholt	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AIKEN BIOFUELS LABORATORY IN AIKEN, SC	$456,000	Barrett (SC)	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN OSHKOSH'S ANAEROBIC DRY DIGESTION FACILITY	$500,000	Petri	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-BARABOO/SAUK COUNTY NET-ZERO ENERGY BUILDING	$500,000	Baldwin	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE ADVANCED NANOMATERIALS FOR HIGH-EFFICIENCY SOLAR CELLS	$500,000	Moore (WI)	
Department of Energy	EERE	UNR—BIODIESEL FROM FOOD WASTE (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	UNR—GREAT BASIN CENTER FOR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	UNR—MASS EXCHANGER TECHNOLOGY FOR GEOTHERMAL AND SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (NV)	$1,200,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	UW NORTHWEST NATIONAL MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER	$880,000	Inslee; McDermott; Schrader; Wu	Murray, Cantwell
Department of Energy	EERE	VERMONT BIOFUELS INITIATIVE (VT)	$750,000		Leahy
Department of Energy	EERE	VERMONT ENERGY INVESTMENT CORPORATION (VT)	$450,000		Sanders
Department of Energy	EERE	WALLOWA COUNTY INTEGRATED BIOMASS ENERGY CENTER (OR)	$500,000		Wyden, Merkley
Department of Energy	EERE	WARREN TECHNOLOGY AND BUSINESS CENTER FOR ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY	$2,700,000	Ryan (OH)	

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	EERE	WASHINGTON STATE BIOFUELS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	$1,000,000	McDermott; Reichert; Smith (WA)	Murray
Department of Energy	EERE	WASHOE WIND TURBINE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (NV)	$50,000		Reid
Department of Energy	EERE	WESTERN IOWA TECH COMMUNITY COLLEGE RENEWABLE ENERGY ECONOMY CORRIDOR	$500,000	King (IA)	Grassley
Department of Energy	EERE	WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION BIODIESEL PROJECT	$500,000	Guthrie	
Department of Energy	EERE	WIND TURBINE DEVELOPMENT (MT)	$1,000,000	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester
Department of Energy	EERE	WIND TURBINE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GREEN ENERGY AND RESEARCH ON WIND POWER IN DELAWARE	$1,000,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Department of Energy	EERE	WSU, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AVIATION RESEARCH, ADVANCED MATERIALS RESEARCH	$1,500,000	Tiahrt	Brownback, Roberts
Department of Energy	EERE	YPSI CIVIC CENTER	$1,000,000	Dingell	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	ADAPTIVE SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND DATA ACQUISITION (SCADA) TECHNOLOGY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION	$750,000	Miller (FL); Stearns	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	AUTOMATED REMOTE ELECTRIC AND WATER METERS IN SOUTH RIVER	$500,000	Holt	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	DEVELOPMENT OF A SMART MICROGRID TESTBED	$500,000	Barton (TX)	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND RELIABILITY (ND)	$325,000		Dorgan
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	ENERGY TRANSMISSION AND INFRASTRUCTURE NORTHERN OHIO	$1,100,000	Kaptur	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT AT VERMONT LAW SCHOOL	$450,000	Welch	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	MICROGRIDS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH INITIATIVE	$750,000	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	NATIONAL CENTER FOR RELIABLE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	$500,000	Boozman	Lincoln, Pryor
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	NAVAJO NATION ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM (NM)	$1,750,000		Bingaman, T. Udall
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	NORTH DAKOTA ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT (ND)	$1,900,000		Dorgan
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	OSWEGO COUNTY BOCES WIND TURBINE MODEL PROJECT (NY)	$200,000	McHugh	Schumer
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	POWER GRID RELIABILITY AND SECURITY (WA)	$1,000,000	McMorris Rodgers; Smith (WA)	Murray, Cantwell

Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	POWER MICRO-GRIDS FOR COLONIAS ALONG THE TEXAS/MEXICO BORDER	$550,000	Cuellar	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	SMART GRID INITIATIVE	$500,000	Schiff; Sherman	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (ND)	$300,000		Dorgan
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA COMPRESSED AIR ENERGY STORAGE	$500,000	Pastor (AZ)	
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	UVM SMART ENERGY GRID RESEARCH (VT)	$500,000		Leahy
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	WATKINS GLEN, SCHUYLER COUNTY GAS STORAGE PROJECT (NY)	$500,000	Massa	Gillibrand
Department of Energy	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	WESTERN BALDWIN COUNTY, AL GRID INTERCONNECTION	$500,000	Bonner	
Department of Energy	Nuclear Energy	MCCLELLAN NUCLEAR RADIATION CENTER	$500,000	Lungren, Dan	
Department of Energy	Nuclear Energy	NUCLEAR FABRICATION CONSORTIUM (OH)	$2,000,000		Voinovich
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	CENTER FOR ADVANCED SEPARATION TECHNOLOGIES	$500,000	Boucher; Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	CENTER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY (CREST)	$1,000,000	Barton (TX)	
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	CENTER FOR ZERO EMISSIONS RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	$3,000,000	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	DESIGN AND TEST OF AN ADVANCED SOFC GENERATOR IN PA (PA)	$1,000,000		Specter
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ND)	$4,000,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Conrad
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	GULF OF MEXICO HYDRATES RESEARCH CONSORTIUM	$1,200,000	Childers	Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	HYDROGEN FUEL DISPENSING STATION (WV)	$1,200,000		Byrd
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	INNOVATIONS FOR LOW-COST GASIFICATION SYSTEMS	$750,000	Dent	Casey
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	INNOVATIONS IN CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SYNTHESIS GAS COMBUSTION	$300,000	LaTourette	
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	LONG TERM ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF COAL LIQUEFACTION SECTOR IN CHINA (WV)	$1,250,000		Byrd
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	METHANOL ECONOMY	$750,000	Watson	
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	MONTANA ICTL DEMONSTRATION (MT)	$1,250,000		Baucus
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	NATIONAL CENTER FOR HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY	$3,000,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Conrad
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY DESIGN CENTER	$500,000	Cole	
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF FUEL CELLS FOR ELECTRICITY FROM FOSSIL- AND BIO-BASED FUELS	$500,000	Kucinich; LaTourette	
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	SHALE OIL UPGRADING UTILIZING IONIC MEMBRANES (UT)	$1,750,000		Bennett

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	SHALLOW CARBON SEQUESTRATION PILOT DEMONSTRATION (MO)	$2,400,000		Bond
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY STRATEGIC LIQUID TRANSPORTATION FUELS DERIVED FROM COAL	$2,000,000	Davis (KY); Rogers (KY)	
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	UTAH CENTER FOR ULTRA-CLEAN COAL UTILIZATION AND HEAVY OIL RESEARCH (UT)	$8,000,000		Bennett, Hatch
Department of Energy	Fossil Energy R&D	UTAH COAL AND BIOMASS TO FUEL PILOT PLANT	$2,500,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	Science	ADVANCED ARTIFICIAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE	$300,000	Hall (TX)	
Department of Energy	Science	ADVANCED MANUFACTURING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	$1,000,000	Ellsworth	Lugar
Department of Energy	Science	ALASKA CLIMATE CENTER (AK)	$1,000,000		Murkowski
Department of Energy	Science	ALGAE TO BIODIESEL, CARLSBAD, NM	$750,000	Teague	Bingaman, T. Udall
Department of Energy	Science	ANTIBODIES RESEARCH (ND)	$3,000,000		Dorgan, Conrad
Department of Energy	Science	APPLIED BIOMECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATE PROGRAM	$400,000	Souder	Lugar
Department of Energy	Science	BETHUNE-COOKMAN UNIVERSITY STEM RESEARCH LAB	$250,000	Mica	Bill Nelson
Department of Energy	Science	BUILDING SURFACE SCIENCE CAPACITY TO SERVE THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN	$500,000	Conyers; Dingell	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	Science	CARBON NANOTUBE TECHNOLOGY CENTER (CANTEC) (OK)	$1,000,000	Cole	Inhofe
Department of Energy	Science	CENTER FOR ADVANCED BIO-BASED BINDERS (CABB) AND POLLUTION REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES	$950,000	Braley (IA)	Grassley, Harkin
Department of Energy	Science	CENTER FOR ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC MODELING (CASCAM)	$700,000	Burgess	
Department of Energy	Science	CENTER FOR DIAGNOSTIC NANOSYSTEMS (WV)	$3,000,000		Byrd
Department of Energy	Science	CENTER FOR NANOMEDICINE AND CELLULAR DELIVERY	$500,000	Cummings	Cardin
Department of Energy	Science	CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AT BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE, BRONX, NY	$500,000	Serrano	
Department of Energy	Science	CLEAN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVE (OH)	$500,000		Brown
Department of Energy	Science	CLEAN ENERGY STORAGE, CONVERSION, AND GENERATION RESEARCH	$500,000	Schakowsky	
Department of Energy	Science	CLEMSON UNIVERSITY CYBERINSTITUTE	$500,000	Inglis; Spratt	
Department of Energy	Science	CLIMATE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM (AL)	$1,800,000		Shelby, Sessions
Department of Energy	Science	COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH	$1,000,000	Frelinghuysen	
Department of Energy	Science	COMPUTATIONAL MODELING OF DRUG-RESISTANT BACTERIA	$915,000	Gordon (TN)	

Department of Energy	Science	COMPUTING CAPABILITY (ND)	$5,000,000	Pomeroy	Dorgan, Conrad
Department of Energy	Science	DEVELOPMENT OF ULTRAFILTRATION MEMBRANE-SEPARATION TECHNOLOGY FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT WATER TREATMENT AND DESALINATION PROCESS (NV)	$800,000		Reid
Department of Energy	Science	ENERGY EFFICIENCY & WATER INSTITUTE RESEARCH FACILITY, PURDUE UNIVERSITY-CALUMET, IN	$2,000,000	Visclosky	
Department of Energy	Science	ENERGY SYSTEMS ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	$500,000	Dent	Casey, Specter
Department of Energy	Science	ENHANCEMENT FOR THE INTERMOUNTAIN CENTER FOR RIVER RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION (UT)	$600,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	Science	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING AND ANALYSIS (IL)	$500,000		Durbin
Department of Energy	Science	FOURIER TRANSFORM NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (FTNMR) SPECTROMETER	$500,000	Lee (NY)	
Department of Energy	Science	FUEL CELL RESEARCH, BROWN UNIVERSITY, RI (RI)	$1,500,000	Kennedy; Langevin	Reed, Whitehouse
Department of Energy	Science	FUNCTIONAL MRI RESEARCH (VT)	$1,200,000		Leahy
Department of Energy	Science	FUSION ENERGY SPHEROMAK TURBULENT PLASMA EXPERIMENT (STPX)	$500,000	Boyd; Meek (FL); Wasserman Schultz	
Department of Energy	Science	GREEN MANUFACTURING AND ENERGY CONSCIOUS DESIGN PROGRAM	$1,000,000	Upton	Levin, Stabenow
Department of Energy	Science	IDAHO ACCELERATOR CENTER PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL ISOTOPES	$1,500,000	Simpson	Crapo, Risch
Department of Energy	Science	IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY CENTER FOR ADVANCED ENERGY STUDIES	$1,000,000	Simpson	Crapo, Risch
Department of Energy	Science	INSTITUTE FOR COLLABORATIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH	$1,200,000	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln; Wasserman Schultz	
Department of Energy	Science	INSTITUTE FOR INTERGRATED SCIENCES	$2,000,000	Markey (MA)	
Department of Energy	Science	KANSAS UNIVERSITY CANCER RESEARCH EQUIPMENT (KS)	$4,000,000		Brownback, Roberts
Department of Energy	Science	LANDFILL LEACHATE RECIRCULATION AND GAS TO ENERGY PROJECT	$500,000	Shuler	
Department of Energy	Science	MARINE SYSTEMS ENERGY/ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH	$300,000		Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	Science	MARTIN COUNTY MICROFIBER HYDROGEN FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (NC)	$1,000,000	Butterfield	Burr, Hagen
Department of Energy	Science	MATERIAL SCIENCE SMART COATINGS (NE)	$500,000		Ben Nelson
Department of Energy	Science	METEOROLOGY AND ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	$350,000	Yarmuth	Bunning
Department of Energy	Science	NANOTECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE (CT)	$750,000	Courtney; Himes; Larson (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman
Department of Energy	Science	NEVADA WATER RESOURCES DATA, MODELING AND VISUALIZATION (DMV) CENTER	$750,000	Berkley; Heller; Titus	Reid
Department of Energy	Science	NOTRE DAME INNOVATION PARK, SOUTH BEND, IN	$575,000	Donnelly (IN)	
Department of Energy	Science	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE (NV)	$1,000,000		Reid

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—Continued
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				House	Senate
Department of Energy	Science	PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES LABORATORY LEARNING CENTER	$400,000	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln	
Department of Energy	Science	PIONEER VALLEY LIFE SCIENCE INSTITUTE TRANSLATIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (MA)	$400,000	Neal	Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	Science	RENOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LSU NUCLEAR SCIENCE BUILDING (LA)	$1,000,000		Landrieu, Vitter
Department of Energy	Science	RNAI RESEARCH (MA)	$300,000	McGovern	Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	Science	ROCKLAND CC SCIENCE LAB UPGRADE	$300,000	Engel	
Department of Energy	Science	SCIENCE CENTER EQUIPMENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENT LEED TECHNOLOGY (UT)	$900,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	Science	SCIENCE LAB EXPANSION	$550,000	Massa	
Department of Energy	Science	SMART GRID COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY PROJECT (CO)	$1,000,000		M. Udall
Department of Energy	Science	SMART GRID SIMULATION LABORATORY	$900,000	Markey (CO); Perlmutter	
Department of Energy	Science	STATE-OF-THE-ART LARGE-SCALE TESTING FOR WIND TO ENHANCE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCY AND DEVELOP ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDINGS	$1,000,000	Diaz-Balart, Mario	Martinez
Department of Energy	Science	STEM INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	$1,500,000	Spratt	
Department of Energy	Science	STEM MINORITY GRADUATE PROGRAM	$4,500,000	Fattah	
Department of Energy	Science	SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY, EQUIPMENT FOR NEW SCIENCE CENTER	$1,000,000	Carney	Specter
Department of Energy	Science	SUSTAINABLE BIOFUELS DEVELOPMENT CENTER	$500,000	Markey (CO)	Bennet
Department of Energy	Science	SUU SCIENCE CENTER ENERGY EFFICIENCY MODERNIZATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (UT)	$1,000,000		Bennett
Department of Energy	Science	TARGETED RADIOTHERAPY FOR MELANOMA (MA)	$300,000		Kennedy, Kerry
Department of Energy	Science	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER & COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGIES AT DOE LABORATORIES (NM)	$750,000		Bingaman
Department of Energy	Science	THE NEW SCHOOL GREEN BUILDING (NY)	$1,000,000	Nadler (NY)	Schumer, Gillibrand
Department of Energy	Science	TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY BROWN SCIENCE CENTER EQUIPMENT	$650,000	Chandler	
Department of Energy	Science	TU ALGAE TO GREEN FUELS ENERGY PROJECT	$750,000	Sullivan	
Department of Energy	Science	TWIN TOWER OBSERVATORY	$200,000	McKeon	
Department of Energy	Science	ULTRA FAST POWER PROCESSOR FOR SMART GRID	$1,000,000	Gerlach	
Department of Energy	Science	UMASS INTEGRATIVE SCIENCE BUILDING	$2,000,000	Olver	
Department of Energy	Science	UNIQUE METHODOLOGIES FOR NANO/MICRO MANUFACTURING AND JOB TRAINING FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY	$500,000	Foster	

Department of Energy	Science	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE ENERGY INSTITUTE	$500,000	Castle	Carper, Kaufman
Department of Energy	Science	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING	$1,000,000	Davis (IL)	
Department of Energy	Science	UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND REGIONAL EARTH SYSTEMS INSTITUTE	$750,000	Kennedy; Langevin	
Department of Energy	Science	UNIVERSITY PARK AND RESEARCH CENTER IN CHULA VISTA, CA	$1,000,000	Filner	
Department of Energy	Science	USD CATALYSIS GROUP FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY (SD)	$1,100,000		Johnson, Thune
Department of Energy	Science	WHITWORTH UNIVERSITY STEM EQUIPMENT	$300,000	McMorris Rodgers	
Department of Energy	Science	YTTRIUM-90 MICROSPHERES RESEARCH (WA)	$1,250,000		Murray
Department of Energy	NNSA—Weapons Activities	CENTER FOR INNOVATION THROUGH VISUALIZATION AND SIMULATION, PURDUE UNIVERSITY-CALUMET, IN	$3,000,000	Visclosky	
Department of Energy	NNSA—Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	GLOBAL SEISMOGRAPHIC NETWORK EQUIPMENT RENEWAL	$250,000	Teague; Tsongas	
Department of Energy	NNSA—Office of the Administrator	ACE PROGRAM AT MARICOPA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGES	$1,000,000	Pastor (AZ)	
Department of Energy	NNSA—Office of the Administrator	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM	$10,000,000	Clyburn	
Department of Energy	NNSA—Office of the Administrator	MOREHOUSE COLLEGE MINORITY ENERGY SCIENCE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION INITIATIVE	$2,000,000	Lewis (GA); Marshall; Scott (GA)	Chambliss
Department of Energy	Defense Environmental Cleanup	CHARACTERISTICS AND CLEANUP OF THE U.S. NUCLEAR LEGACY (MS)	$4,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
Department of Energy	Other Defense Activities—Health, Safety and Security	BURLINGTON ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION PLANT (BAECP) AND AMES LABORATORY FORMER WORKER MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (FWP) (IA)	$1,000,000	Loebsack	Harkin, Grassley
Department of Energy	Other Defense Activities—Health, Safety and Security	MEDICAL MONITORING AT PADUCAH, KY, PORTSMOUTH, OH, AND OAK RIDGE, TN (KY, OH, TN)	$1,000,000	Whitfield	McConnell
Department of Energy	Other Defense Activities—Legacy Management	MIAMISBURG MOUND ENERGY PARK REDEVELOPMENT	$1,000,000	Turner	
Department of Energy	General Provisions	SECTION 314 WHITE RIVER MINIMUM FLOW, AR		Berry	

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Corps of Engineers - Civil						
Investigations	168,100	100,000	142,000	170,000	160,000	-8,100
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	25,000	---	---	---	---	-25,000
Subtotal, Investigations	193,100	100,000	142,000	170,000	160,000	-33,100
Construction	2,141,677	1,718,000	2,143,679	1,924,000	2,031,000	-110,677
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-252)	2,835,000	---	---	---	---	-2,835,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	2,000,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000,000
Subtotal, Construction	6,976,677	1,718,000	2,143,679	1,924,000	2,031,000	-4,945,677
Mississippi River and tributaries	383,823	248,000	251,375	340,000	340,000	-43,823
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	375,000	---	---	---	---	-375,000
Subtotal, Mississippi River and tributaries	758,823	248,000	251,375	340,000	340,000	-418,823
Operations and maintenance	2,201,900	2,504,000	2,510,971	2,450,000	2,400,000	+198,100
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	2,075,000	---	---	---	---	-2,075,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-32)	42,875	---	---	---	---	-42,875
Subtotal, Operations and maintenance	4,319,775	2,504,000	2,510,971	2,450,000	2,400,000	-1,919,775

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Regulatory program	183,000	190,000	191,800	190,000	190,000	+7,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	25,000	---	---	---	---	-25,000
Subtotal, Regulatory program	208,000	190,000	191,800	190,000	190,000	-18,000
FUSRAP	140,000	134,000	134,000	140,000	134,000	-6,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
Subtotal, FUSRAP	240,000	134,000	134,000	140,000	134,000	-106,000
Flood control and coastal emergencies	---	41,000	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-252)	2,926,000	---	---	---	---	-2,926,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-32)	754,290	---	---	---	---	-754,290
Subtotal, Flood control and coastal emergencies	3,680,290	41,000	---	---	---	-3,680,290
Expenses	179,365	184,000	152,200	186,000	185,000	+5,635
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)	4,500	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	+500
General Provisions						
Sec. 115 Mississippi river and tributaries	---	---	---	2,100	---	---
(Rescission)	---	---	---	-2,100	---	---

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Sec. 116 Constructions General	---	---	---	1,800	---	---
(Rescission)	---	---	---	-1,800	---	---
Total, General Provisions	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil	16,560,530	5,125,000	5,532,025	5,405,000	5,445,000	-11,115,530
Appropriations	(5,402,365)	(5,125,000)	(5,532,025)	(5,408,900)	(5,445,000)	(+42,635)
Emergency appropriations	(11,158,165)	---	---	---	---	(-11,158,165)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Central Utah Project Completion Account						
Central Utah project construction	39,373	38,800	38,800	38,800	38,800	-573
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	987	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	+513
Subtotal	40,360	40,300	40,300	40,300	40,300	-60
Program oversight and administration	1,640	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,704	+64
Total, Central Utah project completion account	42,000	42,004	42,004	42,004	42,004	+4

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Bureau of Reclamation						
Water and related resources	920,259	893,125	910,247	993,125	951,158	+30,899
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	1,000,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000,000
Subtotal, Water and related resources	1,920,259	893,125	910,247	993,125	951,158	-969,101
Central Valley project restoration fund	56,079	35,358	35,358	35,358	35,358	-20,721
California Bay-Delta restoration	40,000	31,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	---
Policy and administration	59,400	61,200	51,200	61,200	61,200	+1,800
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	2,075,738	1,020,683	1,037,805	1,130,683	1,087,716	-988,022
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	2,117,738	1,062,687	1,079,809	1,172,687	1,129,720	-988,018
Appropriations	(1,117,738)	(1,062,687)	(1,079,809)	(1,172,687)	(1,129,720)	(+11,982)
Emergency appropriations	(1,000,000)	---	---	---	---	(-1,000,000)
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Energy Programs						
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,928,540	2,318,602	2,310,000	2,233,967	2,242,500	+313,960
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-329)	250,000	---	---	---	---	-250,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	16,800,000	---	---	---	---	-16,800,000
Subtotal, Energy efficiency and renewable energy	18,978,540	2,318,602	2,310,000	2,233,967	2,242,500	-16,736,040

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	137,000	208,008	193,008	179,483	171,982	+34,982
Emergency appropritions (P.L. 111-5)	4,500,000	---	---	---	---	-4,500,000
Subtotal, Electricity delivery and energy reliability	4,637,000	208,008	193,008	179,483	171,982	-4,465,018
Nuclear energy	792,000	761,634	812,000	761,274	786,637	-5,363
Transfer from nuclear nonproliferation(amendment)	---	(15,000)	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Nuclear energy	792,000	776,634	812,000	761,274	786,637	-5,363
Clean coal technology:						
Deferral of unobligated balances, FY 2009	149,000	---	---	---	---	-149,000
Transfer to fossil energy R&D	-149,000	---	---	---	---	+149,000
Subtotal, Clean coal technology	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fossil energy research and development	727,320	617,565	617,565	699,200	672,383	-54,937
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	3,400,000	---	---	---	---	-3,400,000
Transfer from clean coal technology	149,000	---	---	---	---	-149,000
Subtotal, Fossil energy research and development	4,276,320	617,565	617,565	699,200	672,383	-3,603,937
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	19,099	23,627	23,627	23,627	23,627	+4,528
Strategic petroleum reserve	205,000	228,573	228,573	259,073	243,823	+38,823
By transfer - emergency (P.L. 111-32)	(21,586)	---	---	---	---	(-21,586)
Northeast home heating oil reserve	9,800	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	+1,500
Energy Information Administration	110,595	133,058	121,858	110,595	110,595	---

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Non-defense environmental clean up	261,819	237,517	237,517	259,829	244,673	-17,146
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	483,000	---	---	---	---	-483,000
Subtotal, Non-defense environmental cleanup	744,819	237,517	237,517	259,829	244,673	-500,146
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	535,503	559,377	559,377	588,322	573,850	+38,347
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	390,000	---	---	---	---	-390,000
Offsetting collection	---	-200,000	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, UEDDF	925,503	359,377	559,377	588,322	573,850	-351,653
Science	4,772,636	4,941,682	4,943,587	4,898,832	4,903,710	+131,074
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	1,600,000	---	---	---	---	-1,600,000
Subtotal, Science	6,372,636	4,941,682	4,943,587	4,898,832	4,903,710	-1,468,926
Nuclear Waste Disposal	145,390	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400	-46,990
Energy transformation acceleration fund	---	10,000	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	400,000	---	---	---	---	-400,000
Subtotal, Energy transformation acceleration fund	400,000	10,000	---	---	---	-400,000
Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	19,880	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	+23,120
Offsetting collection	-19,880	-43,000	-43,000	-43,000	-43,000	-23,120
Proposed change in subsidy cost	440,000	1,500,000	---	---	---	-440,000
(P.L. 110-161):						
Advance appropriation from previous years	25,000	---	---	---	---	-25,000

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	6,000,000	---	---	---	---	-6,000,000
Transfer to NHTSA for CARS program (transfer out emergency)(P.L. 111-47)	(-2,000,000)	---	---	---	---	(+2,000,000)
Subtotal, Innovative Technology Guarantee Pgm	6,465,000	1,500,000	---	---	---	-6,465,000
Advanced technology vehicles manufacturing loans program	---	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	+20,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-329)	7,510,000	---	---	---	---	-7,510,000
Subtotal, Advance technology vehicles manufacturing loans program	7,510,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-7,490,000
Departmental administration	272,643	302,071	244,684	293,684	288,684	+16,041
Miscellaneous revenues	-117,317	-119,740	-119,740	-119,740	-119,740	-2,423
Net appropriation	155,326	182,331	124,944	173,944	168,944	+13,618
Office of the Inspector General	51,927	51,445	51,927	51,927	51,927	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	15,000	---	---	---	---	-15,000
Subtotal, Office of the Inspector General	66,927	51,445	51,927	51,927	51,927	-15,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities						
National Nuclear Security Administration:						
Weapons activities	6,380,000	6,384,431	6,320,000	6,468,267	6,384,431	+4,431
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-32)	30,000	---	---	---	---	-30,000
Subtotal, Weapons activities	6,410,000	6,384,431	6,320,000	6,468,267	6,384,431	-25,569

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,482,350	2,136,709	1,471,175	2,136,709	2,136,709	+654,359
Transfer to nuclear energy (amendment)	---	(-15,000)	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-32)	55,000	---	---	---	---	-55,000
Subtotal, Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,537,350	2,121,709	1,471,175	2,136,709	2,136,709	+599,359
Naval reactors	828,054	1,003,133	1,003,133	973,133	945,133	+117,079
Office of the Administrator	439,190	420,754	420,754	420,754	420,754	-18,436
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	9,214,594	9,945,027	9,215,062	9,998,863	9,887,027	+672,433
Defense environmental cleanup	5,657,250	5,495,831	5,381,842	5,763,856	5,642,331	-14,919
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	5,127,000	---	---	---	---	-5,127,000
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	10,784,250	5,495,831	5,381,842	5,763,856	5,642,331	-5,141,919
Other defense activities	1,314,063	852,468	1,515,502	854,468	847,468	-466,595
Defense nuclear waste disposal	143,000	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400	-44,600
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	21,455,907	16,376,726	16,210,806	16,715,587	16,475,226	-4,980,681
Power Marketing Administrations						
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	56,940	78,444	78,444	78,444	78,444	+21,504
Offsetting collection	-49,520	-70,806	-70,806	-70,806	-70,806	-21,286
Spending in excess of receipts (proposal)	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
Subtotal, O&M, Southeastern Power Administration	7,420	7,638	7,638	8,638	7,638	+218

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	63,414	82,944	82,944	82,944	82,944	+19,530
Offsetting collection	-35,000	-38,000	-38,000	-38,000	-38,000	-3,000
Subtotal, O&M, Southwestern Power Administration	28,414	44,944	44,944	44,944	44,944	+16,530
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	624,830	610,397	610,397	610,397	610,397	-14,433
Offsetting collection	-403,118	-349,807	-349,807	-349,807	-349,807	+53,311
Offsetting collection Colorado River Dam Fund	-3,366	-3,879	-3,879	-3,879	-3,879	-513
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 111-5)	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000
Subtotal, O&M, Western Area Power Administration	228,346	256,711	256,711	256,711	256,711	+28,365
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2,959	2,568	2,568	2,568	2,568	-391
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	267,139	311,861	311,861	312,861	311,861	+44,722

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission						
Salaries and expenses	273,400	298,000	298,000	298,000	298,000	+24,600
Revenues applied	-273,400	-298,000	-298,000	-298,000	-298,000	-24,600
Total, title III, Department of Energy	73,537,001	28,406,706	26,876,350	27,398,221	27,111,438	-46,425,563
Appropriations	(26,793,001)	(28,406,706)	(26,876,350)	(27,398,221)	(27,111,438)	(+318,437)
Emergency appropriations	(46,570,000)	---	---	---	---	(-46,570,000)
Deferrals	(149,000)	---	---	---	---	(-149,000)
Previous year advance appropriations	(25,000)	---	---	---	---	(-25,000)
By transfer (emergency)	(21,586)	---	---	---	---	(-21,586)
Transfer out (emergency)	(-2,000,000)	---	---	---	---	(+2,000,000)
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Appalachian Regional Commission	75,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	+1,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	25,000	26,086	26,086	26,086	26,086	+1,086
Delta Regional Authority	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	---
Denali Commission	11,800	11,965	11,965	11,965	11,965	+165
Northern Border Regional Commission	---	---	3,000	---	1,500	+1,500
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission	---	---	500	---	250	+250

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	1,034,656	1,061,000	1,061,000	1,061,000	1,056,000	+21,344
Use of previously appropriated funds	---	---	---	---	---	---
Revenues	-860,857	-878,102	-878,102	-902,402	-902,402	-41,545
Subtotal	173,799	182,898	182,898	158,598	153,598	-20,201
Office of Inspector General	10,860	10,102	10,102	10,860	10,860	---
Revenues	-9,774	-9,092	-9,092	-9,774	-9,774	---
Subtotal	1,086	1,010	1,010	1,086	1,086	---
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	174,885	183,908	183,908	159,684	154,684	-20,201
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,811	3,891	3,891	3,891	3,891	+80
Tennessee Valley Authority: Office of Inspector General	---	19,000	---	---	---	---
Offset	---	-19,000	---	---	---	---
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska natural gas transportation projects	4,400	4,466	4,466	4,466	4,466	+66
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	307,896	319,316	322,816	295,092	291,842	-16,054

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2010 (H.R. 3183)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Grand total	92,523,165	34,913,709	33,811,000	34,271,000	33,978,000	-58,545,165
Appropriations	(33,621,000)	(34,913,709)	(33,811,000)	(34,274,900)	(33,978,000)	(+357,000)
Emergency appropriations	(58,728,165)	---	---	---	---	(-58,728,165)
Rescissions	---	---	---	(-3,900)	---	---
Deferrals	(149,000)	---	---	---	---	(-149,000)
Previous year advance appropriations	(25,000)	---	---	---	---	(-25,000)
By transfer (emergency)	(21,586)	---	---	---	---	(-21,586)
Transfer out (emergency)	(-2,000,000)	---	---	---	---	(+2,000,000)

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2010 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2009 amount, the 2010 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2010 follow:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2009	$92,523,165
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2010	34,913,709
House bill, fiscal year 2010	33,811,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 2010	34,271,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2010	33,978,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2009	−58,545,165
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2010	−935,709
House bill, fiscal year 2010	+167,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 2010	−293,000

DAVID R. OBEY,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
CHET EDWARDS,
ED PASTOR,
MARION BERRY,
CHAKA FATTAH,
STEVE ISRAEL,
TIM RYAN,
JOHN W. OLVER,
LINCOLN DAVIS,
JOHN T. SALAZAR,
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN,
ZACH WAMP,
MICHAEL K. SIMPSON,
RODNEY ALEXANDER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

BYRON L. DORGAN,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATTY MURRAY,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
JACK REED,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
JON TESTER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
THAD COCHRAN,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
LAMAR ALEXANDER,
GEORGE V. VOINOVICH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

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

Ms. DELAURO submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 111–279)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2997), making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, $5,285,000: Provided, That not to exceed $11,000 of this amount shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Tribal Relations, $1,000,000, to support communication and consultation activities with Federally Recognized Tribes, as well as other requirements established by law.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Economist, $13,032,000.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

For necessary expenses of the National Appeals Division, $15,254,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, $9,436,000.

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Homeland Security, $1,859,000.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

For necessary expenses of the Office of Advocacy and Outreach, $1,700,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, $61,579,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, $6,566,000: Provided, That no funds made available by this appropriation may be obligated for FAIR Act or Circular A–76 activities until the Secretary has submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the Department's contracting out policies, including agency budgets for contracting out.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, $895,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, $23,922,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, $806,000.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313, including authorities pursuant to the 1984 delegation of authority from the Administrator of General Services to the Department of Agriculture under 40 U.S.C. 486, for programs and activities of the Department which are included in this Act, and for alterations and other actions needed for the Department and its agencies to consolidate unneeded space into configurations suitable for release to the Administrator of General Services, and for the operation, maintenance, improvement, and repair of Agriculture buildings and facilities, and for related costs, $293,093,000, to remain available until expended, of which $184,812,000 shall be available for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; of which $13,500,000 for payment to the Department of Homeland Security for building security activities; and of which $94,781,000 for buildings operations and maintenance expenses: Provided, That the Secretary shall use $15,911,000 of these funds to cover shortfalls incurred in prior year rental payments: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to transfer funds from a Departmental agency to this account to recover the full cost of the space and security expenses of that agency that are funded by this account when the actual costs exceed the agency estimate which will be available for the activities and payments described herein.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), $5,125,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal lands.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For Departmental Administration, $41,319,000, to provide for necessary expenses for management support services to offices of the Department and for general administration, security, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department: Provided, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations in this Act for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551–558: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, $13,000,000 is for stabilization and reconstruction activities to be carried out under the authority provided by title XIV of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) and other applicable laws.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by this Act, including programs involving intergovernmental affairs and liaison within the executive branch, $3,968,000: Provided, That these funds may be transferred to agencies of the Department of Agriculture funded by this Act to maintain personnel at the agency level: Provided further, That no funds made available by this appropriation may be obligated after 30 days from the

date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary has notified the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the allocation of these funds by USDA agency: Provided further, That no other funds appropriated to the Department by this Act shall be available to the Department for support of activities of congressional relations.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Communications, $9,722,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, $88,725,000, including such sums as may be necessary for contracting and other arrangements with public agencies and private persons pursuant to section 6(a)(9) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, and including not to exceed $125,000 for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended under the direction of the Inspector General pursuant to Public Law 95–452 and section 1337 of Public Law 97–98.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, $43,551,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics, $895,000.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service, $82,478,000.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, $161,830,000, of which up to $37,908,000 shall be available until expended for the Census of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Research Service and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed $100, and for land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 25 percent of the total value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, $1,179,639,000, of which $44,138,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed one for replacement only: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building shall not exceed $375,000, except for headhouses or greenhouses which shall each be limited to $1,200,000, and except for 10 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed $750,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building or $375,000, whichever is greater: Provided further, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to modernization or replacement of existing facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center: Provided further, That the foregoing limitations shall not apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a): Provided further, That funds may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing or operating any research facility or research project of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by law.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture, where not otherwise provided, $70,873,000, of which $70,873,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, $788,243,000, of which $120,054,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act, as follows: to carry out the provisions of the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a–i), $215,000,000; for grants for cooperative forestry research (16 U.S.C. 582a through a–7), $29,000,000; for payments to eligible institutions (7 U.S.C. 3222), $48,500,000, provided that each institution receives no less than $1,000,000; for special grants (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), $89,029,000; for competitive grants on improved pest control (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), $16,185,000; for competitive grants (7 U.S.C. 450(i)(b)), $262,482,000, to remain available until expended; for the support of animal health and disease programs (7 U.S.C. 3195), $2,950,000; for supplemental and alternative crops and products (7 U.S.C. 3319d), $835,000; for grants for research pursuant to the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178 et seq.), $1,083,000, to remain available until expended; for the 1994 research grants program for 1994 institutions pursuant to section 536 of Public Law 103–382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $1,805,000, to remain available until expended; for rangeland research grants (7 U.S.C. 3333), $983,000; for higher education graduate fellowship grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(6)), $3,859,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); for a program pursuant to section 1415A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3151a), $4,800,000, to remain available until expended; for higher education challenge grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(1)), $5,654,000; for a higher education multicultural scholars program (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(5)), $1,241,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); for an education grants program for Hispanic-serving Institutions (7 U.S.C. 3241), $9,237,000; for competitive grants for the purpose of carrying out all provisions of 7 U.S.C. 3156 to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions in Alaska and in Hawaii, with funds awarded equally to each of the States of Alaska and Hawaii, $3,200,000; for a secondary agriculture education program and 2-year postsecondary education (7 U.S.C. 3152(j)), $983,000; for aquaculture grants (7 U.S.C. 3322), $3,928,000; for sustainable agriculture research and education (7 U.S.C. 5811), $14,500,000; for a program of capacity building grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(4)) to institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222, $18,250,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); for payments to the 1994 Institutions pursuant to section 534(a)(1) of Public Law 103–382, $3,342,000; for resident instruction grants for insular areas under section 1491 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3363), $900,000; for distance education grants for insular areas under section 1490 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3362), $750,000; for a new era rural technology program pursuant to section 1473E of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319e), $875,000; for a competitive grants program for farm business management and benchmarking (7 U.S.C. 5925f), $1,500,000; for a competitive grants program regarding biobased energy (7 U.S.C. 8114), $2,250,000; and for necessary expenses of Research and Education Activities, $45,122,000, of which $2,704,000 for the Research, Education, and Economics Information System and $2,136,000 for the Electronic Grants Information System, are to remain available until expended.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103–382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $11,880,000, to remain available until expended.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

For payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa, $494,923,000, of which $11,831,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act, as follows: payments for cooperative extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, to be distributed under sections 3(b) and 3(c) of said Act, and under section 208(c) of Public Law 93–471, for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents, $297,500,000; payments for extension work at the 1994 Institutions under the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)), $4,321,000; payments for the nutrition and family education program for low-income areas under section 3(d) of the Act, $68,070,000; payments for the pest management program under section 3(d) of the Act, $9,938,000; payments for the farm safety program under section 3(d) of the Act, $4,863,000; payments for New Technologies for Ag Extension under section 3(d) of the Act, $1,750,000; payments to upgrade research, extension, and teaching facilities at institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222, $19,770,000, to remain available until expended; payments for youth-at-risk programs under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act, $8,412,000; for youth farm safety education and certification extension grants, to be awarded competitively under section 3(d) of the Act, $486,000; payments for carrying out the provisions of the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), $4,068,000; payments for the federally-recognized Tribes Extension Program under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act, $3,045,000; payments for sustainable agriculture programs under section 3(d) of the Act, $4,705,000; payments for rural health and safety education as authorized by section 502(i) of Public Law 92–419 (7 U.S.C. 2662(i)), $1,738,000; payments for cooperative extension work by eligible institutions (7 U.S.C. 3221), $42,677,000, provided that each institution receives no less than $1,000,000; for grants to youth organizations pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 7630, $1,784,000; payments to carry out the food animal residue avoidance database program as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 7642, $1,000,000; payments to carry out section 1672(e)(49) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925), as amended, $400,000; and for necessary expenses of Extension Activities, $20,396,000.

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

For the integrated research, education, and extension grants programs, including necessary administrative expenses, $60,022,000, as follows: for competitive grants programs authorized under section 406 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7626), $45,148,000, including $12,649,000 for the water quality program, $14,596,000 for

the food safety program, $4,096,000 for the regional pest management centers program, $4,388,000 for the Food Quality Protection Act risk mitigation program for major food crop systems, $1,365,000 for the crops affected by Food Quality Protection Act implementation, $3,054,000 for the methyl bromide transition program, and $5,000,000 for the organic transition program; for a competitive international science and education grants program authorized under section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3292b), to remain available until expended, $3,000,000; for grants programs authorized under section 2(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 89–106, as amended, $732,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, for the critical issues program; $1,312,000 for the regional rural development centers program; and $9,830,000 for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative authorized under section 1484 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, $895,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, including up to $30,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085), $904,953,000, of which $24,410,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act, of which $2,058,000 shall be available for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; of which $23,390,000 shall be used for the cotton pests program for cost share purposes or for debt retirement for active eradication zones; of which $5,300,000 shall be for a National Animal Identification program; of which $60,243,000 shall be used to prevent and control avian influenza and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided for the contingency fund to meet emergency conditions, information technology infrastructure, fruit fly program, emerging plant pests, cotton pests program, grasshopper and mormon cricket program, the plum pox program, the National Veterinary Stockpile, the National Animal Identification System, up to $1,500,000 in the scrapie program for indemnities, up to $1,000,000 for wildlife services methods development, up to $1,500,000 of the wildlife services operations program for aviation safety, and up to 25 percent of the screwworm program shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by the States of at least 40 percent: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four, of which two shall be for replacement only: Provided further, That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten any segment of the agricultural production industry of this country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as may be deemed necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious disease or pests of animals, poultry, or plants, and for expenses in accordance with sections 10411 and 10417 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8310 and 8316) and sections 431 and 442 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7751 and 7772), and any unexpended balances of funds transferred for such emergency purposes in the preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the repair and alteration of leased buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

In fiscal year 2010, the agency is authorized to collect fees to cover the total costs of providing technical assistance, goods, or services requested by States, other political subdivisions, domestic and international organizations, foreign governments, or individuals, provided that such fees are structured such that any entity's liability for such fees is reasonably based on the technical assistance, goods, or services provided to the entity by the agency, and such fees shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, without further appropriation, for providing such assistance, goods, or services.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, preventive maintenance, environmental support, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2250, and acquisition of land as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 428a, $4,712,000, to remain available until expended.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service, $91,148,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

Fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $64,583,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: Provided, That if crop size is understated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be used only for commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, including $10,000,000 for replacement of a system to support commodity purchases, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956; (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than $20,056,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623(b)), $1,334,000.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, $41,964,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Not to exceed $42,463,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for inspection and weighing services: Provided, That if grain export activities require additional supervision and oversight, or other uncontrollable factors occur, this limitation may be exceeded by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, $813,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, including not to exceed $50,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), $1,018,520,000; and in addition, $1,000,000 may be credited to this account from fees collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1327 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 138f): Provided, That funds provided for the Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure system shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That no fewer than 140 full-time equivalent positions shall be employed during fiscal year 2010 for purposes dedicated solely to inspections and enforcement related to the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act: Provided further, That of the amount available under this heading, $3,000,000 shall be obligated to maintain the Humane Animal Tracking System as part of the Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure System: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, $895,000.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Farm Service Agency, $1,253,777,000: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: Provided further, That other funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this account: Provided further, That funds made available to county committees shall remain available until expended.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, as amended (7 U.S.C. 5101–5106), $4,369,000.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out wellhead or groundwater protection activities under section 1240O of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb–2), $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products under a dairy indemnity program, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such program is carried out by the Secretary in the same manner as the dairy indemnity program described in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–387, 114 Stat. 1549A–12).

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed farm ownership (7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.) and operating (7 U.S.C. 1941 et seq.) loans, Indian tribe land acquisition loans (25 U.S.C. 488), boll weevil loans (7 U.S.C. 1989), direct and guaranteed conservation loans (7 U.S.C. 1924 et seq.), and Indian highly fractionated land loans (25 U.S.C. 488), to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: farm ownership loans, $2,150,000,000, of which $1,500,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and $650,000,000 shall be for direct loans; operating loans, $2,670,000,000, of which $1,500,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans, $170,000,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans and $1,000,000,000 shall be for direct loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans, $3,940,000; conservation loans, $150,000,000, of which $75,000,000 shall be for guaranteed loans and $75,000,000 shall be for direct loans; Indian highly fractionated land loans, $10,000,000; and for boll weevil eradication program loans, $100,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary shall deem the pink bollworm to be a boll weevil for the purpose of boll weevil eradication program loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: farm ownership loans, $32,070,000, of which $5,550,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans, and $26,520,000 shall be for direct loans; operating loans, $106,402,000, of which $35,100,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans, $23,902,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans, and $47,400,000 shall be for direct loans; conservation loans, $1,343,000, of which $278,000 shall be for guaranteed loans, and $1,065,000 shall be for direct loans; and Indian highly fractionated land loans, $793,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $321,093,000, of which $313,173,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

Funds appropriated by this Act to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account for farm ownership, operating and conservation direct loans and guaranteed loans may be transferred among these programs: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses of the Risk Management Agency, $80,325,000: Provided, That the funds made available under section 522(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1522(e)) may be used for the Common Information Management System: Provided further, That not to exceed $1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506(i).

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1516), such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11): Provided, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to $5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

TITLE II

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, $895,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures for soil and water management as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed $100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, $887,629,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, of which $37,382,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed $250,000: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to transfer ownership of all land, buildings, and related improvements of the Natural Resources Conservation Service facilities located in Medicine Bow, Wyoming, to the Medicine Bow Conservation District: Provided further, That when buildings or other structures are erected on non-Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out preventive measures, including but not limited to research, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, rehabilitation of existing works and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001–1005 and 1007–1009), the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $22,111,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally Designated Projects'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act: Provided, That not to exceed $12,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available for technical assistance.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out rehabilitation of structural measures, in accordance with section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1012), and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, $40,161,000, to remain available until expended.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out projects for resource conservation and development and for sound land use pursuant to the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010–1011; 76 Stat. 607); the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f); and subtitle H of title XV of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3451–3461), $50,730,000: Provided, That not to exceed $3,073,000 shall be available for national headquarters activities.

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, $895,000.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs in the Rural Development mission area, including activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; $201,987,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this section may be used for advertising and promotional activities that support the Rural Development mission area: Provided further, That not more than $10,000 may be expended to provide modest nonmonetary awards to non-USDA employees: Provided further, That any balances available from prior years for the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service salaries and expenses accounts shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by

title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: $13,121,488,000 for loans to section 502 borrowers, of which $1,121,488,000 shall be for direct loans, and of which $12,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; $34,412,000 for section 504 housing repair loans; $69,512,000 for section 515 rental housing; $129,090,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; $5,045,000 for section 524 site loans; $11,448,000 for credit sales of acquired property, of which up to $1,448,000 may be for multi-family credit sales; and $4,970,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, $213,510,000, of which $40,710,000 shall be for direct loans, and of which $172,800,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; section 504 housing repair loans, $4,422,000; repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of section 515 rental housing, $18,935,000; section 538 multi-family housing guaranteed loans, $1,485,000; and credit sales of acquired property, $556,000: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated in this paragraph, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones: Provided further, That section 538 multi-family housing guaranteed loans funded pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to a guarantee fee and the interest on such loans may not be subsidized: Provided further, That any balances for a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of the section 515 multi-family rental housing properties as authorized by Public Law 109–97 and Public Law 110–5 shall be transferred to and merged with the ''Rural Housing Service, Multi-family Housing Revitalization Program Account''.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $468,593,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses''.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, $980,000,000; and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: Provided, That of this amount, up to $5,958,000 shall be available for debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Act, and not to exceed $50,000 per project for advances to nonprofit organizations or public agencies to cover direct costs (other than purchase price) incurred in purchasing projects pursuant to section 502(c)(5)(C) of the Act: Provided further, That of this amount not less than $2,030,000 is available for newly constructed units financed by section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949, and not less than $3,400,000 is for newly constructed units financed under sections 514 and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949: Provided further, That rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed during the current fiscal year shall be funded for a one-year period: Provided further, That any unexpended balances remaining at the end of such one-year agreements may be transferred and used for the purposes of any debt reduction; maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of any existing projects; preservation; and rental assistance activities authorized under title V of the Act: Provided further, That rental assistance provided under agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2010 for a farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act may not be recaptured for use in another project until such assistance has remained unused for a period of 12 consecutive months, if such project has a waiting list of tenants seeking such assistance or the project has rental assistance eligible tenants who are not receiving such assistance: Provided further, That such recaptured rental assistance shall, to the extent practicable, be applied to another farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the rural housing voucher program as authorized under section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949, but notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, for the cost to conduct a housing demonstration program to provide revolving loans for the preservation of low-income multi-family housing projects, and for additional costs to conduct a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph, $43,191,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $16,400,000 shall be available for rural housing vouchers to any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a section 515 loan which has been prepaid after September 30, 2005: Provided further, That the amount of such voucher shall be the difference between comparable market rent for the section 515 unit and the tenant paid rent for such unit: Provided further, That funds made available for such vouchers shall be subject to the availability of annual appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, administer such vouchers with current regulations and administrative guidance applicable to section 8 housing vouchers administered by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that the amount made available for vouchers in this or any other Act is not needed for vouchers, the Secretary may use such funds for the demonstration programs for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $1,791,000 shall be available for the cost of loans to private nonprofit organizations, or such nonprofit organizations' affiliate loan funds and State and local housing finance agencies, to carry out a housing demonstration program to provide revolving loans for the preservation of low-income multi-family housing projects: Provided further, That loans under such demonstration program shall have an interest rate of not more than 1 percent direct loan to the recipient: Provided further, That the Secretary may defer the interest and principal payment to the Rural Housing Service for up to 3 years and the term of such loans shall not exceed 30 years: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $25,000,000 shall be available for a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of the sections 514, 515, and 516 multi-family rental housing properties to restructure existing USDA multi-family housing loans, as the Secretary deems appropriate, expressly for the purposes of ensuring the project has sufficient resources to preserve the project for the purpose of providing safe and affordable housing for low-income residents and farm laborers including reducing or eliminating interest; deferring loan payments, subordinating, reducing or reamortizing loan debt; and other financial assistance including advances, payments and incentives (including the ability of owners to obtain reasonable returns on investment) required by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall as part of the preservation and revitalization agreement obtain a restrictive use agreement consistent with the terms of the restructuring: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that additional funds for vouchers described in this paragraph are needed, funds for the preservation and revitalization demonstration program may be used for such vouchers: Provided further, That if Congress enacts legislation to permanently authorize a multi-family rental housing loan restructuring program similar to the demonstration program described herein, the Secretary may use funds made available for the demonstration program under this heading to carry out such legislation with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That in addition to any other available funds, the Secretary may expend not more than $1,000,000 total, from the program funds made available under this heading, for administrative expenses for activities funded under this heading.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), $41,864,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants and contracts for very low-income housing repair, supervisory and technical assistance, compensation for construction defects, and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, 1479(c), 1490e, and 1490m, $45,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which $4,000,000 shall be for grants authorized by section 14204 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Housing Assistance Grants allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones: Provided further, That any balances to carry out a housing demonstration program to provide revolving loans for the preservation of low-income multi-family housing projects as authorized in Public Law 108–447 and Public Law 109–97 shall be transferred to and merged with the ''Rural Housing Service, Multi-family Housing Revitalization Program Account''.

FARM LABOR PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1484 and 1486, $19,746,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $54,993,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $6,256,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for a

Rural Community Development Initiative: Provided further, That such funds shall be used solely to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, low-income rural communities, and Federally Recognized Native American Tribes to undertake projects to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas: Provided further, That such funds shall be made available to qualified private, nonprofit and public intermediary organizations proposing to carry out a program of financial and technical assistance: Provided further, That such intermediary organizations shall provide matching funds from other sources, including Federal funds for related activities, in an amount not less than funds provided: Provided further, That $13,902,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be to provide grants for facilities in rural communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression (Public Law 106–387), with up to 5 percent for administration and capacity building in the State rural development offices: Provided further, That $3,972,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for community facilities grants to tribal colleges, as authorized by section 306(a)(19) of such Act: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Community Facilities Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural community programs described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That any prior balances in the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account for programs authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of such Act be transferred and merged with this account and any other prior balances from the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account that the Secretary determines is appropriate to transfer.

RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of loan guarantees and grants, for the rural business development programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in sections 310B(f) and 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $97,116,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $500,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development and $2,979,000 shall be for grants to the Delta Regional Authority (7 U.S.C. 2009aa et seq.) for any Rural Community Advancement Program purpose as described in section 381E(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administrative expenses: Provided further, That $4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for business grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, including $250,000 for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Business Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural business and cooperative development programs described in section 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That any prior balances in the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account for programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in sections 310B(f) and 381E(d)(3) of such Act be transferred and merged with this account and any other prior balances from the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account that the Secretary determines is appropriate to transfer.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), $33,536,000.

For the cost of direct loans, $8,464,000, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), of which $1,035,000 shall be available through June 30, 2010, for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes and of which $2,070,000 shall be available through June 30, 2010, for Mississippi Delta Region counties (as determined in accordance with Public Law 100–460): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, $4,941,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses''.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, $33,077,000.

Of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, $44,463,000 shall not be obligated and $44,463,000 are rescinded.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), $34,854,000, of which $300,000 shall be for a cooperative research agreement with a qualified academic institution to conduct research on the national economic impact of all types of cooperatives; and of which $2,800,000 shall be for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program: Provided, That not to exceed $3,463,000 shall be for cooperatives or associations of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, socially disadvantaged producers and whose governing board and/or membership is comprised of at least 75 percent socially disadvantaged members; and of which $20,367,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for value-added agricultural product market development grants, as authorized by section 231 of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 1621 note).

RURAL MICROENTERPRISE INVESTMENT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of loans and grants, $5,000,000 as authorized by section 379E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1981 et seq.): Provided, That such costs of loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees and grants, under the same terms and conditions as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107), $39,340,000: Provided, That the cost of loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants for the rural water, waste water, waste disposal, and solid waste management programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $568,730,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $497,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306(a)(2)(B) of such Act, and of which not to exceed $993,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306E of such Act: Provided, That $70,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for loans and grants including water and waste disposal systems grants authorized by 306C(a)(2)(B) and 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Federally-recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (of the State of Hawaii): Provided further, That not less than $65,000,000 of the unobligated balances available for grants authorized by 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act shall be obligated within 90 days of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That not to exceed $19,500,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for technical assistance grants for rural water and waste systems pursuant to section 306(a)(14) of such Act, unless the Secretary makes a determination of extreme need, of which $6,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified non-profit multi-state regional technical assistance organization, with experience in working with small communities on water and waste water problems, the principal purpose of such grant shall be to assist rural communities with populations of 3,300 or less, in improving the planning, financing, development, operation, and management of water and waste water systems, and of which not less than $800,000 shall be for a qualified national Native American organization to provide technical assistance for rural water systems for tribal communities: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance for rural water systems: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2009, shall be available through June 30, 2010, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural utilities programs described in section 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That $17,500,000 of the amount appropriated

under this heading shall be transferred to, and merged with, the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account to provide grants authorized under section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a): Provided further, That any prior year balances for high cost energy grants authorized by section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a) shall be transferred to and merged with the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Costs Grants Account: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That any prior balances in the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of such Act be transferred to and merged with this account and any other prior balances from the Rural Development, Rural Community Advancement Program account that the Secretary determines is appropriate to transfer.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by sections 305 and 306 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935 and 936) shall be made as follows: 5 percent rural electrification loans, $100,000,000; loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural electric, $6,500,000,000; guaranteed underwriting loans pursuant to section 313A, $500,000,000; 5 percent rural telecommunications loans, $145,000,000; cost of money rural telecommunications loans, $250,000,000; and for loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural telecommunications loans, $295,000,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 6106(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, a guaranteed underwriting loan may not be issued until the amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 contained in section 6106(a) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 are administratively implemented.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $39,959,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses''.

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

For the principal amount of broadband telecommunication loans, $400,000,000.

For grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., $37,755,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $3,000,000 shall be made available for grants authorized by 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That $4,500,000 shall be made available to those noncommercial educational television broadcast stations that serve rural areas and are qualified for Community Service Grants by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting under section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, including associated translators and repeaters, regardless of the location of their main transmitter, studio-to-transmitter links, and equipment to allow local control over digital content and programming through the use of high-definition broadcast, multi-casting and datacasting technologies.

For the cost of broadband loans, as authorized by section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act, $28,960,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the cost of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, $17,976,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant program to finance broadband transmission in rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, $813,000.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In lieu of the amounts made available in section 14222(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, for necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; $16,855,829,000, to remain available through September 30, 2011, of which $1,000,000 may be used to carry out the school community garden pilot program established under section 18(g)(3) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769(g)(3)), and of which $9,865,930,000 is hereby appropriated, $6,747,877,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) and $242,022,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated and unavailable balances from fiscal year 2009 under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c): Provided, That of the total amount available, $5,000,000 shall be available to be awarded as competitive grants to implement section 4405 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), and may be awarded notwithstanding the limitations imposed by sections 4405(b)(1)(A) and 4405(c)(1)(A).

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), $7,252,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2011: Provided, That notwithstanding section 17(g)(5) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(g)(5)), not more than $15,000,000 of funds provided in this Act may be used for the purpose of evaluating program performance in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10)(A) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)(A)), of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than $14,000,000 shall be used for infrastructure, not less than $60,000,000 shall be used for management information systems, and not less than $80,000,000 shall be used for breastfeeding peer counselors and other related activities: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), $58,278,181,000, of which $3,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2011, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: Provided, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: Provided further, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 16(h)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster assistance and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–188); and the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, $247,979,000, to remain available through September 30, 2011, of which $6,000,000 shall be for emergency food program infrastructure grants authorized by section 209 of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983: Provided, That of the amount provided, $5,000,000 is to begin service in 7 additional States that have plans approved by the Department for the commodity supplemental food program: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year 2010 to support the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, 2011: Provided further, That of the funds made available under section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)), the Secretary may use up to 10 percent for costs associated with the distribution of commodities.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, $147,801,000.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed $158,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), $180,367,000: Provided, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development: Provided further, That funds made available for middle-income country training programs and up to $2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Food for Peace Act

(Public Law 83–480) and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, $2,812,000, to be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses'': Provided, That funds made available for the cost of agreements under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and for title I ocean freight differential may be used interchangeably between the two accounts with prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480), for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of such Act, $1,690,000,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, $6,820,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which $6,465,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses'', and of which $355,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

MC GOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o–1), $209,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, the Secretary shall use $10,000,000 to conduct pilot projects to field test new and improved micronutrient fortified food products designed to meet energy and nutrient needs of program participants: Provided further, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein.

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles; for payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313 for programs and activities of the Food and Drug Administration which are included in this Act; for rental of special purpose space in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized and approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed $25,000; and notwithstanding section 521 of Public Law 107–188; $3,237,218,000, of which $5,509,000 shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the eighth paragraph under ''Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses'' in the statement of managers to accompany this Act: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $578,162,000 shall be derived from prescription drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379h shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended, and shall not include any fees pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379h(a)(2) and (a)(3) assessed for fiscal year 2011 but collected in fiscal year 2010; $57,014,000 shall be derived from medical device user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $17,280,000 shall be derived from animal drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $5,106,000 shall be derived from animal generic drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379f, and shall be credited to this account and shall remain available until expended; and $235,000,000 shall be derived from tobacco product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 387s and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees derived from prescription drug, medical device, animal drug, animal generic drug, and tobacco product assessments for fiscal year 2010 received during fiscal year 2010, including any such fees assessed prior to fiscal year 2010 but credited for fiscal year 2010, shall be subject to the fiscal year 2010 limitations: Provided further, That in addition and notwithstanding any other provision under this heading, amounts collected for prescription drug user fees that exceed the fiscal year 2010 limitation are appropriated and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used to develop, establish, or operate any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated: (1) $782,915,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) $880,104,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs, of which no less than $51,545,000 shall be available for the Office of Generic Drugs; (3) $305,249,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) $155,540,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) $349,262,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) $58,745,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) $216,523,000 shall be for the Center for Tobacco Products and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (8) not to exceed $117,225,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, of which $41,496,000 is for White Oak Consolidation, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration for rent; (9) not to exceed $171,526,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; and (10) $200,129,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner; the Office of Foods; the Office of the Chief Scientist; the Office of Policy, Planning and Budget; the Office of International Programs; the Office of Administration; and central services for these offices: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used to transfer funds under section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd): Provided further, That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Commissioner: Provided further, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, mammography user fees authorized by 42 U.S.C. 263b, export certification user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 381, and priority review user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360n may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Food and Drug Administration, where not otherwise provided, $12,433,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $168,800,000, including not to exceed $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed $25,000 for the expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials: Provided, That $8,200,000 of the total amount appropriated under this heading shall not be available for obligation until the Commodity Futures Trading Commission submits an expenditure plan for fiscal year 2010 to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $54,500,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses as authorized under 12 U.S.C. 2249: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to expenses associated with receiverships.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 204 passenger motor vehicles, of which 170 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles.

SEC. 702. Section 10101 of division B of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (Public Law 110–329) is amended in subsection (b) by inserting at the end the following: ''In carrying out this section, the Secretary may transfer funds into existing or new accounts as determined by the Secretary.''.

SEC. 703. The Secretary of Agriculture may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated by this Act or other available unobligated discretionary balances of the Department of Agriculture to the Working Capital Fund for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without the prior approval of the agency administrator: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or made available to the Department's Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation or expenditure to make any changes to the Department's National Finance Center without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress as required by section 712 of this Act: Provided further, That of annual income amounts in the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture allocated for the National Finance Center, the

Secretary may reserve not more than 4 percent for the replacement or acquisition of capital equipment, including equipment for the improvement and implementation of a financial management plan, information technology, and other systems of the National Finance Center or to pay any unforeseen, extraordinary cost of the National Finance Center: Provided further, That none of the amounts reserved shall be available for obligation unless the Secretary submits notification of the obligation to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the limitation on the obligation of funds pending notification to Congressional Committees shall not apply to any obligation that, as determined by the Secretary, is necessary to respond to a declared state of emergency that significantly impacts the operations of the National Finance Center; or to evacuate employees of the National Finance Center to a safe haven to continue operations of the National Finance Center.

SEC. 704. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 705. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements or similar arrangements between the United States Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions in excess of 10 percent of the total direct cost of the agreement when the purpose of such cooperative arrangements is to carry out programs of mutual interest between the two parties. This does not preclude appropriate payment of indirect costs on grants and contracts with such institutions when such indirect costs are computed on a similar basis for all agencies for which appropriations are provided in this Act.

SEC. 706. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans made available in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year for the following accounts: the Rural Development Loan Fund program account, the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans program account, and the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account.

SEC. 707. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than $1,800,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rule makings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants.

SEC. 708. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to carry out section 410 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 679a) or section 30 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 471).

SEC. 709. No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act or any other Act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

SEC. 710. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture or the Food and Drug Administration shall be used to transmit or otherwise make available to any non-Department of Agriculture or non-Department of Health and Human Services employee questions or responses to questions that are a result of information requested for the appropriations hearing process.

SEC. 711. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That none of the funds available to the Department of Agriculture for information technology shall be obligated for projects over $25,000 prior to receipt of written approval by the Chief Information Officer.

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds which—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(4) relocates an office or employees;

(5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or

(6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; unless the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, which-ever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress before implementing a program or activity not carried out during the previous fiscal year unless the program or activity is funded by this Act or specifically funded by any other Act.

SEC. 713. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who prepare or submit appropriations language as part of the President's Budget submission to the Congress of the United States for programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies that assumes revenues or reflects a reduction from the previous year due to user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the Budget unless such Budget submission identifies which additional spending reductions should occur in the event the user fees proposals are not enacted prior to the date of the convening of a committee of conference for the fiscal year 2011 appropriations Act.

SEC. 714. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to close or relocate a Rural Development office unless or until the Secretary of Agriculture determines the cost effectiveness and/or enhancement of program delivery: Provided, That not later than 120 days before the date of the proposed closure or relocation, the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriation of the House and Senate, and the members of Congress from the State in which the office is located of the proposed closure or relocation and provides a report that describes the justifications for such closures and relocations.

SEC. 715. None of the funds made available to the Food and Drug Administration by this Act shall be used to close or relocate, or to plan to close or relocate, the Food and Drug Administration Division of Pharmaceutical Analysis in St. Louis, Missouri, outside the city or county limits of St. Louis, Missouri.

SEC. 716. There is hereby appropriated $499,000 for any authorized Rural Development program purpose, in communities suffering from extreme outmigration and situated in areas that were designated as part of an Empowerment Zone pursuant to section 111 of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 (as contained in appendix G of Public Law 106–554).

SEC. 717. None of the funds made available in fiscal year 2010 or preceding fiscal years for programs authorized under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) in excess of $20,000,000 shall be used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of eligible commodities under section 302(f)(2)(A) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1): Provided, That any such funds made available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation shall only be used pursuant to section 302(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act.

SEC. 718. There is hereby appropriated $3,497,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant to the National Center for Natural Products Research for construction or renovation to carry out the research objectives of the natural products research grant issued by the Food and Drug Administration.

SEC. 719. Funds made available under section 1240I and section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 and section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)) in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year.

SEC. 720. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this Act, may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 721. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the following:

(1) An Environmental Quality Incentives Program as authorized by sections 1241–240H of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended (16 U.S.C. 3839aa–3839aa(8)), in excess of $1,180,000,000.

(2) a program authorized by section 14(h)(1) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1012(h)(1)); and

(3) a program under subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of $1,123,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses to carry out section 19(i)(1)(C) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of $25,000,000, including the transfer of funds under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public

Law 110–246, until October 1, 2010: Provided further, That $76,000,000 made available on October 1, 2010, to carry out section 19(i)(1)(C) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 shall be excluded from the limitation described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246: Provided further, That all unobligated balances under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, available as of September 30, 2009, are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any former RUS borrower that has repaid or prepaid an insured, direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under such Act, shall be eligible for assistance under section 313(b)(2)(B) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.

SEC. 723. There is hereby appropriated $2,600,000, to remain available until expended, for the construction, interim operations, and necessary demolition needs for establishment of an agricultural pest facility in the State of Hawaii.

SEC. 724. There is hereby appropriated $4,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture to award grant(s) to develop and field test new food products designed to improve the nutritional delivery of humanitarian food assistance provided through the McGovern-Dole (section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o–1)) and the Food for Peace title II (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) programs: Provided, That the Secretary shall use the authorities provided under the Research, Education, and Economics mission area of the Department in awarding such grant(s), with priority given to proposals that demonstrate partnering with and in-kind support from the private sector.

SEC. 725. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture in this Act may be used to implement the risk-based inspection program in the 30 prototype locations announced on February 22, 2007, by the Under Secretary for Food Safety, or at any other locations, until the USDA Office of Inspector General has provided its findings to the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the data used in support of the development and design of the risk-based inspection program and FSIS has addressed and resolved issues identified by OIG.

SEC. 726. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and until receipt of the decennial census for the year 2010, the Secretary of Agriculture—

(1) shall consider—

(A) the unincorporated area of Los Osos, California, the city of Imperial, California, and the Harrisville Fire District, Rhode Island, to be rural areas for the purposes of eligibility for Rural Utilities Service water and waste disposal loans and grants;

(B) the incorporated community of Thermalito in Butte County, California, (including individuals and entities with projects within the community) eligible for loans and grants funded under the housing programs of the Rural Housing Service;

(C) the city of Lumberton, North Carolina, and the city of Sanford, North Carolina (including individuals and entities with projects within the city) eligible for loans and grants funded through the Rural Community Facilities Program Account; and

(D) the city of Nogales, Arizona (including individuals and entities with projects within the city) eligible for loans and grants funded through the housing programs of the Rural Housing Service; and

(2) may fund Rural Community Facility Program projects of the Rural Housing Service and Water and Waste Disposal Program projects of the Rural Utilities Service for communities and municipal districts and areas in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island that filed applications for such projects with the appropriate Rural Development field office of the Department of Agriculture prior to August 1, 2009, and that such projects were determined by the field office to be eligible for funding.

SEC. 727. There is hereby appropriated $3,000,000 for section 4404 of Public Law 107–171.

SEC. 728. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is hereby appropriated:

(1) $3,000,000 of which $2,000,000 shall be for a grant to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and $1,000,000 shall be for a grant to the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Foods, and Markets, as authorized by section 6402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1621 note);

(2) $350,000 for a grant to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection;

(3) $1,000,000 shall be for development of a prototype for a national carbon inventory and accounting system for forestry and agriculture, to be awarded under full and open competition;

(4) $1,000,000 for the International Food Protection Training Institute; and

(5) $200,000 for the Center for Foodborne Illness Research and Prevention.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Natural Resources Conservation Service shall provide financial and technical assistance through the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program to carry out—

(1) the Alameda Creek Watershed Project in Alameda County, California;

(2) the Hurricane Katrina-Related Watershed Restoration project in Jackson County, Mississippi;

(3) the Pidcock-Mill Creeks Watershed project in Bucks County, Pennsylvania;

(4) the Farmington River Restoration project in Litchfield County, Connecticut;

(5) the Lake Oscawana Management and Restoration project in Putnam County, New York;

(6) the Richland Creek Reservoir in Paulding County, Georgia;

(7) the Pocasset River Floodplain Management Project in the State of Rhode Island;

(8) the East Locust Creek Watershed Plan Revision in Missouri, including up to 100 percent of the engineering assistance and 75 percent cost share for construction cost of site RW1;

(9) the Little Otter Creek Watershed project in Missouri. The sponsoring local organization may obtain land rights by perpetual easements;

(10) the DuPage County Watershed project in the State of Illinois;

(11) the Dunloup Creek Watershed Project in Fayette and Raleigh Counties, West Virginia;

(12) the Dry Creek Watershed project in the State of California; and

(13) the Upper Clark Fork Watershed project in the State of Montana.

SEC. 730. Section 17(r)(5) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(r)(5)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''the District of Columbia and'' after the first instance of ''institutions located in'';

(2) by striking ''ten'' and inserting ''thirteen'';

(3) by striking ''eight'' and inserting ''eleven''; and

(4) by inserting ''Connecticut, Nevada, Wisconsin,'' after the first instance of ''States shall be''.

SEC. 731. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of a grant under section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to prohibit the provision of in-kind support from non-Federal sources under section 412(e)(3) in the form of unrecovered indirect costs not otherwise charged against the grant, consistent with the indirect rate of cost approved for a recipient.

SEC. 732. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the fiscal year from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses in this Act for the Farm Service Agency and the Rural Development mission area, shall remain available through September 30, 2011, for information technology expenses.

SEC. 733. The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize a State agency to use funds provided in this Act to exceed the maximum amount of liquid infant formula specified in 7 C.F.R. 246.10 when issuing liquid infant formula to participants.

SEC. 734. (a) CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS.—Section 9(b) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(14) COMBAT PAY.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF COMBAT PAY.—In this paragraph, the term 'combat pay' means any additional payment under chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, or otherwise designated by the Secretary to be appropriate for exclusion under this paragraph, that is received by or from a member of the United States Armed Forces deployed to a designated combat zone, if the additional pay—

''(i) is the result of deployment to or service in a combat zone; and

''(ii) was not received immediately prior to serving in a combat zone.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—Combat pay shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining the eligibility for free or reduced price meals of a child who is a member of the household of a member of the United States Armed Forces.''.

(b) SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN.—Section 17(d)(2) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) COMBAT PAY.—For the purpose of determining income eligibility under this section, a State agency shall exclude from income any additional payment under chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, or otherwise designated by the Secretary to be appropriate for exclusion under this subparagraph, that is received by or from a member of the United States Armed Forces deployed to a designated combat zone, if the additional pay—

''(i) is the result of deployment to or service in a combat zone; and

''(ii) was not received immediately prior to serving in a combat zone.''.

SEC. 735. There is hereby appropriated $1,000,000 for the grant program for the purpose of obtaining and adding to an anhydrous ammonia fertilizer nurse tank a substance to reduce the amount of methamphetamine that can be produced from any anhydrous ammonia removed from the nurse tank as authorized by section 14203 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (21 U.S.C. 864a).

SEC. 736. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 737. Agencies with jurisdiction for carrying out international food assistance programs under the jurisdiction of this Act, including title II of the Food for Peace Act and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program, shall—

(1) provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate no later than May 1, 2010, the following:

(A) estimates on cost-savings and programmatic efficiencies that would result from increased use of pre-positioning of food aid commodities and processes to ensure such cargoes are appropriately maintained to prevent spoilage;

(B) estimates on cost-savings and programmatic efficiencies that would result from the use of longer-term commodity procurement contracts, the proportional distribution of commodity purchases throughout the fiscal year, longer-term shipping contracts, contracts which include shared-risk principles, and adoptions of other commercially acceptable contracting practices;

(C) estimates on costs of domestic procurement of commodities, domestic inland transportation of food aid commodities, domestic storage (including loading and unloading), foreign storage (including loading and unloading), foreign inland transportation, and ocean freight (including ocean freight as adjusted by the ocean freight differential reimbursement provided by the Secretary of Transportation), and costs relating to allocation and distribution of commodities in recipient countries;

(D) information on the frequency of delays in transporting food aid commodities, the cause or purpose of any delays (including how those delays are tracked, monitored and resolved), missed schedules by carriers and non-carriers (and resulting program costs due to such delays, including impacts to program beneficiaries);

(E) information on the methodologies to improve interagency coordination between host governments, the World Food Program, and non-governmental organization to develop more consistent estimates of food aid needs and the number of intended recipients to appropriately inform the purchases of commodities and in order to appropriately plan for commodity procurement for food aid programs;

(2) provide the matter described under subsection (1) of this section in the form of a consensus report under the signatures of the Secretaries of Agriculture, State, and Transportation; and

(3) estimates and cost savings analysis for this section shall be derived from periods representative of normal program operations.

SEC. 738. There is hereby appropriated $250,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant to the Kansas Farm Bureau Foundation for work-force development initiatives to address out-migration in rural areas.

SEC. 739. There is hereby appropriated $800,000 to the Farm Service Agency to carry out a pilot program to demonstrate the use of new technologies that increase the rate of growth of re-forested hardwood trees on private non-industrial forests lands, enrolling lands on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico that were damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

SEC. 740. (a) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall establish within the Food and Drug Administration a review group which shall recommend to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs appropriate preclinical, trial design, and regulatory paradigms and optimal solutions for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of rare diseases: Provided, That the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall appoint individuals employed by the Food and Drug Administration to serve on the review group: Provided further, That members of the review group shall have specific expertise relating to the development of articles for use in the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of rare diseases, including specific expertise in developing or carrying out clinical trials.

(b) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall establish within the Food and Drug Administration a review group which shall recommend to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs appropriate preclinical, trial design, and regulatory paradigms and optimal solutions for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neglected diseases of the developing world: Provided, That the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall appoint individuals employed by the Food and Drug Administration to serve on the review group: Provided further, That members of the review group shall have specific expertise relating to the development of articles for use in the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of neglected diseases of the developing world, including specific expertise in developing or carrying out clinical trials: Provided further, That for the purposes of this section the term ''neglected disease of the developing world'' means a tropical disease, as defined in section 524(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360n(a)(3)).

(c) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall—

(1) submit, not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of review groups under subsections (a) and (b), a report to Congress that describes both the findings and recommendations made by the review groups under subsections (a) and (b);

(2) issue, not later than 180 days after submission of the report to Congress under paragraph (1), guidance based on such recommendations for articles for use in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of rare diseases and for such uses in neglected diseases of the developing world; and

(3) develop, not later than 180 days after submission of the report to Congress under paragraph (1), internal review standards based on such recommendations for articles for use in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of rare diseases and for such uses in neglected diseases of the developing world.

SEC. 741. There is hereby appropriated $2,600,000 to carry out section 1621 of Public Law 110–246 and $3,000,000 to carry out section 1613 of Public Law 110–246.

SEC. 742. Of the unobligated balances provided pursuant to section 16(h)(1)(A) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, $11,000,000 is hereby rescinded.

SEC. 743. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate or implement a poultry products inspection rule allowing processed poultry or processed poultry products to be imported into the United States from the People's Republic of China unless the Secretary of Agriculture formally notifies Congress that the Department will—

(1) not provide any preferential consideration to any application by the People's Republic of China for authorization to export poultry or poultry products to the United States;

(2) conduct audits of inspection systems and on-site reviews of slaughter and processing facilities, laboratories and other control operations before any Chinese facilities are certified as eligible to ship poultry or poultry products to the United States and, in subsequent years, to conduct such audits and reviews at least once annually or more frequently as the Secretary determines necessary;

(3) implement a significantly increased level of port of entry re-inspection;

(4) establish and conduct a formal and expeditious information sharing program with other countries importing processed poultry or processed poultry products from China that have conducted audits and plant inspections;

(5) report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for an indefinite period, with respect to the promulgation or implementation of any poultry products inspection rule authorizing the People's Republic of China to export poultry or poultry products to the United States, including—

(A) actions taken or to be taken by the Secretary, including new audits and on-site reviews, to implement any poultry products inspection rule authorizing the People's Republic of China to export processed poultry or processed poultry products to the United States;

(B) actions taken or to be taken by the Secretary, including new audits and on-site reviews, to determine whether the poultry inspection system of the People's Republic of China achieves a level of sanitary protection equivalent to that achieved under United States standards;

(C) actions taken or to be taken by the Secretary to determine whether the administration and enforcement of the poultry and poultry products inspection system of the People's Republic of China ensures that it achieves a level of sanitary protection equivalent to that achieved under United States standards;

(D) the level of port of entry re-inspections to be conducted on processed poultry and processed poultry products offered for importation into the United States from the People's Republic of China; and

(E) a work plan incorporating any understandings or agreements between FSIS and relevant authorities of the People's Republic of China with respect to carrying out the Secretary's assessment of the equivalency of the poultry products inspection system of the People's Republic of China;

(6) make publicly available, no later than 30 days from the date they are finalized, the reports of any new audits and on-site reviews conducted by the Secretary, and, in addition, when such audit or review is being conducted to determine whether the People's Republic of China's poultry inspection system achieves a level of sanitary protection equivalent to that achieved under United States standards, to make the final report of such audit or review publicly available no later than 30 days prior to the publication of any notice of proposed rulemaking for such determination; and

(7) make publicly available a list of facilities in the People's Republic of China certified to export poultry or poultry products to the United States and to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations if the number of facilities certified by the People's Republic of China exceeds ten.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate any proposed or final rule allowing the importation into the United States of poultry slaughtered or poultry products produced from poultry slaughtered in the People's Republic of China unless such rule is promulgated in accordance with the procedures for significant rules specified in Executive Order 12866.

(c) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under its international trade agreements.

SEC. 744. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to—

(1) inspect horses under section 3 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 603);

(2) inspect horses under section 903 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 104–127); or

(3) implement or enforce section 352.19 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 745. (a) Section 531(g)(7)(F) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1531(g)(7)(F)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''(including multiyear assistance)'' after ''assistance''; and

(2) in clause (i), by inserting ''or multiyear production losses'' after ''a production loss''.

(b) Section 901(g)(7)(F) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2497(g)(7)(F)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''(including multiyear assistance)'' after ''assistance''; and

(2) in clause (i), by inserting ''or multiyear production losses'' after ''a production loss''.

SEC. 746. (a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE DURING PANDEMIC EMERGENCY.—During fiscal year 2010, in any case in which a school is closed for at least 5 consecutive days during a pandemic emergency designation, each household containing at least 1 member who is an eligible child attending the school shall be eligible to receive assistance pursuant to a State agency plan approved under subsection (b).

(b) ASSISTANCE.—To carry out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture may approve State

agency plans for temporary emergency standards of eligibility and levels of benefits under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for households with eligible children. Plans approved by the Secretary may provide for supplemental allotments to households receiving benefits under such Act, and issuances to households not already receiving benefits. Such level of benefits shall be determined by the Secretary in an amount not less than the value of meals at the free rate over the course of 5 school days for each eligible child in the household.

(c) MINIMUM CLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall not provide assistance under this section in the case of a school that is closed for less than 5 consecutive days.

(d) USE OF EBT SYSTEM.—A State agency may provide assistance under this section through the EBT card system established under section 7 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2016).

(e) RELEASE OF INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize State educational agencies and school food authorities administering a school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) to release to appropriate officials administering the supplemental nutrition assistance program such information as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(f) WAIVERS.—To facilitate implementation of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture may approve waivers of the limits on certification periods otherwise applicable under section 3(f) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(f)), reporting requirements otherwise applicable under section 5(f) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(f)), and other administrative requirements otherwise applicable to State agencies under such Act.

(g) FUNDING.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall use funds made available under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) to fund, with the exception of the commodities described in subsection (h), benefits provided under this section.

(h) AVAILABILITY OF COMMODITIES.—During fiscal year 2010, the Secretary of Agriculture may utilize funds appropriated under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) to purchase commodities for emergency distribution in any area of the United States during a pandemic emergency designation.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''eligible child'' means a child (as defined in section 12(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(d)) who, if not for the closure of the school attended by the child during a pandemic emergency designation and due to concerns about an influenza pandemic, would receive free or reduced price school meals under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 175l et seq.) at the school.

(2) The term ''pandemic emergency designation'' means the declaration—

(A) of a public health emergency, based on pandemic influenza, by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); or

(B) of a domestic emergency, based on pandemic influenza, by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(3) The term ''school'' has the meaning given the term in section 12(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(d)).

SEC. 747. Specific projects contained in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying this Act (H. Rept. 111–181) that are considered congressional earmarks for purposes of clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, when intended to be awarded to a for-profit entity, shall be awarded under a full and open competition.

SEC. 748. (a) There is hereby appropriated $350,000,000 of which $60,000,000 is provided for purchases of cheese and other dairy products under 7 U.S.C. 2036(a) and $290,000,000 is provided to the Secretary of Agriculture to assist dairy producers under section 10104 of Public Law 107–171.

(b)(1) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement this section.

(2) PROCEDURE.—The promulgation of the implementing regulations and the administration of this section shall be made without regard to—

(A) the notice and comment provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) the Statement of Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 13804), relating to notices of proposed rulemaking and public participation in rulemaking; and

(C) chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'').

(3) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall use the authority provided under section 808 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 749. (a) Section 6(e)(1)(B) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(e)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''2009'' and inserting ''2010''.

(b) Section 9(f)(5) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(f)(5)) is amended by striking ''2009'' and inserting ''2010''.

(c)(1) Section 9(h)(3) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(h)(3)) is amended by striking ''2009'' and inserting ''2010''.

(2) Section 9(h)(4) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(h)(4)) is amended by striking ''2009'' and inserting ''2010''.

(d) Section 18(h)(5) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769(h)(5)) is amended by striking ''2009'' and inserting ''2010''.

(e) Section 21(g)(1)(A)(ii) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769b-1(g)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking ''and October 1, 2008'' and inserting ''October 1, 2008, and October 1, 2009''.

(f) Section 26(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769g(d)) is amended by striking ''2009'' and inserting ''2010''.

(g)(1) From the funds made available under paragraph (5), the Secretary shall carry out demonstration projects to develop and test methods of providing access to food for children in urban and rural areas during the summer months when schools are not in regular session to—

(A) reduce or eliminate the food insecurity and hunger of children; and

(B) improve the nutritional status of children.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term ''children'' means low-income children, as specified by the Secretary.

(3)(A) From the funds made available under paragraph (5), the Secretary shall provide for an independent evaluation of the demonstration projects carried out under this subsection, which shall use rigorous methodologies, including—

(i) random assignment of children or schools, where practicable; or

(ii) if random assignment of children or schools is not practicable, quasi-experimental or other methods that are capable of producing scientifically valid information regarding which projects are effective in achieving the purposes described in paragraph (1).

(B)(i) Not later than December 31, 2010, and each December 31 thereafter until the completion of the last evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A) the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that includes—

(I) the status of each demonstration project carried out under this subsection; and

(II) the results of the evaluations conducted under subparagraph (A) for the previous fiscal year.

(ii) Not later than 120 days after the completion of the last evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that includes recommendations on how to improve children's access to food during the summer months when school is not in regular session.

(4) The Secretary may use funds made available under paragraph (5) to pay—

(A) participant benefits;

(B) the added administrative expenses incurred by participating organizations as a result of participating in a project under this subsection;

(C) costs associated with outreach to potential participants and potential sponsoring organizations; and

(D) costs associated with soliciting, administering, monitoring, and evaluating each demonstration project carried out under this subsection.

(5)(A) On October 1, 2009, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $85,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(B) The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under subparagraph (A), without further appropriation.

(h)(1)(A) From the funds made available under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall provide assistance through grants to State agencies administering the National School Lunch Program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) with the lowest rates of children certified for free meals pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 9(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(4); 1758(b)(5)) for the purpose of improving such rates.

(B) Under the terms and conditions established by the Secretary, a State receiving grant funds under this subsection may use such funds to pay costs related to improving the rate of direct certification in such State, including the costs related to—

(i) making technology improvements;

(ii) providing technical assistance to local educational agencies;

(iii) implementing a new or revised direct certification system in such State and in the local educational agencies of such State; and

(iv) using multiple public means tested benefits programs for the purpose of direct certification.

(C)(i) On October 1, 2009, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this paragraph $22,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(ii) The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this paragraph the funds transferred under clause (i), without further appropriation.

(2)(A) From the funds made available under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to assist States receiving grants under paragraph (1), and other States, as appropriate, in improving the rates of direct certification.

(B)(i) On October 1, 2009, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this paragraph $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(ii) The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this paragraph the funds transferred under clause (i), without further appropriation.

(i)(1) From the funds made available under paragraph (4), in carrying out the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786 et seq.) (in this subsection referred to as the ''program'') during fiscal year 2010, the Secretary shall provide performance bonus payments to State agencies that demonstrate—

(A) the highest proportion of breastfed infants, as compared to other State agencies participating in the program; or

(B) the greatest improvement in proportion of breastfed infants, as compared to other State agencies participating in the program.

(2) In providing performance bonus payments to State agencies under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider a State agency's proportion of participating fully breastfed infants.

(3) A State agency that receives a performance bonus under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall treat the funds as program income; and

(B) may transfer the funds to local agencies for use in carrying out the program.

(4)(A) On October 1, 2009, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $5,000,000.

(B) The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under subparagraph (A), without further appropriation.

(j)(1) From the funds made available under paragraph (5), the Secretary shall make payments to State educational agencies to award grants to eligible school food authorities for the purchase of equipment for schools under the jurisdiction of such authorities.

(2)(A) Payments under paragraph (1) shall be allocated to State educational agencies in a manner proportional with each agency's administrative expense allocation under section 7(a)(2) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1776(a)(2)).

(B) If a State educational agency does not accept or use the amounts made available under its allocation in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall reallocate such amounts to other State educational agencies, as the Secretary determines necessary.

(3)(A) Not later than 180 days after receiving an allocation under this subsection, a State educational agency shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible school food authorities.

(B) For the purposes of this subsection, the term ''eligible school food authority'' means a school food authority—

(i) participating in the National School Lunch Program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Program (42 U.S. C. 1751 et seq.); and

(ii) that did not receive a grant for equipment assistance under the grant program carried out pursuant to the heading ''Food and Nutrition Service Child Nutrition Programs'' in title I of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5).

(C) To qualify to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible school food authority shall—

(i) submit an application to a State educational agency at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State educational agency may require; or

(ii) have submitted an application to receive equipment assistance under the grant program carried out pursuant to the heading ''Food and Nutrition Service Child Nutrition Programs'' in title I of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public law 111–5).

(D) In awarding grants to eligible school food authorities, a State shall give priority to each eligible school food authority whose application demonstrates that in providing equipment assistance to schools with funds received under this subsection, it will give priority to schools where not less than 50 percent of the enrolled students are eligible for free or reduced price meals under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(E) Under the terms and conditions established by the Secretary, an eligible school food authority receiving a grant under this subsection shall use such funds to purchase equipment for schools under the jurisdiction of the school food authority—

(i) to improve the quality of school meals, consistent with the goals of the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341);

(ii) to improve the safety of food served in the school meal programs established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.);

(iii) to improve the overall energy efficiency of school foodservice operations; or

(iv) for other purposes as established by the Secretary.

(4) A State educational agency receiving an allocation under this subsection may not use more than 5 percent of such allocation for administrative costs associated with awarding grants to eligible school food authorities in accordance with this subsection.

(5)(A) On October 1, 2009, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(B) The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under subparagraph (A), without further appropriation.

(k)(1) The purpose of this subsection is to provide grants, on a competitive basis, to State agencies administering the child and adult care food program established under section 17 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766) (referred to in this section as ''the program'') for the purpose of improving the health and nutrition of children in child care settings.

(2) From the funds made available under paragraph (8), the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to State agencies administering the program for the purpose of promoting health and nutrition improvement in child care settings.

(3) In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to State agencies administering projects under the program that carry out each of the authorized uses of funds described in paragraph (7).

(4) A State receiving a grant under this subsection shall use not less than 50 percent of such grant funds to award subgrants to institutions for the purpose of conducting the activities described in paragraph (6).

(5) For the purposes of this subsection, the term ''institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 17(a)(2) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C.1766(a)(2)).

(6) To be eligible to receive funds under this subsection, a State agency shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, which shall include—

(A) a plan to improve the quality of food provided in—

(i) child care centers; and

(ii) family or group day care homes; and

(B) a description of—

(i) the procedures by which the State agency will use the grant received under this subsection to award subgrants to institutions; and

(ii) the criteria that the State agency will use in awarding such subgrants.

(7) In addition to such other activities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, State agencies and institutions may use funds provided under this subsection for activities that—

(A) promote nutrition and physical activity in child care settings and that reflect the recommendations of—

(i) the most recent version of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341); and

(ii) the most recent scientific knowledge;

(B) provide technical assistance and training to sponsors and providers of child care centers and family or group day care homes in implementing State or local initiatives designed to improve the health and nutrition of children;

(C) perform outreach campaigns on the State or local level that are designed to increase access to the program in underserved areas and populations; and

(D) make innovative use of technology to provide training and education to promote the nutrition, physical activity, and health of children.

(8)(A) On October 1, 2009, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(B) The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under subparagraph (A), without further appropriation.

(l) For purposes of this section, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

This Act may be cited as the ''Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010''.

And the Senate agree to the same.

DAVID R. OBEY,
ROSA L. DELAURO,
SAM FARR,
ALLEN BOYD,
SANFORD D. BISHOP,
LINCOLN DAVIS,
MARCY KAPTUR,
MAURICE HINCHEY,
JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr.,
JO ANN EMERSON,
RODNEY ALEXANDER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HERB KOHL,
TOM HARKINS
BYRON L. DORGAN,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
RICHARD DURBIN,
TIM JOHNSON,
BENJAMIN NELSON,
JACK REED,
MARK PRYOR,
ARLEN SPECTER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
SAM BROWNBACK,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
THAD COCHRAN,
KIT BOND,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
SUSAN COLLINS,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2997), making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES

The statement of the managers remains silent on provisions that were in both the House and Senate bills that remain unchanged by this conference agreement, except as noted in this statement of the managers.

The conferees agree that executive branch wishes cannot substitute for Congress' own statements as to the best evidence of congressional intentions—that is, the official reports of the Congress. The conferees further point out that funds in this Act must be used for the purposes for which appropriated, as required by section 1301 of title 31 of the United States Code, which provides: ''Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.''

The House and Senate report language that is not changed by the conference is approved by the committee of conference. The statement of managers, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

In cases in which the House or the Senate have directed the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Hereafter in this statement, ''the Committees'' refers to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

TITLE I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The conference agreement provides $5,285,000 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conferees direct the Department to provide within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act all reports and studies requested in this statement to the Committees in both an electronic and hard copy format, unless another date is specified for a particular report.

The conferees are concerned by the lack of timely information on the unprecedented demand for the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund programs and the loan programs running out of funding half way through the fiscal year. The conferees direct the Department to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on the status of obligations and funds availability for the loan and grant programs provided in this bill. The conferees further direct that if an estimate of loan activity for any program funded in Titles I and III of this Act indicates that a limitation on authority to make commitments for a fiscal year will be reached before the end of that fiscal year, or in any event whenever 75 per centum of the authority to make commitments has been utilized, the Secretary shall promptly so notify the Committees.

The conference agreement includes a number of items to enhance the ability of USDA, other federal agencies, and non-governmental partners to provide humanitarian food assistance throughout the world. Both the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and the Food for Peace Title II programs receive substantial increases from the fiscal year 2009 levels. Also, the conference agreement includes $13,000,000, as requested, for stabilization and reconstruction assistance in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, the conference agreement includes provisions relating to the development of products for improved nutrition and field deployment of food assistance, better use of nutrient-fortified foods as a way to improve nutrition and reduce short- and long-term health risks (especially of children), and to direct the primary federal departments responsible for humanitarian food assistance to work jointly to effect greater efficiencies in the execution of these programs.

The conference agreement provides the Farm Service Agency and Rural Development with two year availability of Salaries and Expenses funding for information technology (IT) spending. The Secretary is directed to provide to the Committees a report on: the efficacy of this provision in fiscal year 2009 on improving the administration and effectiveness of IT spending; the amounts carried over from fiscal year 2009; and the intended uses of these carryover funds.

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS

The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 for the Office of Tribal Relations as proposed by the House and the Senate.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

The conference agreement provides $13,032,000 for the Office of the Chief Economist as proposed by the Senate, instead of $12,982,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

The conference agreement provides $15,254,000 for the National Appeals Division, instead of $15,289,000 as proposed by the House and $15,219,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

The conference agreement provides $9,436,000 for the Office of Budget and Program Analysis as proposed by the House and the Senate.

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The conference agreement provides $1,859,000 for the Office of Homeland Security as proposed by the Senate, instead of $2,494,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement provides $750,000 for a protective security detail and $115,000 for national intelligence analysis.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

The conference agreement provides $1,700,000 for the Office of Advocacy and Outreach, instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the House and no funding as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The conference agreement provides $61,579,000 for the Office of the Chief Information Officer, instead of $48,541,000 as proposed by the House and $63,579,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides increases of $17,000,000 for security assessments, $14,500,000 for security tool deployment, and $12,300,000 for the Agriculture and Security Operations Center.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The conference agreement provides $6,566,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer as proposed by the Senate, instead of $6,466,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees continue to be concerned about assessments, known as Greenbook charges, that the Department charges its agencies for government and department-wide activities, both with the level of spending and the lack of transparency in funding these activities. The conferees understand that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) is completing an audit of these activities, and expect that USDA will comply with and implement in a timely manner all recommendations of the audit. The Department is directed to provide a report to the Committees on the steps being taken to implement the GAO recommendations and to increase transparency into the funding and decision-making mechanisms associated with the Greenbook process. In addition, the Department's report should highlight steps being taken to evaluate the performance of on-going Greenbook activities to determine the benefit to the Department of continuing such activities. Finally, the report should include a discussion of returning assessments to levels consistent with fiscal years 2001 through 2003.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The conference agreement provides $895,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights as proposed by the Senate, instead of $888,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

The conference agreement provides $23,922,000 for the Office of Civil Rights as proposed by the House, instead of $23,422,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $806,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration as proposed by the Senate, instead of $700,000 as proposed by the House.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $293,093,000 for Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments, instead of $326,482,000 as proposed by the House and $274,482,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes $184,812,000 for rental payments, $13,500,000 for Department of Homeland Security building security, and $94,781,000 for building operations and maintenance.

The conference agreement includes funds, at the level requested, for the proposed lease consolidation. However, given the need to have accurate estimates for costs and benefits, the conferees direct USDA to conduct an internal review, through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and including the affected agencies, and submit a new cost benefit analysis, using updated cost and benefit estimates, to the Committees prior to the obligation of any of the funds for this purpose.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $5,125,000 for Hazardous Materials Management as proposed by the House and the Senate.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $41,319,000 for Departmental Administration as proposed by the Senate, instead of $37,319,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement includes $13,000,000, as requested, for stabilization and reconstruction activities in Iraq and Afghanistan. The conferees believe that this effort will assist in the stabilization and reconstruction of agricultural production in these countries and that similar efforts merit consideration for regions where chronic and acute hunger has stifled economic and social stability and development and where substantial resources have been directed in the form of emergency assistance.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $3,968,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations as proposed by the House and the Senate.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

The conference agreement provides $9,722,000 for the Office of Communications as proposed by the House and the Senate.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement provides $88,725,000 for the Office of Inspector General, instead of $89,281,000 as proposed by the House and $88,025,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides increases, as requested, for pay costs, $1,759,000; support for investigations of food safety, $500,000; and audits and investigations of civil rights issues, $500,000. The conference agreement also provides $200,000 for work relating to the National Organic Program (NOP). Specifically, the funding is provided to examine the processes that the NOP uses to protect the integrity of the program.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The conference agreement provides $43,551,000 for the Office of the General Counsel as proposed by the Senate, instead of $43,601,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS

The conference agreement provides $895,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics as proposed by the Senate, instead of $620,000 as proposed by the House.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $82,478,000 for the Economic Research Service, instead of $82,528,000 as proposed by the House and $82,078,000 as proposed by the Senate. This includes $1,178,000 in employee pay costs and $1,800,000 for research on the economics of environmental service markets and policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Funding for the Organic Production and Market Data Initiative is maintained at not less than $500,000.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $161,830,000 for the National Agricultural Statistics Service as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides increases of $5,750,000 for restoration of the Agricultural Chemical Use Program; $1,600,000 to provide a data series on bio-energy production and utilization; and $250,000 to complete the analysis and summary of, and to continue data collection related to, the Organic Production Survey.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $1,179,639,000 for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Salaries and Expenses, instead of $1,157,568,000 as proposed by the House and $1,181,632,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement does not accept the budget proposals to decrease funds for property management or to transfer the Office of Pest Management Policy to the Office of the Chief Economist, and provides $1,700,000 for the Office of Pest Management Policy in ARS.

The conference agreement provides the following increases, which are a part of the budget request: $5,937,000 for increased research on human nutrition; $1,052,000 to strengthen grain disease research to protect the world grain supply; $246,000 to index and mine the U.S. seed collections for energy genes; and $2,374,000 for environmental stewardship research.

The conference agreement provides the following increases: $300,000 for research regarding critical invasive weed problems in the Northwestern United States; $1,500,000 for research related to colony collapse disorder; $300,000 to coordinate research on shellfish and shellfish disease in the Northeast; $1,000,000 to speed efforts to develop Ug99-resistant wheat varieties; $1,000,000 for research regarding Asian Citrus Psyllid/Citrus Greening Disease; $3,400,000 for animal disease research; and $600,000 to address regional groundwater problems in the Lower Mississippi River Basin.

The conference agreement provides an increase of $1,250,000 for cranberry research. Specifically, these funds should be used for additional research into cranberry genetic improvement, cranberry insect pest management, and environmental engineering research to develop new technologies and practices that growers will be able to implement to protect and enhance water resources.

The conference agreement provides $543,000 for the bioenergy feedstock research program at the Mandan, North Dakota, ARS facility.

The conferees direct ARS to provide the Committees with a brief summary of research gaps on potential disease transmission arising from interactions between wild and domestic sheep on the range. When preparing this summary, the conferees encourage the Department to work with scientists at the Animal Disease Research Unit, co-located at the University of Idaho and Washington State University, the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station in DuBois, Idaho, and their collaborators.

The conferees direct ARS to provide the Committees with a report, including staffing and funding requirements, on the feasibility of establishing a warm season grasses research program at the Southern Plains Research Station in Woodward, Oklahoma.

The conferees direct ARS to continue research at their Grand Forks facility to address obesity and diet-related health issues in rural and Native American communities.

The following is a list of Congressionally Designated Projects:

Agricultural Research Service
Salaries and Expenses
Congressionally Designated Projects

	Amount
Animal Vaccines, Greenport, NY	$1,518,000
Arthropod-Borne Animal Diseases Research Laboratory, Manhattan, KS	1,500,000
Aquaculture Fisheries Center, ARS, Pine Bluff, AR	519,000
Aquaculture Initiatives, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Stuggart, AR	1,597,000
Biomass Crop Production, Brookings, SD	1,250,000
Biomedical Materials in Plants (Biotech Foundation), Beltsville, MD	1,700,000
Bioremediation Research, Beltsville, MD	111,000
Biotechnology Research and Development Center, Washington, DC	3,500,000
Catfish Genome, Auburn, AL	819,000
Center for Agroforestry, Booneville, AR	660,000
Cereal Disease, St. Paul, MN	290,000
Computer Vision Engineer, Kearneysville, WV	400,000
Crop Production and Food Processing, Peoria, IL	786,000
Dairy Forage Research Center, Marshfield, WI	2,500,000
Dale Bumpers Small Farms Research Center, Booneville, AR	1,805,000

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
Diet Nutrition and Obesity Research, New Orleans, LA	623,000
Endophyte Research, Booneville, AR	994,000
Forage Crop Stress Tolerance and Virus Disease Management, Prosser, WA	200,000
Formosan Subterranean Termites Research, New Orleans, LA	3,490,000
Foundry Sand By-Products Utilization, Beltsville, MD	638,000
Human Nutrition Research, Boston, MA	350,000
Human Nutrition Research, Houston, TX	300,000
Human Nutrition Research, Kannapolis, NC	1,000,000
Improved Crop Production Practices, Auburn, AL	1,293,000
Livestock-Crop Rotation Management, Kutztown, PA	349,000
Lyme Disease, 4 Poster Project, Washington, DC	700,000
Medicinal and Bioactive Crops, Washington, DC	111,000
Mosquito Trapping Research/West Nile Virus, Gainesville, FL	1,454,000
National Bio and Agro Defense Facility, Manhattan, KS	1,500,000
National Center for Agricultural Law, Beltsville, MD	654,000
National Corn to Ethanol Research Pilot Plant, Washington, DC	360,000
New England Plant, Soil, and Water Research Laboratory, Orono, ME	2,249,000
Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory, Mandan, ND	543,000
Northwest Center for Small Fruits, Corvallis, OR	275,000
Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center Staffing, Hilo, HI	700,000
Phytoestrogen Research, New Orleans, LA	1,750,000
Potato Diseases, Beltsville, MD	61,000
Poultry Diseases, Beltsville, MD	408,000
Seismic & Acoustic Technologies in Soils Sedimentation Laboratory, Oxford, MS	332,000
Sorghum Research, Little Rock, AR	135,000
Soybean Genomics, St. Paul, MN	200,000
Subtropical Beef Germplasm, Brooksville, FL	1,033,000
Termite Species in Hawaii, New Orleans, LA	200,000
Tropical Aquaculture Feeds (Oceanic Institute), Hilo, HI	1,438,000
Water Management Research Laboratory, Brawley, CA	340,000
Water Use Reduction, Dawson, GA	1,200,000
Wild Rice, St. Paul, MN	303,000
Total	44,138,000

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $70,873,000 for Agricultural Research Service,

Buildings and Facilities, instead of $35,000,000 as proposed by the House and $47,027,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following is a list of Congressionally Designated Projects:

Agricultural Research Service
Buildings and Facilities
Congressionally Designated Projects

	Amount
Agricultural Research Center, Logan, UT	$4,527,000
Agricultural Research Facility, Beltsville, MD	3,000,000
Animal Bioscience Facility, Bozeman, MT	3,654,000
Appalachian Fruit Laboratory, Kearneysville, WV	2,000,000
ARS Biotechnology Lab, Lorman, MS	1,500,000
ARS Forage-Animal Production Research Facility, Lexington, KY	2,000,000
ARS Research and Development Center, Auburn, AL	3,500,000
ARS Waste Management Research Facility, Bowling Green, KY	2,000,000
Center for Advanced Viticulture and Tree Crop Research, Davis, CA	3,000,000
Center for Grape Genetics, Geneva, NY	3,654,000
Center of Excellence for Vaccine Research, Storrs, CT	3,654,000
Dairy Forage Agricultural Research Center, Prairie du Sac, WI	4,000,000
Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center, Stoneville, MS	4,000,000
National Plant and Genetics Security Center, Columbia, MO	3,500,000
Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center, Hilo, HI	5,000,000
Systems Biology Research Facility, Lincoln, NE	3,760,000
U.S. Agricultural Research Station, Salinas, CA	3,654,000
U.S. ARS Laboratory, Canal Point, FL	3,422,000
U.S. ARS Laboratory, Pullman, WA	3,740,000
U.S. ARS Sugarcane Research Laboratory, Houma, LA	3,654,000
University of Toledo Greenhouse and Hydroponic Research Complex, Toledo, OH	3,654,000
Total	70,873,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $788,243,000 for Research and Education Activities, instead of $711,523,000 as proposed by the House and $757,821,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides funding for research on Global Change and UV Monitoring as requested in the budget, to be spent as the agency determines appropriate.

The conference agreement provides $1,339,000 for the Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute, of which $340,000 shall be used to conduct an analysis of rangeland, cattle, and hay with the University of Nevada-Reno.

The conference agreement provides $1,436,000 for a competitive potato breeding research program to be administered in the same manner and for the same purposes as in fiscal year 2009.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Research and Education Activities

	Amount
Hatch Act	$215,000,000
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry	29,000,000
Evans-Allen Program (1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University)	48,500,000
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	262,482,000
Special Research Grants	89,029,000
Improved Pest Control:	
Expert IPM Decision Support System	156,000
Integrated Pest Management	2,415,000
Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4)	12,180,000
Pest Management Alternatives	1,434,000
Total, Improved Pest Control	16,185,000
Total, Special Research Grants	105,214,000
Animal Health and Disease Research (Sec. 1433)	2,950,000
1994 Institutions Research Program	1,805,000
Rangeland Research	983,000
Graduate Fellowship Grants	3,859,000
Institution Challenge Grants	5,654,000
Multicultural Scholars Program	1,241,000
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Grants	9,237,000
Secondary/2-year Post-secondary	983,000
Capacity Building Grants (1890 Institutions)	18,250,000
Payments to the 1994 Institutions (Tribal Colleges)	3,342,000
Alaska Native-serving and Native Hawaiian-Serving Education Grants	3,200,000
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas	900,000
Distance Education Grants for Insular Areas	750,000
Sun Grant Program	2,250,000
New Era Rural Technology Program	875,000
Veterinary Medical Services Act	4,800,000
Subtotal	721,275,000
Federal Administration:	
Data Information System (REEIS)	2,704,000
Electronic Grants Administration System	2,136,000
Office of Extramural Programs (Grants)	440,000
Peer Panels	397,000
Other Federal Administration	33,869,000
Pay Costs	5,576,000
Total, Federal Administration	45,122,000
Other:	
Supplemental and Alternative Crops	835,000
Aquaculture Centers (Sec. 1475)	3,928,000
Critical Agricultural Materials Act	1,083,000
Sustainable Agriculture	14,500,000
Farm Business Management and Benchmarking Program	1,500,000
Total, Other	21,846,000
Total, Research and Education Activities	$788,243,000

The following is a list of Congressionally Designated Projects:

National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Research and Education Activities
Congressionally Designated Projects

	Amount
Special Research Grants:	
Advanced Genetic Technologies, KY	$650,000
Advancing Biofuel Production, TX	300,000
Aegilops Cylindrica, WA	245,000
Agricultural Diversification, HI	153,000
Agricultural Entrepreneurial Alternatives, PA	248,000
Agricultural Marketing, IL	176,000
Agriculture Energy Innovation Center, GA	1,000,000
Agriculture Science, OH	450,000
Agroecology/Chesapeake Bay Agro-ecology, MD	439,000
Air Quality, KS, TX	1,090,000
Animal Science Food Safety Consortium, AR, IA, KS	1,000,000
Apple Fire Blight, MI, NY	346,000
Aquaculture, CA, FL, TX	416,000
Aquaculture, ID, WA	529,000
Aquaculture, LA	150,000
Aquaculture, MS	361,000
Aquaculture, NC	227,000
Aquaculture Product and Marketing Development, WV	550,000
Armilliaria Root Rot, MI	104,000
Asparagus Production Technologies, WA	173,000
Avian Bioscience, DE	150,000
Babcock Institute, WI	416,000
Barley for Rural Development, ID, MT	547,000
Beef Improvement Research, MO, TX	693,000
Bioactive Foods Research for Health and Food Safety, MA	525,000
Biodesign and Processing Research Center, VA	868,000
Bioenergy Production and Carbon Sequestration, TN	1,000,000
Biomass-based Energy Research, MS, OK	839,000
Biotechnology, NC	199,000
Bovine Tuberculosis, MI, MN	346,000
Brucellosis Vaccine, MT	305,000
Cataloging Genes Associated with Drought and Disease Resistance, NM	176,000
Center for One Medicine, IL	500,000
Center for Rural Studies, VT	350,000
Childhood Obesity and Nutrition, VT	250,000
Citrus Canker/ Greening, FL	1,217,000
Competitiveness of Agricultural Products, WA	469,000
Computational Agriculture, NY	131,000
Cool Season Legume Research, ID, ND, WA	350,000

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
Cotton Insect Management and Fiber Quality, GA	346,000
Cranberry/Blueberry Disease and Breeding, NJ	550,000
Cranberry/Blueberry, MA	160,000
Crop Integration and Production, SD	400,000
Crop Pathogens, NC	225,000
Dairy and Meat Goat Research, TX	200,000
Dairy Farm Profitability, PA	372,000
Delta Revitalization Project, MS	176,000
Designing Foods for Health, TX	1,385,000
Detection and Food Safety, AL	1,748,000
Drought Mitigation, NE	600,000
Efficient Irrigation, NM, TX	1,160,000
Emerald Ash Borer, OH	550,000
Environmental Research, NY	258,000
Environmental Risk Factors/Cancer, NY	150,000
Environmentally Safe Products, VT	250,000
Expanded Wheat Pasture, OK	223,000
Floriculture, HI	300,000
Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute, IA, MO, NV, WI	1,339,000
Food and Fuel Initiative, IA	298,000
Food Marketing Policy Center, CT	401,000
Food Safety Research Consortium, NY	693,000
Food Safety, ME, OK	382,000
Food Safety, TX	69,000
Food Security, WA	276,000
Forages for Advancing Livestock Production, KY	473,000
Forestry Research, AR	319,000
Fresh Produce Food Safety, CA	750,000
Genomics for Southern Crop Stress and Disease, MS	797,000
Geographic Information System	1,248,000
Grain Sorghum, KS, TX	1,000,000
Grass Seed Cropping for Sustainable Agriculture, ID, OR, WA	313,000
High Performance Computing, UT	263,000
Human Nutrition, LA	526,000
Human Nutrition, NY	377,000
Hydroponic Production, OH	124,000
Improved Dairy Management Practices, PA	243,000
Improved Fruit Practices, MI	147,000
Increasing Shelf Life of Agricultural Commodities, ID	603,000
Infectious Disease Research, CO	650,000
Initiative to Improve Blueberry Production and Efficiency, GA	209,000
Inland Marine Aquaculture, VA	400,000
Institute for Food Science and Engineering, AR	775,000

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
Integrated Economic and Technical Analysis of Sustainable Biomass Energy Systems, IN	188,000
Integrated Production Systems, OK	177,000
International Arid Lands Consortium, AZ	401,000
Invasive Plant Management, MT	270,000
Joint US-China Biotechnology Research and Extension, UT	210,000
Leopold Center Hypoxia Project, IA	105,000
Livestock and Dairy Policy, NY, TX	693,000
Maple Research, VT	165,000
Meadow Foam, OR	180,000
Michigan Biotechnology Consortium	384,000
Midwest Center for Bioenergy Grasses, IN	188,000
Midwest Poultry Consortium, IA	471,000
Milk Safety, PA	821,000
Minor Use Animal Drugs	429,000
Molluscan Shellfish, OR	253,000
Multi-commodity Research, OR	244,000
National Beef Cattle Genetic Evaluation Consortium, CO, GA, NY	655,000
National Center for Soybean Technology, MO	690,000
Nematode Resistance Genetic Engineering, NM	209,000
Nevada Arid Rangelands Initiative, NV	500,000
New Century Farm, IA	350,000
New Crop Opportunities, KY	525,000
New Satellite and Computer-based Technology for Agriculture, MS	654,000
Oil Resources from Desert Plants, NM	176,000
Organic Cropping, OR	149,000
Organic Cropping, WA	264,000
Organic Waste Utilization, NM	69,000
Peach Tree Short Life Research	195,000
Perennial Wheat, WA	98,000
Phytophthora Research, GA	178,000
Phytophthora Research, MI	346,000
Phytosensors for Crop Security and Precision Agriculture, TN	1,000,000
Pierce's Disease, CA	2,000,000
Policy Analyses for National Secure and Sustainable Food, Fiber, Forestry and Energy Program, TX	200,000
Potato Cyst Nematode, ID	349,000
Precision Agriculture, AL	419,000
Precision Agriculture, KY	671,000
Preharvest Food Safety, KS	500,000
Preservation and Processing Research, OK	174,000

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
Protein Production for Research to Combat Viruses and Microbes, CT	500,000
Protein Utilization, IA	600,000
Rangeland Ecosystems Dynamics, ID	300,000
Regional Barley Gene Mapping Project, OR	471,000
Regionalized Implications of Farm Programs, MO, TX	595,000
Renewable Energy and Products, ND	1,000,000
Rice Agronomy, MO	174,000
Ruminant Nutrition Consortium, MT, ND, SD, WY	563,000
Rural Policies Institute, IA, MO, NE	889,000
Rural Renewable Energy Research and Education Center, WI	500,000
Russian Wheat Aphid, CO	250,000
Seed Technology, SD	350,000
Small Fruit Research, ID, OR, WA	307,000
Soil-borne Disease Prevention in Irrigated Agriculture, NM	187,000
Southern Great Plains Dairy Consortium, NM	350,000
Southwest Consortium for Plant Genetics and Water Resources, NM	271,000
Soybean Cyst Nematode, MO	556,000
Soybean Research, IL	745,000
Specialty Crops, AR	175,000
Specialty Crops, IN	235,000
STEEP IV—Water Quality in Northwest	444,000
Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources, PA	142,000
Sustainable Agriculture, CA	357,000
Sustainable Agriculture, MI	266,000
Sustainable Beef Supply, MT	682,000
Sustainable Engineered Materials from Renewable Sources, VA	485,000
Sustainable Production and Processing Research for Lowbush Specialty Crops, ME	200,000
Swine and Other Animal Waste Management, NC	349,000
Technology for Irrigated Vegetable Production, SC	500,000
Texas Obesity Research Project	500,000
Tick Borne Disease Prevention, RI	280,000
Tillage, Silviculture, Waste Management, LA	200,000
Tri-state Joint Peanut Research, AL	413,000
Tropical and Subtropical Research/T-Star	6,677,000
Tropical Aquaculture, FL	300,000

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
Virtual Plant Database Enhancement Project, MO	588,000
Virus-free Wine Grape Cultivars, WA	260,000
Viticulture Consortium, CA, NY, PA	1,454,000
Water Conservation, KS	500,000
Water Use Efficiency and Water Quality Enhancements, GA	346,000
Wetland Plants, LA	200,000
Wheat Genetic Research, KS	1,000,000
Wildlife/Livestock Disease Research Partnership, WY	300,000
Wood Utilization, AK, ID, LA, ME, MI, MN, MS, NC, OR, TN, WV	4,841,000
Wool Research, MT, TX, WY	206,000
World Food and Health Initiative, IL	461,000
Subtotal	$86,185,000
Other Federal Administration:	
Ag-based Industrial Lubricants, IA	405,000
Agriculture Development in the American Pacific	400,000
Agriculture Waste Utilization, WV	500,000
Animal Health Research and Diagnostics, KY	300,000
Animal Waste Management, OK	274,000
Applied Agriculture and Environmental Research, CA	693,000
Aquaculture, OH	623,000
Aquaculture Research and Education Center, PA	300,000
Best Practices in Agriculture Waste Management, CA	300,000
Biotechnology Research, MS	480,000
Cellulosic Biomass, SC	469,000
Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, IA	412,000
Center for Food Industry Excellence, TX	946,000
Center for Innovative Food Technology, OH	793,000
Center for North American Studies, TX	693,000
Center for Renewable Transportation Fuel, MI	500,000
Centers for Dairy and Beef Excellence, PA	340,000
Clemson University Veterinary Institute, SC	1,000,000
Climate Forecasting, FL	2,494,000
Cotton Research, TX	1,730,000
Council for Agriculture Science and Technology, IA	110,000
Dietary Intervention, OH	866,000
Ethnobotanicals, MD	550,000
Farmland Preservation, OH	160,000
Florida Biomass to Biofuels Conversion Program, FL	300,000
Greenhouse Nurseries, OH	1,380,000

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
High Value Horticultural Crops, VA	502,000
International Center for Food Technology Development to Expand Markets, IN	750,000
Kansas Biobased Polymer Initiative	750,000
Mariculture, NC	220,000
Medicinal and Bioactive Crop Research, TX	300,000
Midwest Agribusiness Trade and Information Center, IA	187,000
Mississippi Valley State University, Curriculum Development	1,002,000
Monitoring Agricultural Sewage Sludge Application, OH	500,000
NE Center for Invasive Plants, CT, VT, ME	295,000
Nutrition Research, NY	188,000
Nutrition and Diet Research, CA	925,000
Pasteurization of Shell Eggs, MI	935,000
PM–10 Study, WA	268,000
Polymer Research, KS	2,000,000
Rural Agriculture Small Business Development Program	500,000
Rural Systems MS	215,000
Shrimp Aquaculture AZ, HI, LA, MA, MS, SC, TX	2,908,000
Sustainable Agricultural Freshwater Conservation, TX	1,434,000
University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point Institute for Sustainable Technologies	1,400,000
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, MI	150,000
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, OH	500,000
Vitis Gene Discovery, MO	422,000
Water Pollutants, WV	500,000
Subtotal	$33,869,000
Total	$120,054,000

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

The conference agreement provides $11,880,000 for the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund as proposed by the House and the Senate.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $494,923,000 for Extension Activities, instead of $485,466,000 as proposed by the House and $491,292,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

National Institute of Food and Agriculture Extension Activities

	Amount
Smith-Lever Sections 3(b) and 3(c)–	$297,500,000
Smith-Lever Section 3(d):	
Farm Safety—	4,863,000
Food and Nutrition Education (EFNEP)–	68,070,000
Indian Reservation Agents/Federally-recognized Tribes Extension—	3,045,000

Extension Activities—Continued

	Amount
New Technologies for Ag Extension—	1,750,000
Pest Management—	9,938,000
Sustainable Agriculture– –	4,705,000
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk—	8,412,000
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification–	486,000
Total Section 3(d) Programs–	101,269,000
1890 Colleges and Tuskegee–	42,677,000
1890 Facilities Grants (Sec. 1447)—	19,770,000
Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA)—	4,068,000
Rural Health and Safety Education—	1,738,000
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions—	4,321,000
Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database—	1,000,000
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions—	1,784,000
Women and Minorities in SIEM Fields–	400,000
Subtotal–	474,527,000
Federal Administration and Special Grants:	
Ag in the Classroom—	553,000
General Administration including Pay Costs—	8,012,000
Other Federal Administration and Special Grants–	11,831,000
Total, Federal Administration–	20,396,000
Total, Extension Activities–	$494,923,000

The following is a list of Congressionally Designated Projects:

National Institute of Food and Agriculture Extension Activities Congressionally Designated Projects

	Amount
Other Federal Administration and Special Grants:–	
Childhood Farm Safety (IA)—	$75,000
Conservation Technology Transfer (WI)—	376,000
Dairy Education (IA)—	175,000
Diabetes Detection and Prevention (WA,PA)—	1,033,000
E-commerce (MS)—	231,000
Efficient Irrigation (NM, TX)—	1,610,000
Extension Specialist (MS)—	98,000
Food Production Education (VT)—	120,000
Health Education Leadership (KY)—	590,000
Income Enhancement Demonstration (OH)—	864,000
Institute for Sustainable Agriculture (WI)—	400,000
Invasive Phragmites Control and Outreach (MI)—	155,000
Iowa Vitality Center—	250,000
Maine Cattle Health Assurance Program—	700,000
National Center for Farm Safety (IA)—	170,000
Nutrition Enhancement (WI)—	950,000
Ohio-Israel Agriculture Initiative– —	700,000–

Congressionally Designated Projects—Continued

	Amount
Pilot Technology Transfer (OK, MS)—	209,000
Pilot Technology Transfer (WI)—	174,000
Potato Integrated Pest Management (ME)—	450,000
Potato Pest Management (WI)—	277,000
Range Improvement (NM)—	223,000
University of Wisconsin-Extension Northern Aquaculture Demonstration Facility—	450,000
Urban Horticulture (WI)—	376,000
Urban Horticulture and Marketing (IL)—	175,000
Veterinary Technology Satellite Program (KS)—	1,000,000
Total–	$11,831,000

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $60,022,000 for Integrated Activities as proposed by the House, instead of $56,864,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

National Institute of Food and Agriculture Integrated Activities

	Amount
Section 406 Legislative Authority:	
Water Quality–	$12,649,000
Food Safety–	14,596,000
Regional Pest Management Centers–	4,096,000
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation–	1,365,000
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems–	4,388,000
Methyl Bromide Transition Program.–	3,054,000
Organic Transition Program.–	5,000,000
Total, Section 406–	45,148,000
International Science and Education Grants Program.—	3,000,000
Critical Issues Program.—	732,000
Regional Rural Development Centers Program.–	1,312,000
Homeland Security, Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative–	9,830,000
Total, Integrated Activities–	$60,022,000

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $895,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs as proposed by the Senate, instead of $753,000 as proposed by the House.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $904,953,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Salaries and Expenses, instead of $881,019,000 as proposed by the House and $909,394,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Program	Amount
Pest and Disease Exclusion:	
Agricultural quarantine inspection	$29,000
Cattle ticks	13,157
Foreign animal diseases/FMD	4,004
Fruit fly exclusion and detection	62,920
Import-export inspection	13,298
Overseas technical and trade operations	16,172
Screwworm	27,714
Tropical bont tick	429
Total, Pest and Disease Exclusion	166,694
Plant and Animal Health Monitoring:	
Animal health monitoring & surveillance	121,667
Animal and plant health regulatory enforcement	13,983
Avian influenza	60,243
Emergency management systems	15,794
National veterinary stockpile	3,757
Pest detection	28,113
Select Agents	5,176
Total, Plant & Animal Health Monitoring	248,733
Pest and Disease Management:	
Aquaculture	6,560
Biological control	10,467
Brucellosis	9,707
Chronic wasting disease	16,875
Contingency fund	2,058
Cotton Pests	23,390
Emerging plant pests	158,769
Golden nematode	831
Grasshopper and Mormon cricket	5,578
Gypsy moth	5,420
Imported fire ant	1,902
Johne's disease	6,876
Noxious weeds	1,990
Plum pox	2,206
Pseudorabies	2,510
Scrapie	17,906
Tuberculosis	16,764
Wildlife services operations	77,780
Witchweed	1,517
Total, Pest and Disease Management	369,106
Animal Care:	
Animal welfare	21,979
Horse protection	500
Total, Animal Care	22,479
Scientific and Technical Services:	
Biotechnology regulatory services	13,050
Environmental Compliance	2,715
Plant methods development labs	9,949
Veterinary biologics	17,325
Veterinary diagnostics	26,073
Wildlife services methods development	18,630
Total, Scientific and Technical Services	87,742
Information technology infrastructure	4,474
Physical security	5,725
Total, Management initiatives	10,199
Total, Salaries and Expenses	904,953

The conference agreement includes $5,300,000 for the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). After receiving $142,000,000 in funding since fiscal year 2004, APHIS has registered about 37 percent of all premises, far below what should have been achieved given this substantial investment. The conferees are concerned that this lack of progress will prohibit APHIS from implementing an effective national system that would provide needed animal health and livestock market benefits. The conferees are aware that USDA recently concluded a national listening tour to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how to design and deliver a successful animal identification system. Now that the listening tour has concluded, the conferees expect APHIS to provide the Committees with a complete and detailed strategic plan for the program, including tangible outcomes, measurable goals, specific milestones, and necessary resources for the entire program. Given the $5,300,000 investment in this conference agreement and the $142,000,000 that Congress has already provided for NAIS, the conferees expect APHIS to make demonstrable progress in effectively implementing the animal identification system. If significant progress is not made, the conferees will consider eliminating funding for the program.

The conference agreement provides $5,188,000 for viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS). The conferees strongly encourage APHIS to prioritize VHS resources to regions where the agency has confirmed cases.

The conference agreement includes $350,000 for the Trichinae certification program.

The conference agreement includes $26,073,000 for veterinary diagnostics, which includes an increase of $1,657,000.

The conference agreement includes $158,769,000 for Emerging Plant Pests. Included in this amount is $44,656,000 for citrus health; $33,021,000 for Asian long-horned beetle; $22,983,000 for glassy-winged sharpshooter; $5,347,000 for sudden oak death; $2,151,000 for Karnal bunt; $37,205,000 for emerald ash borer, including an increase of $2,500,000 for operations and improved eradication methods; $8,327,000 for potato cyst nematode; $1,008,000 for light brown apple moth; $1,500,000 for sirex woodwasp; $2,102,000 for miscellaneous pests; and $469,000 for varroa mite suppression.

The conference agreement includes $16,764,000 for bovine tuberculosis, which includes $2,000,000 for indemnity and depopulation. Bovine tuberculosis funds not necessary to meet indemnity and depopulation needs may be used for management and control of bovine tuberculosis.

The following is a list of Congressionally Designated Projects:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE—CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS

Project	Program	Amount
Agriculture Compliance Laboratory Equipment, Delaware	Veterinary diagnostics	69,000
Animal management and control, Mississippi	Wildlife services operations	496,000
Beaver Management in North Carolina	Wildlife services operations	208,000
Berryman Institute, Jack Berryman Institute Utah and Mississippi Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station	Wildlife services methods development	1,500,000
Bio-safety and antibiotic resistance, University of Vermont	Animal health monitoring and surveillance	240,000
Bio-Safety Institute for Genetically Modified Agriculture Products	Biotechnology regulatory services	259,000
Blackbird management, North and South Dakota	Wildlife services operations	265,000
Blackbird Management, Louisiana	Wildlife services operations	94,000
Bovine tuberculosis eradication, Michigan	Tuberculosis	248,000
California county pest detection augmentation program, California Department of Food and Agriculture	Pest detection	619,000
California county pest detection import inspection program, California Department of Food and Agriculture	Pest detection	738,000
Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance, Wisconsin	Chronic wasting disease	1,024,000
Cogongrass control, Mississippi Department of Agriculture	Noxious weeds	208,000
Cooperative Livestock Protection Program Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	Wildlife services operations	223,000
Cormorant control, Vermont and Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	Wildlife services operations	103,000
Cormorant Control, Michigan	Wildlife services operations	139,000
Cormorant control, Mississippi	Wildlife services operations	223,000
Crop and Aquaculture Losses in Southeast Missouri	Wildlife services operations	207,000
Database of North Carolina's Agricultural Industry for Rapid Response	Animal health monitoring and surveillance	208,000
Disease prevention, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	Veterinary diagnostics	69,000

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE—CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS—Continued

Project	Program	Amount
Greater Yellowstone Interagency Brucellosis Committee, MT, ID, WY	Brucellosis	650,000
Hawaii interline activities	Agricultural quarantine inspection	3,000,000
Hawaii wildlife services activities	Wildlife services operations	2,230,000
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, University of Tennessee	Biological control	500,000
Integrated predation management activities, West Virginia	Wildlife services operations	280,000
Invasive aquatic species, Lake Champlain Fish and Wildlife Management Cooperative, Vermont	Aquaculture	94,000
Johne's Disease activities, Wisconsin	Johne's disease	939,000
Mormon crickets, Nevada	Grasshopper	1,000,000
National Agriculture Biosecurity Center, Kansas	Veterinary diagnostics	500,000
National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Kiski Basin, Pennsylvania	Noxious weeds	200,000
National farm animal identification and records, Holstein Association, New York and Vermont	Animal health monitoring and surveillance	343,000
National Wildlife Research Station, Texas A&M	Wildlife services methods development	290,000
New Jersey Gypsy Moth Pest Management	Gypsy moth	500,000
New Mexico Rapid Syndrome Validation Program, New Mexico State University	Animal health monitoring and surveillance	404,000
Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, Idaho	Noxious weeds	176,000
Noxious weed management, Nevada Department of Agriculture	Noxious weeds	235,000
Remote Diagnostic and Wildlife Disease Surveillance, ND	Animal health monitoring and surveillance	700,000
Technology to Combat Asian Long-Horned Beetles in New York Forests	Emerging plant pests	500,000
Tri-State Predator Control Program, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming	Wildlife services operations	926,000
Varroa mite suppression, Hawaii	Emerging plant pests	469,000
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Monitoring and Management, Wisconsin	Aquaculture	588,000
Wildlife Services South Dakota, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks	Wildlife services operations	519,000
Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium	Animal health monitoring and surveillance	1,500,000
Wolf Predation Management in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan	Wildlife services operations	727,000
TOTAL		24,410,000

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $4,712,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Buildings and Facilities as proposed by the House and the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $91,148,000 for Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services, instead of $90,848,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $6,967,000 for the National Organic Program, including an increase of $300,000 to enhance accreditation and oversight capabilities.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a limitation of $64,583,000 for Limitation on Administrative Expenses as proposed by the House and the Senate.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $20,056,000 for Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for Web-Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM). The conferees understand that with previous funds, the WBSCM system has been established and is currently operational. The conferees note that $10,000,000 in additional funding is now available for other Section 32 activities.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

The conference agreement provides $1,334,000 for Payments to States and Possessions as proposed by the House and the Senate.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $41,964,000 for the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Salaries and Expenses as proposed by the House, instead of $41,564,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a limitation of $42,463,000 for Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses as proposed by the House and the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

The conference agreement provides $813,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety as proposed by the Senate, instead of $622,000 as proposed by the House.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $1,018,520,000 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service as proposed by the House and the Senate.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE FUNDING BY ACTIVITY

Food Safety & Inspection:	
Federal	$903,067,000
State	$65,654,000
International	$19,445,000
CODEX	$3,884,000
Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure	$26,470,000
Total	$1,018,520,000

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $895,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services as proposed by the Senate, instead of $662,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are aware of the impacts to agriculture caused by exceptional drought conditions currently faced by certain states. The conferees expect the Secretary to use all available authorities to provide relief to agricultural producers who have incurred drought related losses.

The conferees direct the Foreign Agricultural Service to provide the Committees with a report on the status of the agency's reorganization. The report should include a discussion of any anticipated modification to existing office structures.

The conferees recognize that the domestic cut flower industry has worked to remain competitive by using the latest in horticultural science and experimenting with and growing new varieties of flowers. Despite this, the domestic cut flower industry has experienced a significant decline in its share of the U.S. cut flower market. The conferees urge the Secretary to use available resources to support domestic flower growers in their efforts to develop an efficient and environmentally friendly transportation, storage, and distribution system to better compete with foreign producers.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $1,253,777,000 for the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Salaries and Expenses, instead of $1,248,777,000 as proposed by the House and $1,603,777,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Given the complexity and scale of FSA's information technology (IT) improvement initiative, the conferees seek to ensure that FSA successfully and cost-effectively delivers the modernized systems relevant to the Department's submission under Section 300 of OMB Circular A–11. Moreover, the conferees recognize that achieving FSA's IT modernization goals depends on coordination and integration with other IT initiatives across the Department that are beyond FSA's control.

Accordingly, the conferees direct the Department to submit to the Committees a description of how the Department will coordinate and oversee the interdependent planning and implementation of FSA's IT modernization initiative with all other related Department IT modernization initiatives.

Furthermore, the conferees direct the Department to submit to the Committees an expenditure plan for all past-and current-year funds allocated for FSA IT systems modernization and stabilization activities since fiscal year 2008 that describes:

1. The FSA IT projects funded;

2. The expected performance capabilities and mission benefits of each of these projects;

3. The estimated and completed project cost, schedule, and system operation milestones with target dates;

4. The estimated and actual costs associated with attaining these milestones;

5. A comparison of the project cost, schedule, and milestones to those provided in fiscal year 2008; and

6. The processes, tools, contracts, and human capital in place or planned to accomplish effective management and oversight of the projects.

After the initial expenditure plan, the Department is to provide reports by April 1, 2010, and by August 1, 2010, that provide updates on the cost, schedule, and system operation milestones. To the extent milestones are missed, the report is to provide a summary of the reasons why and plans for corrective actions.

The conferees recommend that funds be allocated to implement the National Agriculture Imagery Program, with images collected nationally on an annual basis, in order to provide the maximum benefit for USDA programs and other users of these images. The conferees encourage the Secretary to utilize all appropriate imagery sources to meet programmatic requirements.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $4,369,000 for State Mediation Grants as proposed by the Senate, instead of $4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program as proposed by the House and the Senate.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the Dairy Indemnity Program as proposed by the House and the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides a total subsidy of $140,608,000 for activities under the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account, instead of $104,122,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $5,083,940,000, instead of $4,151,397,000 as proposed by the House and $4,149,457,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $321,093,000 for Salaries and Expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of $325,574,000 as proposed by the House.

The following table reflects the amounts provided in the conference agreement:

Farm Ownership Loans:	
Direct	($650,000,000)
Subsidy	26,520,000
Guaranteed	(1,500,000,000)
Subsidy	5,550,000
Farm Operating Loans:	
Direct	($1,000,000,000)
Subsidy	47,400,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	(1,500,000,000)
Subsidy	35,100,000
Subsidized Guaranteed	(170,000,000)
Subsidy	23,902,000
Indian Tribe Land Acquisition	(3,940,000)
Conservation:	
Direct	(75,000,000)
Subsidy	1,065,000
Guaranteed	(75,000,000)
Subsidy	278,000
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	(10,000,000)
Subsidy	793,000
Boll Weevil Eradication	(100,000,000)
ACIF Expenses:	
Salaries and Expenses	$313,173,000
Administrative Expenses	7,920,000

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The conference agreement provides $80,325,000 for the Risk Management Agency as proposed by the House, instead of $79,425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Fund as proposed by the House and the Senate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation as proposed by the House and the Senate.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

The conference agreement provides a limitation of $5,000,000 for Hazardous Waste Management as proposed by the House and the Senate.

TITLE II

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The conference agreement provides $895,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment as proposed by the Senate, instead of $774,000 as proposed by the House.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

The conference agreement provides $887,629,000 for Conservation Operations, instead of $874,397,000 as proposed by the House and $949,577,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $9,930,000 for the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative; $10,965,000 for the Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program; $11,088,000 for Plant Materials Centers; $93,939,000 for the Soil Surveys Program; and $755,975,000 for Conservation Technical Assistance.

The following is a list of Congressionally Designated Projects:

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE—CONSERVATION OPERATIONS CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS–

Project	Amount
Accelerated Soil Mapping Survey, WY	$200,000
Agricultural Development and Resource Conservation, Hawaii RC&D Councils, HI	1,400,000
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center, MS–	939,000
Appropriate Wetland and Wet-Mesic Species, IA–	134,000
Assistance to Improve Water Quality for Tarrant County, TX	336,000
Audubon conservation curriculum	333,000
Best Management Practices and Master Farmer Special Research Grant with LSU, LA	267,000
Cane Run Creek Watershed Remediation, KY	400,000
Carson City Waterfall Fire Restoration, Carson City, NV–	375,000
CEMSA with Iowa Soybean Association, IA	288,000
Center for Invasive Species Eradication, Texas AgriLife Research, College Station, TX	1,000,000
Chenier Plain Sustainability Initiative, McNeese State University, LA	500,000
Chesapeake Bay Activities	3,998,000
Conservation Fuels Management and Restoration Wildlife Support Group, NV	269,000
Conservation Internships, Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association, WI	120,000
Conservation Planning, MA and WI	423,000
Conservation Technical Assistance in New Jersey, NJ–	236,000
Conservation Technical Assistance, NRCS TN	1,000,000
Conservation Technology Transfer, University of Wisconsin, WI	516,000
Cooperative Agreement with Tufts University, CT–	333,000
Deer Creek Watershed Conservation and Restoration, MD–	400,000
Delta Conservation Demonstration, Washington County, MS–	376,000
Delta Water Study, NRCS MS	235,000
Farm Viability Program, VT	300,000
Fountain Creek Watershed Project, CO	500,000
Genesee River Watershed, NY	500,000
Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission Cooperative Agreement, GA	2,423,000
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative, WI	835,000
Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	404,000
Great Plain Riparian Initiative, National Wild Turkey Federation, NE	500,000
Green Institute, FL	267,000
Green River Water Quality and Biological Diversity Project, Western Kentucky Research Foundation, KY–	100,000
Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education Watershed Project, Texas State University, TX	300,000
Hawaii Plant Materials Center, HI	106,000
Hungry Canyons Alliance, IA	282,000
Illinois Conservation Initiative, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, IL	576,000
Kentucky Soil Erosion Control, KY	724,000
Long Island Sound Watershed, NY	133,000
Massaro Community Farm, CT	300,000
Maumee Watershed Hydrological and Flood Mitigation, OH–	667,000
Mississippi Conservation Initiative, NRCS MS–	2,000,000
Mojave Water Agency Non-Native Plant Removal, CA–	667,000
Municipal Water District of Orange County for Efficient Irrigation, CA	150,000
Nitrate Pollution Reduction, NRCS RI	155,000
Operation Oak Program	267,000
Pace University Land Use Law Center, White Plains, NY–	133,000
Pastureland Management/Rotational Grazing, NY–	400,000
Phosphorous Loading in Lake Champlain, Poultney Conservation District, VT	179,000
Phosphorous Reduction Cooperative Agreement, Kansas Livestock Foundation, KS	1,000,000
Potomac River Tributary Strategy, NRCS WV	168,000
Quabbin to Cardigan Conservation Initiative, NH–	282,000
Range Revegetation for Fort Hood, TX	333,000
Riparian Restoration along the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Canadian Rivers, New Mexico Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, NM	200,000

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE—CONSERVATION OPERATIONS CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS——Continued

Project	Amount
Risk Management Initiative, NRCS WV	673,000
Sand County Foundation, WI	892,000
Soil Phosphorus Studies, NRCS WV	202,000
Soil Surveys, NRCS RI	134,000
Technical Assistance Grants to Kentucky Soil Conservation Districts, Kentucky Division of Conservation, KY	545,000
Technical Assistance to Livestock/Poultry Producers, NC–	300,000
Town of Cary Swift Creek Stream Bank Restoration, NC–	199,000
UMASS-Amherst Ecological Conservation Initiative, MA–	140,000
Upper White River Basin Water Quality, MO	287,000
Utah Conservation Initiative, NRCS UT	2,500,000
Water Quality Protection Program for the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, CA	400,000
Watershed Agricultural Council, NY	480,000
Watershed Demonstration Project, IA–	134,000
Watershed Planning Staff, NRCS Pacific Island Area–	500,000
Watershed Protection Plan for Hood County, TX–	67,000
Yankee Tank Dam, NRCS KS	1,000,000
Total	37,382,000

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

The conference agreement provides $30,000,000 for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations, instead of $20,000,000 as proposed by the House and $24,394,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NRCS is expected to make progress to continue and/or to provide financial/technical assistance for the next phase for the following Congressionally Designated Projects:

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE—WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS

Project	Amount
Alameda Creek Watershed Project, CA	1,337,000
Ashley Valley Flood Control, Uintah County, UT	300,000
Big Slough Watershed Project, AR	57,000
Departee Creek Watershed Project, AR	110,000
Dry Creek Watershed, City of Rocklin, CA	500,000
Dunloup Creek Watershed Project, NRCS WV	1,500,000
DuPage County Watershed, IL	1,000,000
Farmington River Restoration Project, Riverton, CT	500,000
Hurricane Katrina Related Watershed Restoration Project, MS	229,000
Lahaina Watershed, NRCS HI	1,000,000
Lake Oscawana Management and Restoration Plan, NY	400,000
Little Sioux Watershed Project, IA	1,146,000
Lost River, NRCS WV	4,000,000
Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed Project, HI	1,800,000
Missouri Watershed Projects, NCRS MO	2,000,000
Pidcock-Mill Creeks Watershed Project, PA	573,000
Pocasset River Watershed, NRCS RI	2,000,000
Richland Creek Reservoir, Paulding County, GA	100,000
Soap Creek Watershed Project, IA	984,000
South Fork of the Licking River Watershed Project, OH	125,000
Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	2,000,000
Upper Clark Fork Watershed, Watershed Restoration Coalition, MT	200,000
Wailuku-Alenaio Watershed Project, HI	250,000
Total	22,111,000

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $40,161,000 for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program as proposed by the House and the Senate.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $50,730,000 for Resource Conservation and Development as proposed by the House, instead of the Senate proposal which would have given the Secretary the option of providing up to $50,730,000 for the program within the Conservation Operations account.

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $895,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development as proposed by the Senate, instead of $660,000 as proposed by the House.

The Department is directed to work with other appropriate federal agencies to submit a report by September 30, 2010, to the Committees regarding tourism opportunities in

rural America. This report should identify existing federal programs that provide assistance to rural small businesses for purposes of market development and business opportunities in the area of tourism and to make recommendations for the improvement of such programs.

Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Department shall transmit a plan to the Committees to streamline the grant process for water and waste water disposal grants for rural Alaskan communities and Alaska Native villages. The plan shall include an explanation of how it will reduce the paperwork burden on rural Alaskan communities and Alaska Native villages and the time to process applications and take into account logistical issues that affect the construction season, including the timing and length of the construction season and the barge schedule. In developing the plan, the Department shall consult with the appropriate officials from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, and affected Indian tribes.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $201,987,000 for Rural Development Salaries and Expenses, instead of $193,987,000 as proposed by the House and $207,237,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided, the conference agreement provides that not less than $3,500,000 will be for projects and additional staffing associated with maintaining the compliance, safety, and soundness of the portfolio of loans guaranteed through the Rural Development mission area programs.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides a total subsidy of $238,908,000 for activities under the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account, instead of $158,589,000 as proposed by the House and $242,720,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $13,375,965,000, instead of $7,590,897,000 as proposed by the House and $13,480,978,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for a transfer of $468,593,000 to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The following table reflects the amounts in the conference agreement:

Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Single family direct (sec. 502)	($1,121,488,000)
Single family unsubsidized guaranteed	(12,000,000,000)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(69,512,000)
Multi-family housing guaranteed (sec. 538)	(129,090,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(34,412,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(11,448,000)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,045,000)
Self-help housing land development	(4,970,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	($13,375,965,000)
Loan subsidies:	
Single family direct (sec. 502)	$40,710,000
Single family unsubsidized guaranteed	172,800,000
Rental housing (sec. 515)	18,935,000
Multi-family housing guaranteed (sec. 538)	1,485,000
Housing repair (sec. 504)	4,422,000
Credit sales of acquired property	556,000
Total, Loan subsidies	$238,908,000
RHIF administration expenses (transfer to RD)	$468,593,000

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $980,000,000 for the Rental Assistance Program as proposed by the House and the Senate.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $43,191,000 for the Multi-family Housing Revitalization Program Account, instead of $31,756,000 as proposed by the House and $39,651,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are concerned about the accelerating growth in the costs of the housing voucher pilot program. The Secretary is directed to provide a report to the Committees articulating options to continue voucher assistance in the future. This report would clarify if the Department intends for vouchers to be limited in duration or ongoing. The report should also provide cost estimates of the options, including FTE costs if the administration recommends not to end the pilot.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $41,864,000 for Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants, instead of $45,000,000 as proposed by the House and $38,727,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $45,500,000 for Rural Housing Assistance Grants as proposed by the House, instead of $41,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FARM LABOR PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $19,746,000 for the Farm Labor Program Account, instead of $22,523,000 as proposed by the House and $16,968,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $27,319,000; $9,873,000 for loan subsidies; and $9,873,000 for grants.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $54,993,000 for the Rural Community Facilities Program Account as proposed by the Senate, instead of $51,091,000 as proposed by the House.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Community Facilities:	
Direct loans	($294,962,000)
Direct subsidy	3,864,000
Guaranteed loans	(206,417,000)
Guaranteed subsidy	6,626,000
Grants	20,373,000
Rural community development initiative	6,256,000
Economic impact initiative grants	13,902,000
Tribal college grants	3,972,000
Total, loan subsidies and grants	$54,993,000

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $97,116,000 for the Rural Business Program Account as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Business and Industry:	
Guaranteed loans	($993,002,000)
Guaranteed subsidy	52,927,000
Rural business enterprise grants	38,727,000
Rural business opportunity grants	2,483,000
Delta regional authority	2,979,000
Total, loan subsidy and grants	$97,116,000

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides an estimated loan program level of $33,536,000, with a subsidy of $8,464,000, for the Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for a transfer of $4,941,000 to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account as proposed by the House and the Senate.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides an estimated loan program level of $33,077,000 for the Rural Economic Development Loan Program Account as proposed by the House and the Senate.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $34,854,000 for Rural Cooperative Development Grants, instead of $30,636,000 as proposed by the House and $38,854,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $7,924,000 for cooperative development grants; $2,800,000 for a cooperative agreement for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas program; $3,463,000 for cooperatives or associations of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, socially disadvantaged producers; $300,000 for a cooperative research agreement with a qualified academic institution; and $20,367,000 for the value-added agricultural product market development grant program.

RURAL MICROENTERPRISE INVESTMENT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for the Rural Microenterprise Investment Program Account, instead of no funding as proposed by the House and $22,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $11,710,000; $2,500,000 for loan subsidies; and $2,500,000 for grants.

The 2008 Farm Bill provided $4,000,000 each in fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for this program. The proposed rule for this new program has not been published and the program does not expect to begin awarding funding until late spring/early summer of 2010. The conferees provide an additional $5,000,000; therefore, the program will have a total of $13,000,000 in funding available when the program begins. This will provide a program level of $36,945,000.

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $39,340,000 for the Rural Energy for America

Program, instead of $22,000,000 as proposed by the House and $68,130,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $144,209,000; $19,670,000 for loan subsidies; and $19,670,000 for grants.

The 2008 Farm Bill provides $60,000,000 in mandatory funding for this program in fiscal year 2010, which provides an additional program level of $243,800,000. Therefore, the program will have a total program level of $407,679,000 in fiscal year 2010.

BIOREFINERY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides no funding for the Biorefinery Assistance Program Account as proposed by the House, instead of $17,339,000 as proposed by the Senate. The 2008 Farm Bill provides $245,000,000 in mandatory funding for this program in fiscal year 2010, which provides a program level of $690,725,000. The proposed rule for this new program has not been published and is not expected to be published until late 2010.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $568,730,000 for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account as proposed by the Senate, instead of $556,268,000 as proposed by the House.

Water and Waste:	
Direct loans	($1,022,163,000)
Direct subsidy	77,071,000
Guaranteed loans	($75,000,000)
Grants	469,228,000
Solid waste management grants	3,441,000
Water well system grants	993,000
Water and waste water revolving funds	497,000
High energy cost grants	17,500,000
Total, loan subsidies and grants	$568,730,000

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $7,790,000,000 for activities under the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account as proposed by the Senate, instead of $7,290,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement provides for a transfer of $39,959,000 to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conferees understand the Department is publishing revised regulations that will ensure the diversification of applicants for the guaranteed underwriting loan program.

The following table reflects the amounts in the conference agreement:

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account (RETLP):	
Loan authorizations:	
Electric:	
Direct, 5 percent	($100,000,000)
Direct, FFB	(6,500,000,000)
Guaranteed underwriting	(500,000,000)
Subtotal	(7,100,000,000)
Telecommunications:	
Direct, 5 percent	(145,000,000)
Direct, Treasury rate	(250,000,000)
Direct, FFB	(295,000,000)
Subtotal	(690,000,000)
Total, loan authorizations	($7,790,000,000)
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	$39,959,000

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides for an estimated loan program level of $400,000,000 for broadband telecommunications as proposed by the House, instead of $531,699,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $28,960,000 for broadband telecommunications loan subsidies as proposed by the House, instead of $38,495,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $37,755,000 for distance learning and telemedicine grants as proposed by the Senate, instead of $34,755,000 as proposed by the House, of which $4,500,000 is for public broadcasting system grants.

The conference agreement includes $17,976,000 for broadband telecommunications grants as proposed by the House, instead of $13,406,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $813,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services as proposed by the Senate, instead of $623,000 as proposed by the House.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $16,855,829,000 for Child Nutrition Programs, instead of $16,799,584,000 as proposed by the House and $16,801,584,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the total is an appropriated amount of $9,865,930,000 and a transfer from section 32 of $6,989,899,000.

The conference agreement provides $2,338,000 to allow the agency to increase efforts to work directly with state and local administrators to provide technical assistance to promote accuracy in payments, and to develop appropriate improvement strategies. Funding will support increased technical assistance to states in areas such as data analysis, policy interpretation and training development.

The conference agreement provides the following for Child Nutrition programs:

Child Nutrition Programs:	
School lunch program	$9,967,068,000
School breakfast program	2,920,391,000
Child and adult care food program	2,640,923,000
Summer food service program	387,264,000
Special milk program	12,673,000
State administrative expenses	193,258,000
Commodity procurement	685,876,000
Team nutrition	15,016,000
Coordinated review	5,751,000
Food safety education	2,510,000
Computer support and processing	9,525,000
CACFP training and technical assistance	3,537,000
Studies and other activities	5,338,000
Hunger free community	5,000,000
Healthier U.S. school challenge	699,000
School community garden pilot	1,000,000
Total	$16,855,829,000

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

The conference agreement provides $7,252,000,000 for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), instead of $7,541,000,000 as proposed by the House and $7,552,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes an increase of $392,000,000 to support participation and food costs, including $162,000,000 that was requested in the budget for program improvements. Both food costs and participation estimates have decreased significantly since the budget request was submitted in May. The conference agreement makes significant program improvements, including $80,000,000 for breastfeeding support initiatives, $60,000,000 for State management information systems, and $14,000,000 for infrastructure improvements. The conference agreement also includes language that exempts military combat pay from WIC eligibility determination.

The conference agreement provides funding to increase the cash value of the fruit and vegetable vouchers for all women up to the Institute of Medicine recommendation. The conferees direct the Department to accomplish implementation by issuing an Interim Final Rule within sixty days of enactment, with a comment period not to exceed February 1, 2010. To facilitate implementation, the conferees direct the Department to immediately notify State WIC agencies of the impending increase in the cash value of the fruit and vegetable vouchers, streamline the implementation process for State WIC agencies, and provide necessary technical assistance to expedite full implementation of the increased cash value of fruit and vegetable vouchers within six months of enactment.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $58,278,181,000 for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, instead of $61,351,846,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:	
Benefits	$49,623,933,000
State Administrative Cost	3,043,000,000
Employment & Training	380,902,000
Other Program Costs	94,036,000
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)	112,797,000
Associated Activities	10,000,000
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	12,148,000
Contingency Reserve	3,000,000,000
Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico	1,746,351,000
Nutrition Assistance for American Samoa	7,014,000
Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	248,000,000
Total	$58,278,181,000

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $247,979,000 for the Commodity Assistance Program, instead of $255,570,000 as proposed by the House and $233,388,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $171,409,000 for the Commodity Supplemental

Food Program with the expectation that caseload in existing states will expand. Of this amount, $5,000,000 is included to begin funding of new states with approved USDA plans.

The conference agreement provides $49,500,000 for administrative funding for the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). In addition, the conference agreement grants the Secretary authority to transfer up to an additional 10 percent from TEFAP commodities for this purpose.

The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, $6,000,000 for Emergency Food Program Infrastructure Grants, and $1,070,000 for Pacific Island Assistance.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $147,801,000 for Nutrition Programs Administration as proposed by the House and the Senate.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $180,367,000 for the Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of $177,136,000 as proposed by the House.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $2,812,000 for administrative expenses for the Food For Peace Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress Program Account, to be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses'', as proposed by the House and the Senate.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $1,690,000,000 for Food For Peace Title II Grants as proposed by the House and the Senate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $6,820,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program Account as proposed by the House and Senate.

MC GOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $209,500,000 for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants, instead of $199,500,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 to conduct pilot projects to develop, pilot, and field test new and improved micronutrient fortified products designed to meet the energy and nutrient needs of populations served by the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program. These funds may be provided to non-governmental organizations and international agencies to provide technical assistance to carry out improvements in the products distributed through the McGovern-Dole program. The conferees direct the Secretary to provide the Committees with an initial report detailing how the Department will implement this pilot project and semi-annual reports thereafter on the results of this pilot, including information on the products developed and/or improved and the projects selected.

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides total appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses, including Prescription Drug User Fee Act, Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act, Animal Drug User Fee Act, Animal Generic Drug User Fee, and Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act collections, of $3,237,218,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, instead of $3,230,218,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides a direct appropriation of $2,344,656,000, instead of $2,337,656,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Budget authority
Foods	782,915
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition	236,418
Field Activities	546,497
Human Drugs	464,814
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research	336,588
Field Activities	128,226
Biologics	206,438
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research	166,182
Field Activities	40,256
Animal Drugs & Feeds	135,475
Center for Veterinary Medicine	82,452
Field Activities	53,023
Device & Radiological Products	315,377
Center for Devices and Radiological Health	234,974
Field Activities	80,403
National Center for Toxicological Research	58,745
Other Activities	143,712
White Oak Consolidation	38,536
Other Rent & Rent-Related	52,622
GSA Rent	146,022
Total Salaries & Expenses	2,344,656

The conferees direct FDA to provide all reports and studies requested in this statement to the Committees in both an electronic and hard copy format within 90 days after the enactment of this Act, unless another date is specified for a particular report.

The conference agreement includes no less than $92,966,000 for the generic drugs program, of which $51,545,000 is for the Office of Generic Drugs, which is an increase of $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2009 level.

The conference agreement includes an increase of $2,000,000 for the cosmetics program, bringing total funding for cosmetics activities at FDA to $10,200,000.

The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 for Demonstration Grants for Improving Pediatric Device Availability, as authorized by the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007.

The conference agreement includes $18,000,000 for the critical path initiative, including not less than $6,000,000 for critical path partnerships. Of the $6,000,000 provided for critical path partnerships, $2,000,000 shall be used to support research partnerships for the treatment or rapid diagnosis of tropical diseases. The conferees are particularly concerned with improving treatments for tuberculosis (TB) and drug-resistant TB.

The conference agreement includes funding for the following items, as included in the budget: $174,000 for the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Commission; $2,077,000 for the National Center for Food Safety and Technology; $1,608,000 for the National Center for Natural Products Research; and $1,650,000 for the New Mexico State University Agricultural Products Food Safety Laboratory. The conferees further expect FDA to continue all projects, activities and programs as included in the fiscal year 2010 budget request, unless otherwise specified.

The conferees direct that in future budget requests, all performance measures and outputs, such as number of staff hired and number of inspections performed, be measured according to budget authority requests. The conferees further direct FDA to provide any performance measures and outputs related to proposed and/or current law user fees separately and independent of one another, as well as independent from budget authority requests.

The conferees request the FDA report on adverse events and seizures associated with brand and generic anti-epileptic drugs. Specifically, the agency should examine the pharmacokinetic profiles of ''A'' rated anti-epileptic drugs from different manufacturers of the same therapeutic agent. The Committee directs the FDA to submit a report not later than September 30, 2010, detailing whether the agency believes that any changes to the current bioequivalence testing should be recommended.

The conferees direct FDA, working with appropriate Federal agencies, to conduct a study and prepare a report on the challenges associated with imported seafood. The report shall include, by product and country of origin, the number of physical inspections of seafood products offered for import in the previous fiscal year, and the percentage of inspected seafood products that do not meet applicable food safety laws and the reason the products do not meet such standards. The report shall also include an analysis of the imported seafood products that are most susceptible to violations of applicable food safety standards, the aquaculture and mariculture practices that are of greatest concern to FDA, and propose methods for improving policies and procedures to ensure the safety of imported seafood.

The conferees direct that the FDA provide to the Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate; the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions in the Senate; and the Committees on Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce in the House of Representatives any recommendations on the need to establish labeling standards for personal care products for which organic content claims are made, including whether FDA should have pre-market approval authority for personal care product labeling.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $12,433,000 for Food and Drug Administration, Buildings and Facilities as proposed by the House and the Senate.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $168,800,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), instead of $160,600,000 as proposed by the House and $177,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees expect the CFTC to focus increased funds solely on additional FTEs and the agency's central mission to regulate futures and options markets in the United States.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a limitation of $54,500,000 on administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration as proposed by the House and the Senate.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 701.—The conference agreement includes language making funds available for the purchase, replacement, and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 702.—The conference agreement includes language regarding transfers of funds.

Section 703.—The conference agreement includes language allowing for unobligated balances to be transferred to the Working Capital Fund.

Section 704.—The conference agreement includes language limiting the funding provided in the bill to one year, unless otherwise specified.

Section 705.—The conference agreement includes language limiting indirect costs on cooperative agreements between the Department of Agriculture and nonprofit organizations to 10 percent.

Section 706.—The conference agreement includes language making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans available until expended to disburse obligations for certain Rural Development programs.

Section 707.—The conference agreement includes language regarding advisory committees.

Section 708.—The conference agreement includes language prohibiting the use of funds to establish an inspection panel at the Department of Agriculture.

Section 709.—The conference agreement includes language regarding detailed employees.

Section 710.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the appropriations hearing process.

Section 711.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the transfer of funds to the Office of the Chief Information Officer and information technology funding obligations.

Section 712.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the reprogramming of funds.

Section 713.—The conference agreement includes language regarding user fee proposals.

Section 714.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the closure or relocation of Rural Development offices.

Section 715.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the closure or relocation of a Food and Drug Administration office.

Section 716.—The conference agreement includes language regarding outmigration.

Section 717.—The conference agreement includes language allowing for reimbursement of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.

Section 718.—The conference agreement provides funding for the National Center for Natural Products Research.

Section 719.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the availability of funds for certain conservation programs.

Section 720.—The conference agreement includes language regarding government-sponsored news stories.

Section 721.—The conference agreement includes language regarding mandatory programs.

Section 722.—The conference agreement includes language regarding eligibility for certain rural development programs.

Section 723.—The conference agreement provides funding for an agriculture pest facility in Hawaii.

Section 724.—The conference agreement includes language regarding humanitarian food assistance.

Section 725.—The conference agreement includes language regarding meat inspection.

Section 726.—The conference agreement includes language providing that certain locations shall be considered eligible for certain rural development programs.

Section 727.—The conference agreement provides funding for the Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships.

Section 728.—The conference agreement provides funding for certain projects.

Section 729.—The conference agreement includes language authorizing certain watershed projects.

Section 730.—The conference agreement includes language amending the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.

Section 731.—The conference agreement includes language modifying matching requirements for certain research grants.

Section 732.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the availability of funding for the Farm Service Agency and Rural Development.

Section 733.—The conference agreement includes language regarding infant formula.

Section 734.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the exemption of military combat pay from determining eligibility for certain nutrition programs.

Section 735.—The conference agreement includes language regarding a program authorized in Public Law 110–246.

Section 736.—The conference agreement includes language regarding first-class travel.

Section 737.—The conference agreement includes language regarding international food assistance.

Section 738.—The conference agreement provides funding to address out-migration in rural areas.

Section 739.—The conference agreement includes language establishing a forestry pilot program for lands affected by Hurricane Katrina.

Section 740.—The conference agreement includes language regarding rare and neglected diseases.

Section 741.—The conference agreement includes language regarding two programs authorized in Public Law 110–246.

Section 742.—The conference agreement includes language rescinding certain funds.

Section 743.—The conference agreement includes language relating to the export of poultry products to the United States.

Section 744.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the Federal Meat Inspection and other acts.

Section 745.—The conference agreement includes language regarding producer access to risk management products.

Section 746.—The conference agreement includes language relating to assistance during a pandemic emergency.

Section 747.—The conference agreement includes language relating to for-profit entities.

Section 748.—The conference agreement includes $350,000,000 to provide assistance to dairy producers. Of this total, $60,000,000 will be provided to purchase surplus cheese and other dairy products to be distributed through food banks and similar locations to help fight hunger. The balance of these funds is provided for use by the Secretary to supplement income to producers and ease financial risk due to historic low prices for milk. The conferees expect the Secretary to utilize these funds in a way that provides actual benefit to dairy producers in a timely manner.

Section 749.—The conference agreement includes language relating to child nutrition programs.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Following is a list of congressional earmarks and congressionally directed spending items (as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, respectively) included in the conference report or the accompanying joint statement of managers, along with the name of each Senator, House Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the conference report nor the joint statement of managers contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House or Senate rules. Pursuant to clause 9(b) of rule XXI the rules of the House of Representatives, neither the conference report nor the joint statement of managers contains any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits that were not (1) committed to the conference committee by either House or (2) in a report of a committee of either House on this bill or on a companion measure.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
[Presidentially Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)		
				Administration	Senate	House
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Global Change/UVB Radiation	$1,408,000	The President		
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Minor Use Animal Drugs	$429,000	The President		Hinchey; Latham
Rural Development	Rural coop grants	Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas	$2,800,000	The President	Baucus; Feinstein; Harkin; Johnson; Lincoln; Pryor; Specter; Tester–	Boozman; Carney; Farr; Hinchey; Rehberg

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Agricultural Research Center, Logan, UT	$4,527,000	Bennett	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Agricultural Research Facility, Beltsville, MD	$3,000,000	Cardin; Mikulski	Hoyer
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Animal Bioscience Facility, Bozeman, MT	$3,654,000	Baucus; Tester	Rehberg
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Appalachian Fruit Laboratory, Kearneysville, WV	$2,000,000	Byrd	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	ARS Biotechnology Lab, Lorman, MS	$1,500,000	Cochran	Thompson (MS)
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	ARS Forage-Animal Production Research Facility, Lexington, KY	$2,000,000	McConnell	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	ARS Research and Development Center, Auburn, AL	$3,500,000	Shelby	Rogers (AL)
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	ARS Waste Management Research Facility, Bowling Green, KY	$2,000,000	McConnell	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Center for Advanced Viticulture and Tree Crop Research, Davis, CA	$3,000,000		Thompson (CA)
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Center for Grape Genetics, Geneva, NY	$3,654,000	Gillibrand	Arcuri; Hinchey
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Center of Excellence for Vaccine Research, Storrs, CT	$3,654,000	Dodd; Lieberman	DeLauro
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Dairy Forage Agricultural Research Center, Prairie du Sac, WI	$4,000,000	Kohl	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center, Stoneville, MS	$4,000,000	Cochran	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	National Plant and Genetics Security Center, Columbia, MO	$3,500,000	Bond	
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center, Hilo, HI	$5,000,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	Systems Biology Research Facility, Lincoln, NE	$3,760,000	Ben Nelson	Fortenberry

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	U.S. Agricultural Research Station, Salinas, CA	$3,654,000		Farr
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	U.S. ARS Laboratory, Canal Point, FL	$3,422,000	Martinez; Bill Nelson	Boyd; Grayson; Hastings (FL); Melancon; Wasserman Schultz
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	U.S. ARS Laboratory, Pullman, WA	$3,740,000	Cantwell; Murray	Hastings (WA); Inslee; Larsen (WA); McDermott; McMorris Rodgers; Smith (WA)
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	U.S. ARS Sugarcane Research Laboratory, Houma, LA	$3,654,000	Landrieu; Vitter	Alexander; Melancon
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and facilities	University of Toledo Greenhouse and Hydroponic Research Complex, Toledo, OH	$3,654,000	Brown	Kaptur
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Animal Vaccines, Greenport, NY	$1,518,000		DeLauro
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Arthropod-Borne Animal Diseases Research Laboratory, Manhattan, KS	$1,500,000	Brownback	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Aquaculture Fisheries Center, ARS, Pine Bluff, AR	$519,000	Lincoln; Pryor	Berry; Ross
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Aquaculture Initiatives, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Stuggart, AR	$1,597,000	Martinez	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Biomass Crop Production, Brookings, SD	$1,250,000	Johnson; Thune	Herseth Sandlin
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Biomedical Materials in Plants (Biotech Foundation), Beltsville, MD	$1,700,000	Cardin; Mikulski	Hoyer
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Bioremediation Research, Beltsville, MD	$111,000	Cardin	Blumenauer
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Biotechnology Research and Development Center, Washington, DC	$3,500,000	Durbin	Schock
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Catfish Genome, Auburn, AL	$819,000		Rogers (AL)
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Center for Agroforestry, Booneville, AR	$660,000	Bond	Emerson
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Cereal Disease, St. Paul, MN	$290,000	Chambliss; Johnson; Klobuchar; Murray	McMorris Rodgers
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Computer Vision Engineer, Kearneysville, WV	$400,000	Byrd	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Crop Production and Food Processing, Peoria, IL	$786,000		Schock
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Dairy Forage Research Center, Marshfield, WI	$2,500,000	Kohl	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Dale Bumpers Small Farms Research Center, Booneville, AR	$1,805,000	Lincoln; Pryor	Berry; Ross
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Diet Nutrition and Obesity Research, New Orleans, LA	$623,000	Landrieu; Vitter	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Endophyte Research, Booneville, AR	$994,000	Lincoln; Pryor	Blumenauer; Boozman; Ross; Schrader

Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Forage Crop Stress Tolerance and Virus Disease Management, Prosser, WA	$200,000	Murray	Hastings
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Formosan Subterranean Termites Research, New Orleans, LA	$3,490,000	Landrieu	Alexander
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Foundry Sand By-Products Utilization, Beltsville, MD	$638,000	Cardin	Hoyer
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Human Nutrition Research, Boston, MA	$350,000	Kennedy; Kerry	Capuano; Markey (MA)
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Human Nutrition Research, Houston, TX	$300,000	Hutchison	Bishop (GA)
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Human Nutrition Research, Kannapolis, NC	$1,000,000	Burr; Hagan	Kissell
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Improved Crop Production Practices, Auburn, AL	$1,293,000	Sessions	Aderholt; Bachus; Rogers (AL)
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Livestock-Crop Rotation Management, Kutztown, PA	$349,000	Casey	Gerlach
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Lyme Disease, 4 Poster Project, Washington, DC	$700,000		DeLauro
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Medicinal and Bioactive Crops, Washington, DC	$111,000	Hutchison	Hoyer
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Mosquito Trapping Research/West Nile Virus, Gainesville, FL	$1,454,000		DeLauro
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	National Bio and Agro Defense Facility, Manhattan, KS	$1,500,000	Brownback	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	National Center for Agricultural Law, Beltsville, MD	$654,000	Harkin; Lincoln; Pryor	Boozman
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	National Corn to Ethanol Research Pilot Plant, Washington, DC	$360,000		Shimkus
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	New England Plant, Soil, and Water Research Laboratory, Orono, ME	$2,249,000	Collins	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory, Mandan, ND	$543,000	Conrad; Dorgan	Pomeroy
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Northwest Center for Small Fruits, Corvallis, OR	$275,000	Merkley; Murray; Wyden	Blumenauer; Hastings (WA); Larsen (WA); McDermott; Schrader; Simpson; Walden; Wu
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center Staffing, Hilo, HI	$700,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Phytoestrogen Research, New Orleans, LA	$1,750,000	Landrieu	Cao; Kaptur
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Potato Diseases, Beltsville, MD	$61,000	Cardin	Hoyer; Larsen (WA)
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Poultry Diseases, Beltsville, MD	$408,000	Cardin; Mikulski	Hoyer
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Seismic and Acoustic Technologies in Soils Sedimentation Laboratory, Oxford, MS	$332,000	Cochran	
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Sorghum Research, Little Rock, AR	$135,000	Lincoln; Pryor	Snyder
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Soybean Genomics, St. Paul, MN	$200,000	Klobuchar	Walz

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Subtropical Beef Germplasm, Brooksville, FL	$1,033,000		Brown-Waite, Ginny
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Termite Species in Hawaii, New Orleans, LA	$200,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Hirono
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Tropical Aquaculture Feeds (Oceanic Institute), Hilo, HI	$1,438,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Hirono
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Water Management Research Laboratory, Brawley, CA	$340,000	Boxer; Feinstein	Filner
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Water Use Reduction, Dawson, GA	$1,200,000	Chambliss; Isakson	Bishop (GA); Johnson (GA); Kingston; Marshall; Scott (GA)
Agricultural Research Service	Salaries and expenses	Wild Rice, St. Paul, MN	$303,000	Klobuchar	Peterson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Childhood Farm Safety, IA	$75,000	Grassley; Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Conservation Technology Transfer, WI	$376,000	Kohl	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Dairy Education, IA	$175,000	Harkin	Latham
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Diabetes Detection and Prevention, WA, PA	$1,033,000	Murray	Fattah; Smith (WA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	E-commerce, MS	$231,000	Cochran; Wicker	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Efficient Irrigation, NM, TX	$1,610,000	Bingaman; Cornyn; Hutchison	Edwards (TX); Reyes; Rodriguez; Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Extension specialist, MS	$98,000	Cochran; Wicker	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Food Production Education, VT	$120,000	Sanders	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Health Education Leadership, KY	$590,000	McConnell	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Income Enhancement Demonstration, OH	$864,000		Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, WI	$400,000	Kohl	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Invasive Phragmites Control and Outreach, MI	$155,000	Levin; Stabenow	Dingell
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Iowa Vitality Center	$250,000	Grassley; Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Maine Cattle Health Assurance Program	$700,000	Collins	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	National Center for Farm Safety, IA	$170,000	Harkin	Braley
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Nutrition Enhancement, WI	$950,000	Kohl	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Ohio-Israel Agriculture Initiative	$700,000	Brown; Voinovich	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Pilot Technology Transfer, MS, OK	$209,000	Cochran; Inhofe; Wicker	Boren; Cole; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Pilot Technology Transfer, WI	$174,000		Obey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Potato Integrated Pest Management, ME	$450,000	Collins; Snowe	Michaud
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Potato Pest Management, WI	$277,000		Obey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Range Improvement, NM	$223,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Teague

National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	University of Wisconsin-Extension Northern Aquaculture Demonstration Facility	$450,000		Obey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Urban Horticulture and Marketing, IL	$175,000	Durbin	Davis (IL); Jackson (IL)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Urban Horticulture, WI	$376,000	Kohl	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	Extension	Veterinary Technology Satellite Program, KS	$1,000,000	Brownback	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Ag-Based Industrial Lubricants, IA	$405,000	Grassley; Harkin	Braley (IA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Agriculture Development in the American Pacific	$400,000	Akaka; Inouye	Bordallo; Hirono
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Agriculture Waste Utilization, WV	$500,000	Byrd	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Animal Health Research and Diagnostics, KY	$300,000	McConnell	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Animal Waste Management, OK	$274,000	Inhofe	Boren; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Applied Agriculture and Environmental Research, CA	$693,000	Boxer; Feinstein	Capps; Cardoza; Costa; Farr; Napolitano; Schiff; Thompson (CA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Aquaculture Research and Education Center, PA	$300,000	Specter	Brady (PA); Sestak
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Aquaculture, OH	$623,000	Brown	Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Best Practices in Agriculture Waste Management, CA	$300,000		Eshoo
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Biotechnology Research, MS	$480,000	Cochran; Wicker	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Cellulosic Biomass, SC	$469,000		Clyburn
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, IA	$412,000	Grassley; Harkin	Latham
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Center for Food Industry Excellence, TX	$946,000	Cornyn	Conaway; Neugebauer
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Center for Innovative Food Technology, OH	$793,000		Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Center for North American Studies, TX	$693,000	Bingaman	Edwards (TX)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Center for Renewable Transportation Fuel, MI	$500,000	Levin; Stabenow	Kilpatrick (MI)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Centers for Dairy and Beef Excellence, PA	$340,000	Specter	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Clemson University Veterinary Institute, SC	$1,000,000	Graham	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Climate Forecasting, FL	$2,494,000	Martinez; Bill Nelson	Boyd; Diaz-Balart, Lincoln; Diaz-Balart, Mario
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Cotton Research, TX	$1,730,000	Cornyn; Hutchison	Conaway; Neugebauer
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Council for Agriculture Science and Technology, IA	$110,000	Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Dietary Intervention, OH	$866,000	Voinovich	Kaptur; Turner
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Ethnobotanicals, MD	$550,000	Cardin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Farmland Preservation, OH	$160,000	Brown	LaTourette

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Florida Biomass to Biofuels Conversion Program, FL	$300,000	Martinez; Bill Nelson	Brown, Corrine; Klein (FL); Kosmas; Wexler
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Greenhouse Nurseries, OH	$1,380,000	Brown	Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	High Value Horticultural Crops, VA	$502,000	Warner; Webb	Perriello
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	International Center for Food Technology Development to Expand Markets, IN	$750,000	Lugar	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Kansas Biobased Polymer Initiative	$750,000	Brownback	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Mariculture, NC	$220,000	Burr; Hagan	McIntyre
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Medicinal and Bioactive Crop Research, TX	$300,000	Hutchison	Gohmert
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Midwest Agribusiness Trade and Information Center, IA	$187,000	Grassley; Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Mississippi Valley State University, Curriculum Development	$1,002,000	Cochran	Thompson (MS)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Monitoring Agricultural Sewage Sludge Application, OH	$500,000		Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	NE Center for Invasive Plants, CT, ME, VT	$295,000	Collins; Snowe	DeLauro; Michaud
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Nutrition and Diet Research, CA	$925,000		Baca; Lewis (CA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Nutrition Research, NY	$188,000		Serrano
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Pasteurization of Shell Eggs, MI	$935,000	Levin; Stabenow	Dingell
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	PM-10 Study, WA	$268,000	Murray	Dicks; McMorris Rodgers
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Polymer Research, KS	$2,000,000	Brownback	Jenkins
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Rural Agriculture Small Business Development Program	$500,000		Murphy, Tim
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Rural Systems, MS	$215,000	Cochran; Wicker	Thompson (MS)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Shrimp Aquaculture, AZ, HI, LA, MA, MS, SC, TX	$2,908,000	Cochran; Wicker	Abercrombie; Grijalva; Hirono; Ortiz; Pastor (AZ)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Sustainable Agricultural Freshwater Conservation, TX	$1,434,000		Reyes; Rodriguez
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Institute for Sustainable Technologies	$1,400,000		Obey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, MI	$150,000	Levin; Stabenow	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, OH	$500,000	Brown; Voinovich	Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Vitis Gene Discovery, MO	$422,000		Emerson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	RE/FA	Water Pollutants, WV	$500,000	Byrd	

National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Advanced Genetic Technologies, KY	$650,000	McConnell	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Advancing Biofuel Production, TX	$300,000	Hutchison	Edwards (TX)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aegilops Cylindrica, WA	$245,000	Cantwell; Murray	Dicks; Hastings (WA); Inslee
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Agricultural Diversification, HI	$153,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Agricultural Entrepreneurial Alternatives, PA	$248,000	Specter	Holden; Shuster; Thompson (PA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Agricultural Marketing, IL	$176,000		Jackson (IL); Johnson (IL)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Agriculture Energy Innovation Center, GA	$1,000,000		Kingston
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Agriculture Science, OH	$450,000	Voinovich	Boccieri; Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Agroecology/Chesapeake Bay Agro-ecology, MD	$439,000		Bartlett; Cummings; Kratovil; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Air Quality, KS, TX	$1,090,000	Cornyn; Hutchison; Roberts	Edwards (TX)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Animal Science Food Safety Consortium, AR, IA, KS	$1,000,000	Grassley; Harkin; Lincoln; Pryor; Roberts	Berry; Boozman; Latham
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Apple Fire Blight, MI, NY	$346,000	Levin; Stabenow	Ehlers; Hinchey; Hoekstra; Rogers (MI); Upton
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aquaculture Product and Marketing Development, WV	$550,000	Byrd	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aquaculture, CA, FL, TX	$416,000	Martinez	Brown-Waite, Ginny; Davis (CA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aquaculture, ID, WA	$529,000	Crapo; Murray; Risch	Baird; Dicks; Simpson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aquaculture, LA	$150,000	Landrieu; Vitter	Alexander
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aquaculture, MS	$361,000	Cochran; Wicker	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Aquaculture, NC	$227,000		Butterfield; Price (NC)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Armilliaria Root Rot, MI	$104,000	Levin; Stabenow	Rogers (MI)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Asparagus Production Technologies, WA	$173,000		Hastings (WA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Avian bioscience, DE	$150,000	Carper; Kaufman	Castle
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Babcock Institute, WI	$416,000		Baldwin
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Barley for Rural Development, ID, MT	$547,000	Baucus; Crapo; Risch; Tester	Rehberg; Simpson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Beef Improvement Research, MO, TX	$693,000	Hutchison	Rodriguez
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Bioactive Foods Research for Health and Food Safety, MA	$525,000	Kennedy; Kerry	Olver
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Biodesign and Processing Research Center, VA	$868,000	Warner; Webb	Boucher
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Bioenergy Production and Carbon Sequestration, TN	$1,000,000	Alexander	Davis (TN); Duncan
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Biomass-based Energy Research, MS, OK	$839,000	Cochran; Inhofe; Wicker	Boren; Harper; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Biotechnology, NC	$199,000		Etheridge; Miller (NC); Price (NC)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Bovine Tuberculosis, MI, MN	$346,000	Klobuchar; Levin; Stabenow	Rogers (MI); McCollum; Peterson; Stupak

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Brucellosis Vaccine, MT	$305,000	Baucus; Tester	Rehberg
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Cataloging Genes Associated with Drought and Disease Resistance, NM	$176,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Center for One Medicine, IL	$500,000	Burris; Durbin	Jackson (IL); Johnson (IL)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Center for Rural Studies, VT	$350,000	Leahy	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Childhood Obesity and Nutrition, VT	$250,000	Leahy	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Citrus Canker/ Greening, FL	$1,217,000	Martinez	Crenshaw; Diaz-Balart, Mario; Posey; Putnam
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Competitiveness of Agricultural Products, WA	$469,000	Murray	Baird; Dicks; Hastings (WA); Larsen (WA); McDermott
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Computational Agriculture, NY	$131,000		Hinchey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Cool Season Legume Research, ID, ND, WA	$350,000	Cantwell; Conrad; Crapo; Dorgan; Murray; Risch	Dicks; Hastings (WA); McMorris Rodgers; Pomeroy; Simpson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Cotton Insect Management and Fiber Quality, GA	$346,000	Chambliss; Isakson	Bishop (GA); Johnson (GA); Marshall; Scott (GA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Cranberry/Blueberry Disease and Breeding, NJ	$550,000	Lautenberg; Menendez	Adler (NJ); Holt; LoBiondo; Pallone; Rothman (NJ)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Cranberry/Blueberry, MA	$160,000	Kennedy; Kerry	Frank (MA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Crop Integration and Production, SD	$400,000	Johnson; Thune	Herseth Sandlin
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Crop Pathogens, NC	$225,000	Burr; Hagan	Butterfield; Etheridge; Miller (NC); Price (NC)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Dairy and Meat Goat Research, TX	$200,000	Hutchison	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Dairy Farm Profitability, PA	$372,000	Casey; Specter	Dahlkemper; Holden; Murtha; Shuster; Thompson (PA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Delta Revitalization Project, MS	$176,000	Cochran; Wicker	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Designing Foods for Health, TX	$1,385,000	Hutchison	Rodriguez
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Detection and Food Safety, AL	$1,748,000		Bright; Rogers (AL)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Drought Mitigation, NE	$600,000	Ben Nelson	Fortenberry
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Efficient Irrigation, NM, TX	$1,160,000	Bingaman; Cornyn; Hutchison; Tom Udall	Edwards (TX); Heinrich; Ortiz; Reyes; Rodriguez
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Emerald Ash Borer, OH	$550,000	Voinovich	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Environmental Research, NY	$258,000		Hinchey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Environmental Risk Factors/Cancer, NY	$150,000		Lowey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Environmentally Safe Products, VT	$250,000	Leahy	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Expanded Wheat Pasture, OK	$223,000	Inhofe	Boren; Cole; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Floriculture, HI	$300,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Hirono

National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute, IA, MO, NV, WI	$1,339,000	Bond; Grassley; Harkin; Reid	Emerson; Latham
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food and Fuel Initiative, IA	$298,000	Grassley; Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food Marketing Policy Center, CT	$401,000		DeLauro
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food Safety Research Consortium, NY	$693,000		Hinchey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food Safety, ME, OK	$382,000	Inhofe	Boren; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food Safety, TX	$69,000		Edwards (TX)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Food Security, WA	$276,000	Cantwell; Murray	McDermott
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Forages for Advancing Livestock Production, KY	$473,000	McConnell	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Forestry Research, AR	$319,000	Lincoln; Pryor	Ross
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Fresh Produce Food Safety, CA	$750,000	Boxer; Feinstein	Farr
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Genomics for Southern Crop Stress and Disease, MS	$797,000	Cochran; Wicker	Harper
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Geographic Information System	$1,248,000	Casey; Chambliss; Lincoln; Pryor	Boozman; Kanjorski
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Grain Sorghum, KS, TX	$1,000,000	Brownback; Roberts	Edwards (TX); Jenkins; Moore (KS); Moran (KS); Neugebauer; Tiahrt
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Grass Seed Cropping for Sustainable Agriculture, ID, OR, WA	$313,000	Merkley; Murray; Wyden	Dicks; McMorris Rodgers; Schrader; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	High Performance Computing, UT	$263,000	Bennett	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Human Nutrition, LA	$526,000	Landrieu; Vitter	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Human Nutrition, NY	$377,000		Hinchey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Hydroponic Production, OH	$124,000		Kaptur
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Improved Dairy Management Practices, PA	$243,000	Casey	Holden; Platts; Shuster; Thompson (PA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Improved Fruit Practices, MI	$147,000	Levin; Stabenow	Ehlers; Rogers (MI)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Increasing Shelf Life of Agricultural Commodities, ID	$603,000	Crapo; Risch	Simpson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Infectious Disease Research, CO	$650,000	Bennet; Mark Udall	Markey (CO)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Initiative to Improve Blueberry Production and Efficiency, GA	$209,000	Chambliss	Bishop (GA); Kingston; Marshall
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Inland Marine Aquaculture, VA	$400,000	Warner; Webb	Boucher
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Institute for Food Science and Engineering, AR	$775,000	Lincoln; Pryor	Boozman
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Integrated Economic and Technical Analysis of Sustainable Biomass Energy Systems, IN	$188,000	Lugar	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Integrated Production Systems, OK	$177,000	Inhofe	Boren; Cole; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	International Arid Lands Consortium, AZ	$401,000	Bingaman; Johnson; Thune; Tom Udall	Grijalva; Herseth Sandlin; Ortiz; Pastor (AZ)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Invasive Plant Management, MT	$270,000	Baucus; Tester	Rehberg
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Joint US-China Biotechnology Research and Extension, UT	$210,000	Bennett	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Leopold Center Hypoxia Project, IA	$105,000	Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Livestock and Dairy Policy, NY, TX	$693,000	Gillibrand; Schumer	Edwards (TX); Hinchey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Maple Research, VT	$165,000	Leahy	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Meadow Foam, OR	$180,000	Merkley; Wyden	Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Michigan Biotechnology Consortium	$384,000		Rogers (MI)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Midwest Center for Bioenergy Grasses, IN	$188,000	Lugar	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Midwest Poultry Consortium, IA	$471,000	Grassley; Harkin; Klobuchar	Latham
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Milk Safety, PA	$821,000	Casey; Specter	Carney; Holden; Platts; Shuster; Thompson (PA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Molluscan Shellfish, OR	$253,000	Merkley; Wyden	Schrader; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Multi-commodity Research, OR	$244,000	Merkley; Wyden	DeFazio; Schrader; Walden; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	National Beef Cattle Genetic Evaluation Consortium, CO, GA, NY	$655,000	Bennet; Chambliss; Schumer	Hinchey; Markey (CO); Scott (GA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	National Center for Soybean Technology, MO	$690,000	Bond	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Nematode Resistance Genetic Engineering, NM	$209,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Nevada Arid Rangelands Initiative, NV	$500,000	Reid	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	New Century Farm, IA	$350,000	Grassley; Harkin	Boswell; Latham
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	New Crop Opportunities, KY	$525,000	McConnell	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	New Satellite and Computer-Based Technology for Agriculture, MS	$654,000	Cochran; Wicker	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Oil Resources from Desert Plants, NM	$176,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Organic Cropping, OR	$149,000	Merkley; Wyden	DeFazio; Schrader; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Organic Cropping, WA	$264,000	Cantwell; Murray	Dicks; Hastings (WA); Larsen (WA); McDermott; Smith (WA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Organic waste utilization, NM	$69,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Peach Tree Short Life Research	$195,000	Graham	Brown (SC)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Perennial Wheat, WA	$98,000	Cantwell; Murray	Dicks; McMorris Rodgers
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Phytophthora Research, GA	$178,000	Chambliss; Isakson	Bishop (GA); Kingston; Marshall
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Phytophthora Research, MI	$346,000	Levin; Stabenow	Conyers; Dingell; Ehlers; Hoekstra; Rogers (MI); Upton

National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Phytosensors for Crop Security and Precision Agriculture, TN	$1,000,000		Davis (TN); Duncan
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Pierce's Disease, CA	$2,000,000	Boxer; Feinstein	Calvert; Capps; Farr; Thompson (CA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Policy Analyses for National Secure and Sustainable Food, Fiber, Forestry and Energy Program, TX	$200,000	Hutchison	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Potato Cyst Nematode, ID	$349,000	Crapo; Risch	Simpson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Precision Agriculture, AL	$419,000		Aderholt; Griffith
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Precision Agriculture, KY	$671,000	McConnell	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Preharvest Food Safety, KS	$500,000	Brownback; Roberts	Jenkins; Moore (KS); Moran (KS); Tiahrt
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Preservation and Processing Research, OK	$174,000	Inhofe	Boren; Lucas
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Protein Production for Research to Combat Viruses and Microbes, CT	$500,000		DeLauro; Murphy (CT)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Protein Utilization, IA	$600,000	Grassley; Harkin	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Rangeland Ecosystems Dynamics, ID	$300,000	Crapo; Risch	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Regional Barley Gene Mapping Project, OR	$471,000	Cantwell; Klobuchar; Merkley; Murray; Wyden	Dicks; Hastings (WA); McCollum; McDermott; McMorris Rodgers; Peterson; Schrader; Walden; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Regionalized Implications of Farm Programs, MO, TX	$595,000		Edwards (TX); Emerson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Renewable Energy and Products, ND	$1,000,000	Conrad; Dorgan	Pomeroy
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Rice Agronomy, MO	$174,000		Emerson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Ruminant Nutrition Consortium, MT, ND, SD, WY	$563,000	Johnson; Thune	Herseth Sandlin
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Rural Policies Institute, IA, MO, NE	$889,000	Harkin	Emerson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Rural Renewable Energy Research and Education Center, WI	$500,000		Obey
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Russian Wheat Aphid, CO	$250,000	Bennet; Mark Udall	Markey (CO)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Seed Technology, SD	$350,000	Johnson; Thune	Herseth Sandlin
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Small Fruit Research, ID, OR, WA	$307,000	Cantwell; Crapo; Merkley; Murray; Risch; Wyden	Baird; Blumenauer; Dicks; Hastings (WA); Inslee; Larsen (WA); Schrader; Simpson; Walden; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Soil-Borne Disease Prevention in Irrigated Agriculture, NM	$187,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Southern Great Plains Dairy Consortium, NM	$350,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Heinrich; Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Southwest Consortium for Plant Genetics and Water Resources, NM	$271,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Grijalva; Pastor (AZ); Teague
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Soybean Cyst Nematode, MO	$556,000	Bond	Emerson
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Soybean Research, IL	$745,000	Burris; Durbin	Jackson (IL); Johnson (IL)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Specialty Crops, AR	$175,000	Lincoln; Pryor	

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Specialty Crops, IN	$235,000		Ellsworth
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	STEEP IV—Water Quality in Northwest	$444,000	Crapo; Merkley; Murray; Risch; Wyden	Dicks; Hastings (WA); McMorris Rodgers; Simpson; Walden; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources, PA	$142,000	Specter	Dent; Holden; Platts; Shuster; Thompson (PA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Sustainable Agriculture, CA	$357,000		Farr
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Sustainable Agriculture, MI	$266,000	Levin; Stabenow	Ehlers; Rogers (MI)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Sustainable Beef Supply, MT	$682,000	Baucus	Rehberg
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Sustainable Engineered Materials from Renewable Sources, VA	$485,000	Warner; Webb	Boucher
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Sustainable Production and Processing Research for Lowbush Specialty Crops, ME	$200,000	Collins, Snowe	Michaud; Pingree (ME)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Swine and Other Animal Waste Management, NC	$349,000	Hagan	Etheridge; Price (NC)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Technology for Irrigated Vegetable Production, SC	$500,000		Spratt
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Texas Obesity Research Project	$500,000		Johnson, Eddie Bernice
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Tick Borne Disease Prevention, RI	$280,000	Reed	Kennedy; Langevin
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Tillage, Silviculture, Waste Management, LA	$200,000	Landrieu	Alexander
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Tri-state Joint Peanut Research, AL	$413,000		Bright
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Tropical and Subtropical Research/T-Star	$6,677,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Bordallo; Hirono; Putnam; Young (FL)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Tropical Aquaculture, FL	$300,000		Castor (FL); Putnam
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Virtual Plant Database Enhancement Project, MO	$588,000	Bond	Carnahan
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Virus-free Wine Grape Cultivars, WA	$260,000	Cantwell; Murray	Dicks; Hastings (WA); Inslee; Larsen (WA); McDermott; McMorris Rodgers
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Viticulture Consortium, CA, NY, PA	$1,454,000	Boxer	Farr; Hinchey; Thompson (CA)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Water Conservation, KS	$500,000	Brownback; Roberts	Jenkins; Moore (KS); Moran (KS); Tiahrt
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Water Use Efficiency and Water Quality Enhancements, GA	$346,000	Chambliss; Isakson	Bishop (GA); Kingston; Marshall
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Wetland Plants, LA	$200,000	Landrieu	Alexander
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Wheat Genetic Research, KS	$1,000,000	Brownback; Roberts	Jenkins; Moore (KS); Moran (KS); Tiahrt
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Wildlife/Livestock Disease Research Partnership, WY	$300,000	Barrasso	

National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Wood Utilization, AK, ID, LA, ME, MI, MN, MS, NC, OR, TN, WV	$4,841,000	Burr; Byrd; Cochran; Collins; Crapo; Klobuchar; Landrieu; Levin; Risch; Snowe; Stabenow; Wicker; Wyden	Butterfield; DeFazio; Harper; Michaud; Miller (NC); Oberstar; Price (NC); Rogers (MI); Schrader; Wu
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	Wool Research, MT, TX, WY	$206,000		Conaway; Rodriguez
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	SRG	World Food and Health Initiative, IL	$461,000	Burris; Durbin	Jackson (IL); Johnson (IL)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Agriculture Compliance Laboratory Equipment, Delaware	$69,000	Carper; Kaufman	Castle
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Animal management and control, Mississippi	$496,000	Cochran	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Beaver Management in North Carolina	$208,000		Price (NC)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Berryman Institute, Jack Berryman Institute Utah and Mississippi Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station	$1,500,000	Bennett; Cochran; Wicker	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Bio-safety and antibiotic resistance, University of Vermont	$240,000	Leahy	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Bio-Safety Institute for Genetically Modified Agriculture Products	$259,000	Grassley; Harkin	Latham
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Blackbird management, North and South Dakota	$265,000	Conrad; Dorgan; Johnson	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Blackbird Management, Louisiana	$94,000	Landrieu	Alexander
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Bovine tuberculosis eradication, Michigan	$248,000	Levin; Stabenow	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	California County Pest Detection Augmentation Program	$619,000	Feinstein	Cardoza; Costa; Farr; Filner; Honda; Schiff
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	California County Pest Detection Import Inspection Program	$738,000	Boxer; Feinstein	Cardoza; Costa; Farr; Filner; Honda; Schiff
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance, Wisconsin	$1,024,000		Kagen; Obey
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Cogongrass control, Mississippi Department of Agriculture	$208,000	Cochran	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Cooperative Livestock Protection Program Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	$223,000	Casey; Specter	Holden
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Cormorant control, Vermont and Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	$103,000	Leahy	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Cormorant Control, Michigan	$139,000	Levin; Stabenow	Stupak
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Cormorant control, Mississippi	$223,000	Cochran	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Crop and Aquaculture Losses in Southeast Missouri	$207,000		Emerson
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Database of North Carolina's Agricultural Industry for Rapid Response	$208,000	Burr	Etheridge; Kissell; McIntyre; Miller (NC); Price (NC)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Disease prevention, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	$69,000	Landrieu	Melancon

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Greater Yellowstone Interagency Brucellosis Committee, MT, ID, WY	$650,000	Barrasso; Baucus; Crapo; Enzi; Risch; Tester	Rehberg; Simpson
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Hawaii interline activities	$3,000,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie, Hirono
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Hawaii wildlife services activities	$2,230,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Bordallo; Hirono
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, University of Tennessee	$500,000	Alexander	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Integrated predation management activities, West Virginia	$280,000	Byrd	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Invasive aquatic species, Lake Champlain Fish and Wildlife Management Cooperative, Vermont	$94,000	Leahy	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Johne's Disease activities, Wisconsin	$939,000		Kagen; Obey
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Mormon crickets, Nevada	$1,000,000	Reid	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	National Agriculture Biosecurity Center, Kansas	$500,000	Brownback; Roberts	Moore (KS); Moran (KS); Tiahrt
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Kiski Basin, Pennsylvania	$200,000		Murtha
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	National farm animal identification and records, Holstein Association, New York and Vermont	$343,000	Leahy	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	National Wildlife Research Station, Texas A&M	$290,000	Hutchison	Ortiz
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	New Jersey Gypsy Moth Pest Management	$500,000	Lautenberg; Menendez	LoBiondo; Pallone; Pascrell; Rothman (NJ); Sires; Smith (NJ)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	New Mexico Rapid Syndrome Validation Program, New Mexico State University	$404,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Heinrich; Teague
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, Idaho	$176,000	Crapo; Risch	Simpson
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Noxious weed management, Nevada Department of Agriculture	$235,000	Reid	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Remote Diagnostic and Wildlife Disease Surveillance, ND	$700,000	Conrad; Dorgan	Pomeroy
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Technology to Combat Asian Long-Horned Beetles in New York Forests	$500,000	Gillibrand; Schumer	Arcuri; Higgins; Maffei; McHugh; Tonko
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Tri-State Predator Control Program, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming	$926,000	Barrasso; Baucus; Crapo; Enzi; Risch; Tester	Simpson
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Varroa mite suppression, Hawaii	$469,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie, Hirono
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Monitoring and Management, Wisconsin	$588,000		Kagen; Obey

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Wildlife Services South Dakota, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks	$519,000	Johnson	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium	$1,500,000		Kagen; Obey
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Salaries and expenses	Wolf Predation Management in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan	$727,000		Oberstar
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Accelerated Soil Mapping Survey, WY	$200,000	Enzi	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Agricultural Development and Resource Conservation, Hawaii RC&D Councils, HI	$1,400,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center, MS	$939,000	Cochran	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Appropriate Wetland and Wet-Mesic Species, IA	$134,000	Grassley; Harkin	Braley
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Assistance to Improve Water Quality for Tarrant County, TX	$336,000		Barton (TX); Granger
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Audubon conservation curriculum	$333,000		Moran (VA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Best Management Practices and Master Farmer Special Research Grant with LSU, LA	$267,000	Landrieu	Alexander
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Cane Run Creek Watershed Remediation, KY	$400,000		Chandler
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Carson City Waterfall Fire Restoration, Carson City, NV	$375,000		Heller
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	CEMSA with Iowa Soybean Association, IA	$288,000	Grassley; Harkin	Boswell; King (IA); Latham; Loebsack
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Center for Invasive Species Eradication, Texas AgriLife Research, TX	$1,000,000	Hutchison	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Chenier Plain Sustainability Initiative, McNeese State University, LA	$500,000	Landrieu	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Chesapeake Bay Activities	$3,998,000		Bartlett; Connolly (VA); Edwards (MD); Kratovil; Moran (VA); Norton; Ruppersberger; Sarbanes; Scott (VA); Van Hollen
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Conservation Fuels Management and Restoration, Wildfire Support Group, NV	$269,000	Reid	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Conservation Internships, Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association, WI	$120,000	Kohl	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Conservation Planning, MA and WI	$423,000	Kennedy; Kerry	Frank (MA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Conservation Technical Assistance in New Jersey, NJ	$236,000	Lautenberg; Menendez	Holt; Rothman (NJ)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Conservation Technical Assistance, NRCS TN	$1,000,000	Alexander	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Conservation Technology Transfer, University of Wisconsin, WI	$516,000	Kohl	

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Cooperative Agreement with Tufts University, CT	$333,000	Dodd	Courtney; DeLauro
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Deer Creek Watershed Conservation and Restoration, MD	$400,000	Cardin	Bartlett; Kratovil; Ruppersberger
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Delta Conservation Demonstration, Washington County, MS	$376,000	Cochran	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Delta Water Study, NRCS MS	$235,000	Cochran	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Farm Viability Program, VT	$300,000	Leahy	Welch
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Fountain Creek Watershed Project, CO	$500,000		Salazar
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Genesee River Watershed, NY	$500,000		Lee (NY)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission Cooperative Agreement, GA	$2,423,000	Chambliss	Kingston; Marshall; Scott (GA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education Watershed Project, Texas State University, TX	$300,000	Hutchison	Doggett
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative, WI	$835,000	Kohl	Obey
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	$404,000	Levin; Stabenow; Voinovich	Ehlers
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Great Plain Riparian Initiative, National Wild Turkey Federation, NE	$500,000	Ben Nelson	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Green Institute, FL	$267,000		Boyd
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Green River Water Quality and Biological Diversity Project, Western Kentucky Research Foundation, KY	$100,000	McConnell	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Hawaii Plant Materials Center, HI	$106,000		Abercrombie; Hirono
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Hungry Canyons Alliance, IA	$282,000	Grassley; Harkin	King (IA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Illinois Conservation Initiative, Illinois Department of Natural Resources , IL	$576,000	Durbin	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Kentucky Soil Erosion Control, KY	$724,000	Bunning; McConnell	Rogers (KY)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Long Island Sound Watershed, NY	$133,000		Lowey
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Massaro Community Farm, CT	$300,000		DeLauro
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Maumee Watershed Hydrological and Flood Mitigation, OH	$667,000		Kaptur
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Mississippi Conservation Initiative, NRCS MS	$2,000,000	Cochran	

Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Mojave Water Agency Non-Native Plant Removal, CA	$667,000		Lewis (CA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Municipal Water District of Orange County for Efficient Irrigation, CA	$150,000	Boxer; Feinstein	Calvert; Miller, Gary; Rohrabacher; Sanchez, Loretta
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Nitrate Pollution Reduction, NRCS RI	$155,000	Reed	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Operation Oak Program	$267,000	Chambliss; Cochran; Graham	Berry; Bishop (GA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Pace University Land Use Law Center, White Plains, NY	$133,000		Lowey
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Pastureland Management/Rotational Grazing, NY	$400,000		Arcuri
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Phosphorous Loading in Lake Champlain, Poultney Conservation District, VT	$179,000	Leahy	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Phosphorous Reduction Cooperative Agreement, Kansas Livestock Foundation, KS	$1,000,000	Brownback	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Potomac River Tributary Strategy, NRCS WV	$168,000	Byrd	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Quabbin to Cardigan Conservation Initiative, NH	$282,000	Shaheen	Hodes
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Range Revegetation for Fort Hood, TX	$333,000		Carter; Edwards (TX)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Riparian Restoration along the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Canadian Rivers, New Mexico Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, NM	$200,000	Bingaman	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Risk Management Initiative, NRCS WV	$673,000	Byrd	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Sand County Foundation, WI	$892,000		Baldwin
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Soil Phosphorus Studies, NRCS WV	$202,000	Byrd	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Soil Surveys, NRCS RI	$134,000	Reed	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Technical Assistance Grants to Kentucky Soil Conservation Districts, Kentucky Division of Conservation, KY	$545,000	Bunning; McConnell	Rogers (KY)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Technical Assistance to Livestock/Poultry Producers, NC	$300,000		Price (NC)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Town of Cary Swift Creek Stream Bank Restoration, NC	$199,000	Hagan	Miller (NC)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	UMASS-Amherst Ecological Conservation Initiative, MA	$140,000	Kennedy; Kerry	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Upper White River Basin Water Quality, MO	$287,000		Blunt
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Utah Conservation Intitiative, NRCS UT	$2,500,000	Bennett	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Water Quality Protection Program for the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, CA	$400,000		Farr
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Watershed Agricultural Council, NY	$480,000		Hinchey
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Watershed Demonstration Project, IA	$134,000	Grassley; Harkin	Boswell; King (IA); Latham; Loebsack

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[Congressionally Directed Spending Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
				Senate	House
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Watershed Planning Staff, NRCS Pacific Island Area	$500,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Watershed Protection Plan for Hood County, TX	$67,000		Edwards (TX)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Yankee Tank Dam, NRCS KS	$1,000,000	Brownback; Roberts	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Alameda Creek Watershed Project, CA	$1,337,000		Stark
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Ashley Valley Flood Control, Uintah County, UT	$300,000	Hatch	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Big Slough Watershed Project, AR	$57,000		Berry
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Departee Creek Watershed Project, AR	$110,000		Berry
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Dry Creek Watershed, City of Rocklin, CA	$500,000	Feinstein	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Dunloup Creek Watershed Project, NRCS WV	$1,500,000	Byrd	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	DuPage County Watershed, IL	$1,000,000	Durbin	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Farmington River Restoration Project, Riverton, CT	$500,000	Dodd; Lieberman	Larson (CT)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Hurricane Katrina Related Watershed Restoration Project, MS	$229,000	Wicker	Taylor
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Lahaina Watershed, NRCS HI	$1,000,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Lake Oscawana Management and Restoration Plan, NY	$400,000		Hall (NY)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Little Sioux Watershed Project, IA	$1,146,000	Grassley; Harkin	King (IA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Lost River, NRCS WV	$4,000,000	Byrd	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed Project, HI	$1,800,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Hirono
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Missouri Watershed Projects, NRCS MO	$2,000,000	Bond	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Pidcock-Mill Creeks Watershed Project, PA	$573,000		Murphy, Patrick
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Pocasset River Watershed, NRCS RI	$2,000,000	Reed	

Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Richland Creek Reservoir, Paulding County, GA	$100,000		Gingrey (GA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Soap Creek Watershed Project, IA	$984,000	Grassley; Harkin	Loebsack
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	South Fork of the Licking River Watershed Project, OH	$125,000	Brown	Space
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	$2,000,000	Akaka; Inouye	Hirono
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Upper Clark Fork Watershed, Watershed Restoration Coalition, MT	$200,000	Tester	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed/Flood Prevention Operations	Wailuku-Alenaio Watershed Project, HI	$250,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Hirono
Food and Drug Administration	Salaries and expenses	Dietary supplements research, National Center for Natural Products Research, Oxford, Mississippi	$1,608,000	Cochran; Wicker	Childers
Food and Drug Administration	Salaries and expenses	ISSC vibrio vulnificus education	$174,000	Vitter	Melancon
Food and Drug Administration	Salaries and expenses	National Center for Food Safety and Technology, IL	$2,077,000	Durbin	Jackson (IL); Lipinski
Food and Drug Administration	Salaries and expenses	New Mexico State University Agricultural Products Food Safety Laboratory	$1,650,000	Bingaman; Tom Udall	Teague
General Provision		Agricultural pest facility, Hawaii	$2,600,000	Akaka; Inouye	Abercrombie; Hirono
General Provision		Bill Emerson National Hunger Fellowship Program and the Mickey Leland International Hunger Fellowship Program	$3,000,000		Emerson; Kaptur; McGovern
General Provision		Dairy Market Development, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection	$2,000,000	Kohl	Obey
General Provision		Center for Foodborne Illness Research and Prevention	$200,000		DeLauro
General Provision		International Food Protection Training Institute	$1,000,000	Levin; Stabenow	Schauer
General Provision		Market Development, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Foods, and Markets	$1,000,000	Leahy	
General Provision		Phase II construction, National Center for Natural Products Research, Oxford, Mississippi	$3,497,000	Cochran; Wicker	
General Provision		Prototype for a National Carbon Inventory and Accounting System	$1,000,000		Lewis (CA)
General Provision		Specialty Markets, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection	$350,000	Kohl	Kagen
General Provision		Workforce development and out-migration, Kansas Farm Bureau Foundation	$250,000	Brownback	

FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2010 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2009 amount, the 2010 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2010 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2009	$120,966,466
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2010	123,919,720
House bill, fiscal year 2010	123,843,248
Senate bill, fiscal year 2010	124,520,248
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2010	121,230,291
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2009	+263,825
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2010	−2,689,429
House bill, fiscal year 2010	−2,612,957
Senate bill, fiscal year 2010	−3,289,957

DAVID R. OBEY,
ROSA L. DELAURO,
SAM FARR,
ALLEN BOYD,
SANFORD D. BISHOP,
LINCOLN DAVIS,
MARCY KAPTUR,
MAURICE HINCHEY,
JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr.,
JO ANN EMERSON,
RODNEY ALEXANDER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HERB KOHL,
TOM HARKIN,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
RICHARD DURBIN,
TIM JOHNSON,
BENJAMIN NELSON,
JACK REED,
MARK PRYOR,
ARLEN SPECTER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
SAM BROWNBACK,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
THAD COCHRAN,
KIT BOND,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
SUSAN COLLINS,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, before I proceed with the subject I want to talk about, I just want to summarize the last hour.

Apparently ACORN is going to kidnap your children and drag them to Planned Parenthood where they're going to be forced to have national health care.

That sounds pretty frightening. But if you were having trouble following that, Mr. Speaker, so were the rest of us.

And for you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues and for anyone watching, if you're looking for a 1-hour screed about the ghosts that lurk in the closets of our government, I can't help you.

But I would like to have a little bit of a conversation about the discussion that we're having around dining room tables and diners and church basements all throughout this country about the health care we provide Americans, how we pay for it, and what we should do to make it better. And to any of my Republican colleagues who are watching in their offices, who are watching off somewhere in the congressional campus, and this is kind of quiet at this hour, I am interested in having a real discussion and a real debate.

There are things that we disagree with. There are philosophical schisms that have emerged in this. But, frankly, a lot of the debate, unfortunately, has been too much like the last hour, which is just something bordering on nonsense.

But let me just start with the notion that we're really trying to solve with health care three problems, two of which are relatively easy to solve and one of which is very difficult to solve.

The first problem we're trying to solve is that there are a lot of people that don't have health care. Well, I shouldn't say that. There are a lot of people that don't have health insurance. They get health care. Everyone in this country, everyone who's got insurance, not insurance, documented, undocumented, old, young get health care. And what I mean by that is if someone right now outside the steps of this Capitol falls down with a stroke, we're going to come and there's going to be an ambulance that's going to rush to get them. They're going to take them to an emergency room. A doctor is going to do everything medically possible to revive them and to make them healthy. The only question is, How do we pay for that service?

If you have health insurance, you pay for it one way. If you have Medicare or Medicaid, you pay for it another way. If you pay for it out of your own pocket, you pay for it a third way. But if you have no health insurance at all, we the taxpayer by and large pay that bill. And it's a lot of money. It's a relatively small number of people who are uninsured, but the expenses that they have are very, very high because when you go into a hospital emergency room for care, that is usually pretty expensive care. And it might not come directly back to us in taxes, although a lot of it does.

In New York City, for example, about $2 billion each and every year we pay for the uninsured that come into our emergency rooms. Some of it is paid for by everyone else that has health insurance paying higher premiums, but a lot of it is just passed along to the hospitals and doctors and saying, hey, you foot the bill. As a result, in my home county, there are three fewer hospitals than there were just a year ago. It's an unsustainable dynamic that the people who are not insured, frankly, if they can afford to pay, well, in some cases they do, but in a lot of cases, they pass along the expense to us.

But that problem is pretty easy to solve. What do you do? You give them some money or you give them some tax benefit or you give them some tax credit and you say go out and go shopping for health insurance. Go buy some. We'll require you to do it. You go out and buy some.

It gets a little bit complicated in how much you provide the subsidy, and it does get complicated when you're trying to figure out will they be able to afford that health insurance plan. And that's where the public option discussion comes in, but I will get to that in a moment. But that problem is a relatively easy one to solve. As some of my colleagues have pointed out, it's only 10 percent of the American public. How hard can it be?

The second problem is also relatively easy to solve, but it's important: for all of us who have health insurance, making sure our health insurance company treats us relatively well. When we need care, do we get it? Do we get dropped because we have preexisting conditions? When they're deciding how to set a price for it, do they price it in an unfair way where effectively we're locked out of the market? That too is relatively easy to solve, and I think there is some agreement.

Look, no one should be able to drop someone for preexisting conditions, and now that we in the Democratic Party are in charge of this Chamber, we're going to pass something to fix that. Those things are relatively easy. In fact, since insurance companies are regulated in all 50 States, a lot of States have tried to do those things, some with more effect than others.

But the third problem, and it's the mother of all problems, is the overall cost to the system. The overall cost to those of us who have insurance, the overall cost to those of us who are taxpayers is getting so large that it's drowning everything else in the economy. And the question is, How do you solve that problem?

Now, what has been suggested by the President and the majority party in Congress through the various committees is essentially what you try to do is if you require everyone to get insurance, meaning insurance companies will have more people to cover, that hopefully what that will mean is they'll have more money coming in from lower-cost people, meaning people that don't have a lot of illnesses, and that the insurance companies will be magnanimous and they'll lower their prices. That's basically what the argument is. Maybe it's right. Maybe that's what will happen here.

Now, I believe, and what I would like to devote a little time to today, is I believe that we are using a bank shot when we should go directly at the problem. I say we are using a bank shot because we are basing all of this on private insurance companies to help us.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, what is it that health insurance companies do? They don't provide checkups. They don't provide clinical services. They certainly don't operate on you. What do they do? We know they take your money. They take my money. We know they take the money from your employers. But then what do they do? Unlike any other insurance plan, they don't apportion risk because they don't cover anyone over 65. All of those people are on Medicare. They price a lot of people out of the market by saying to people like those who are of my father's age when he retired, we're going to charge you $15,000 or $16,000 for a policy. So the question becomes, What is it that insurance companies do?

What they do is they make money. They take money out of your pocket, give it to doctors, and along the way they take some money for themselves. How much? Up to 30 percent. And the question that many of us are asking in the context of this debate is, Why do it that way? Why not try something different? Why not try to say if you're going to take your money and give it to your doctors and give it to your insurance companies, why not do it a little bit more directly? Why not do it the way we fund, I don't know, the fire department or the department of sanitation in your town? Why not treat it as if it's a service?

Frankly, the fire department model is a pretty good one. If you think about it, it's very similar. You don't need the fire department every day. Day in and day out, you go without needing the fire department to be there. But when it's there, you really want it to be there for you. You need it. You can't put out the fire yourself. You need brave men and women of your local fire department, and maybe they're volunteers, to come to your home and put out your fire. So we all put in money into the fire department hoping that it won't be there; and when it does, we understand and it's a service that we willingly pay for.

But you don't have to fantasize what it would be like in health care to have a government-run health care plan. And when I say ''government run,'' to some degree I am borrowing the language of our opponents because when I say ''government run,'' I mean really government running the reimbursement system. We do have some experience with that and it's called Medicare.

Now, people have different views of Medicare. People either love it or they like it a lot or they think, oh, my goodness, it's never going to be there for me or it's unsustainable or it's growing broke. In a way both sides are right, both groups are right about that. Medicare has been an exquisite model of efficient government care and government services for 44 years. It didn't start out being all that much of a bipartisan program, but now it is, as you see from my Republican friends who thump their chests about how they are trying to defend Medicare. But the problem is at the very same time they say, But I'm against anything that's government run. I'm not quite sure I see the disconnect.

□ 1930

Now some of them argue, but, wait a minute. Isn't Medicare on an unsustainable financial track? No doubt about it. All health care is on an unsustainable financial track. I'm going to borrow some of the charts that have been used previously to give you a sense of what that means. This is the average health insurance premiums from 1999 to 2008. It went from about $5,800 to $13,000 from 1999 to 2008, in 7 years. It essentially doubled. That is unsustainable. And this is private insurance.

Now, it is true that Medicare is also seeing that type of strain. Why? Well to some degree, it is a victim of its own success. Today the average life expectancy of someone is about 10 years longer than it was 44 years ago when Medicare was created. And by the way, Mr. Speaker, you're not getting those 10 years when you're a teenager. You get them at the end of your life. So that is adding to a lot of expense. Technology has added to a lot of expense. And there's a lot of things that we do in Medicare that don't make a lot of sense that we could do to save money. A lot of them I hope we are going to do in our national health care fix that we are going to do. But one of the things you can absolutely say is that no money is going for profits. Very little money is going for overhead, only about 3.5 percent, according to a Rand study, compared to 30 percent for health care for health insurance companies.

So the question has to be, what are the benefits that we are getting from those private insurance companies? Well, my colleagues frequently say, it gets you competition. Really. Competition? Explain to me how competition works in the health care business. If I fall down here, not to keep using morbid examples, but if I fall down and I have an appendicitis attack right now and I have to get my appendix replaced, tell me about competition. Do I get to shop around to see maybe I will have a liver or a spleen instead? Of course not. Do I get to say, I'm not going to get my appendix done right now, I'm going to wait and I'm going to get it done in December when I hear they go on sale? No. In fact, I also can't go out and say, wait a few years, don't operate on me. I'm going to go to medical school and learn how to do it myself in my garage to take out my appendix.

The notion of competition is further folly in that for most people that have health insurance at their work, they don't have a choice of plans. The employer comes in and says, on the floor of the warehouse, they say, guys, gather around, you are going to get Oxford or you're going to get Aetna. That's our plan. I'm going to pay 60 percent, you're going to pay 40, that's it. You don't get to say, no, I'm going to do it different. I'm going to go to Blue Cross instead. There is not real effective competition in that context as well because most people get their insurance through their work.

Remember something, the basic element of competition does exist within Medicare in a very important way. Patients have their choice of what doctor to go to. They have their choice of what hospital, what clinician to go to. They have absolute choice. So we are right back to where we started that both private insurance and Medicare both have financing problems. The private insurance, as I said, is worse. They both have some elements of choice, Medicare more choice than the private insurance companies. But the difference, and this is that third problem we are trying to solve, the difference is how much private insurance companies take out of the pot for their shareholders, for advertisements, for overhead. It's an enormous amount. And we should want it back.

Now some have suggested, and I keep trying my best to do the other side of the argument, since none of my colleagues on the other side of this argument have taken me up on my offer to come down and discuss it with us tonight, but some have said, well, those insurance companies, the money that they are taking, they employ a lot of people, their shareholders have a right to take that money from the taxpayer, to take that money from patients. That might be an argument that you make at a shareholders' meeting, but it shouldn't be an argument you make on the floor of Congress. We shouldn't be standing up fighting for shareholders.

I guess the equivalent would be in the 1980s when we discovered we were paying $700 for toilet seats in the Department of Defense, I guess I would have heard my colleagues stand up and say, yes, but there are many hardworking people making those toilet seats. You can't take that money away from them. Of course not. We said, you find a way to get a $10 toilet seat like everybody else because we are here fighting for the taxpayers' money, and we are here fighting to improve the lot of patients.

So I believe that where we have to start is taking an example of something that worked, which is Medicare. Now Medicare, as you all know, begins when you turn 65. So the Speaker has about another 30 years before he has to worry about it. But frankly, I don't understand what the magic is about the 65th birthday that makes it a plan that works. Ninety-six percent, every year we do a survey of people on Medicare. We ask them to grade the care that they get, the efficiency of the care, the quality of the care. They gave it a 96 this year, 96 percent. By the way, we also asked the contractors. We always hear how terrible Medicare is for providers. We also ask each year, CMS

asks the providers, they call them contractors, the doctors and the hospitals, they gave them a 4.5 out of 6. So basically both elements are pretty happy with it. We started at age 65.

Try this little experiment next time you go to the supermarket. Tap someone on the shoulder who looks like they are 55 or 60 and say, would you like to have Medicare now when you're 55 or 60? They will say, heck, yeah. Because those are the people for whom health insurance is the most expensive. Many of them have trouble getting it. Those are the people more likely to be laid off in this economy, that kind of in between group. Yet we don't offer it to them. Why? We have a system that works, Medicare, and yet instead of trying to figure out a way to take a system that works and expand it to more people, we say, no, it has got to be 65. Why don't we provide Medicare for those that are like 21 to 25 who are just off their parents plan or just out of college? Those are people that we would like to have covered. Those are the so-called invincibles. Those are the people who have trouble finding health care. Why don't we provide them with Medicare? Now, some have suggested oh, wait a minute, you're taking over health care, socialized medicine. Well, putting aside for a minute that socialism has a meaning, and it means that government controls the means of production and no one is suggesting that, the doctors are still going to be the doctors, the hospitals are still going to be the hospitals, if you take a look at that argument, you realize that, I don't know, what do you think, Mr. Speaker, 50 percent of this place has Medicare? Sixty? I don't see them complaining. They don't seem to mind socialized medicine when they are getting it. I don't hear anyone saying, we have heard a lot in this discussion, well, how come Members of Congress don't take the public plan? They already do have the public plan. They have got Medicare. And by the way, when I turn 65, sign me up. It's going to be a while, Mr. Speaker, so don't rush me. But look, the fact is we have a model of something that works.

Now, as I said, and I want to stipulate to this, that it's expensive. And we need to contain that cost. But this brings us to the ideas about how you do it. And I will say this at the risk of antagonizing any of my colleagues or breaching the rules—I just wanted to see if the Parliamentarian would perk up at the suggestion I might be breaching the rules. But my Republican colleagues have not been honest in trying to deal with the cost of the argument. They have said a couple of things repeatedly. They say, oh, if only we had tort reform. We have tort caps in 46 of the 50 States. In some of the States that have the toughest cap, you have got the greatest rates of increases in health insurance and the malpractice insurance. Why? Well, it's obvious why. The health insurance companies lobby for the caps, and then they keep the money. They don't pass it along to us. And their shareholders cheer. Tort reform they say. Well, we asked them, by the way, we said to the Congressional Budget Office, the CBO, we said what would happen if you overnight can reduce 30 percent of all tort claims? What would happen? They said you get some savings, .4 percent. And we went back and said how can this be if you reduce 30 percent of all the tort claims, you don't do better than that? And they said to us—These are propeller heads. They are pencil pushers. They are not politicians. They said, yes, because we looked at the different States, and what did we find out? We find out that when you get caps, the insurance companies keep the money. So that's one thing they said about cost containment, and that clearly doesn't prove to be right.

And then they said something else that's interesting. They said, why don't we let all health insurance companies compete in every other market, essentially adding to competition? Now this is an interesting one because it kind of argues for the public option in an odd way, but let's take it where it goes. Now, first of all, let me make it clear. There is a reason that a health insurance company in Maine doesn't come in and offer a health insurance policy in New York, because the first thing they have to do is develop their network of doctors in New York. That is very expensive and very difficult. But New York has made it very clear that they are willing, more than happy, there are no applications pending for someone who wants to come in and offer insurance. And that is true of most of the States. Now, why is it you need to apply to a State? This is where my Republican friends tie themselves into a little bit of an intellectual knot. Insurance is regulated by the 50 various States. And why is that? Because, and this is a place where as much as I'm critical of insurance companies, I kind of agree. Health insurance companies say, listen, we need to be able to do things that might be deemed anticompetitive under other laws. We need an exemption from the antitrust laws so that we can share information across State lines and across companies, essentially—it's too strong a word, but I'll use it anyway—essentially collude, share information about patients. You don't want somebody who gets into a car accident in New Mexico being able to hide it by going to New Jersey. So each and every State, since it's not regulated federally, it's not interstate commerce technically, each individual State has it, so each individual State has their own process for allowing insurance companies to come in. Do you know what? Nobody is saying no. You look at the 50 State insurance commissioners, nobody is saying, oh, I'm getting overrun with applications to provide health care in Idaho. No. They are not doing that because insurance companies have no real interest in competing on price. So once all the customers are basically locked up, there is no interest in coming in. But I guess the logical extension of the argument for people who want to have that type of competition is to take away the antitrust exemption from insurance companies. You can do that. I don't think that your patrons, the insurance industry, who provide so much funding for campaigns and some of my colleagues, would be very happy about that though.

So what is it that the President proposes? And what is it that H.R. 3200 proposes? It proposes that for some Americans, not many to be honest, some Americans, meaning those that don't have insurance through their work, are not working but are not eligible for Medicaid, who are individuals, who are just looking to get insurance but are not covered, that is a relatively small group of people, remember, 45 percent or so of all Americans have either Medicare, Medicaid, health care from the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, you have got about 55 to 60 percent who have health care through private insurance, so you're talking 10 percent, 5 percent, 8 percent, who are going to then be able to, we're going to give them a tax benefit, they're going to then go shopping. But in order to make sure that there is some competition so that the rate of health insurance that they're buying doesn't keep going up, we're going to have a public plan like Medicare that is going to be introduced for those people.

Now, it's anticipated that maybe a third of all of those people at most would go into the public plan. So you have a tiny sliver if you are covered by insurance at your work. Theoretically you can say to your employer, keep your money, keep your money, I'm going to absorb all the costs and go try to shop for the public option. But that is not going to realistically happen according to CBO. If you have your own insurance policy, if you have Medicare, you're not going to be able to do it. But you're going to be able to get something resembling a choice if you're one of those people. And the argument that H.R. 3200, which is the bill we have all been discussing, and an argument that President Obama made when he spoke to us before Congress, is that if you have that element of choice, you will have low overhead, you won't be advertised, you won't be given bonuses, you won't be taking money out for shareholders, and that people, that company, that public option will hold down costs.

Now in a strange way, both proponents of the public option and opponents of the public option argue for the Weiner plan, argue for single payer. And I will tell you why. People who argue for it say it's going to be an effective way to hold down costs because people are going to choose that public plan, because they are going to like the low prices, the low overhead and the

like. People who are opposed to it say, no, we are opposed to it because people are going to choose that plan. And if they do, private insurance companies won't be able to get those customers. They won't be able to compete. But in both cases, they are saying the same thing. They are saying that citizens are going to go to the public option. They are going to go to the Medicare for everyone else, whatever we are going to call it.

So the question gets begged, why not just go there directly? Why give people tax benefits that they can go buy in the private market to take 30 percent off the top? Why not just say let's expand a program like Medicare? Let's find ways to get cost savings for Medicare by doing things like not paying $900 for a slip and fall for a night in a hospital for a senior citizen, but maybe $30 to build a handrail next to their shower. Why spend an enormous amount of money in the very final days of life and do nothing in the early days to try to get people living a better life, living a healthier life?

□ 1945

Mr. Speaker, so that the question comes back to how you get the savings, and it also comes back to who's accountable for those savings.

Now, I believe we've got to get savings in Medicaid. We've got to get savings in Medicare. We've got to get savings. Frankly, this is not just something that has to be done by the private insurance companies. We have to find savings because, frankly, as the President said when he stood here, virtually our entire deficit right now is health care costs, and the health care costs that are paid for by the taxpayer are going up.

And people say, well, why is that happening? Well, everyone watching this broadcast tonight is not only paying their premiums, not only paying their copayments, but they're paying taxes that are supporting the city workers in your town for health care. You're supporting the State workers, the Federal workers, all of the retirees. You're paying an increasing amount because that health care inflation is coming back to you in a lot of ways.

I had someone stand up at a town hall meeting—and I had 13 of them I think over the August recess—come up to me and he says, well, Congressman, why can't you give all of the uninsured the same plan you have? I don't think the person who made that suggestion realizes he's my employer. He's putting in the 70 percent I think for the health care plan that I and every other Federal employee gets. So you might not see that you're paying it, but you're paying it, and we need to turn that cost down.

But before I yield back the time, I do want to try to address some of the kind of visceral concerns that the opponents to this health care plan have had. One I've already touched upon but I'll do a little bit more now, and that is the notion, you know, that it's going to be a government-run program, and by definition, government-run programs are not good programs. You know, there are some good government programs, and there are some not-so-good government programs.

I think Social Security is a program that worked. You know, people talk how we're falling off a demographic cliff that's unsustainable. Baloney. It's got giant surpluses. It's the only part of the budget right now that does have giant surplus.

I think Medicare has worked. I think that people haven't gotten rich off it, but it took a group of people, seniors, who had about a 28 percent poverty rate and lifted them to the point now that we have single digits, that it's so popular now that the Chair of the Republican national party put out a couple of weeks ago the Republican plan to protect Medicare, which I thought was unintentionally ironic because at the same time he was lamenting the growth of government-funded health care.

There are some maybe government programs that aren't so good. This one works. And there's a certain level of phoniness about going home to our districts, as I know opponents of this legislation do, and they rail against government-funded plans, the government-administered plans, and then embrace Medicare.

But listen to what the choice is. The choice is health insurance companies. Now, some of my colleagues have come to the floor with clever and creative boxes showing different where your money goes, where you go to try to show how bureaucratic health care is. Well, this is the present. This is the way private insurance operates today. You think it's not bureaucratic?

You know, you've got consumers, and then they're passing through their costs to employers who then have copayments. Then they have to go out and try to figure up—by the way, don't forget about this. This system that we right now, it's employers have to go out and get health insurance. Actually, let me spend a moment on this.

You know, why is it that we have health care that's provided by our employer? Where did that come from? Why should a shoe store on one side of Queens Boulevard in my district have a different obligation to its workers than one on the other side? Why should they compete based on what health care plan they have? I mean, that's what happened. If Joe's shoe store on one side decides, you know what, I want to do the right thing and cover my employees; I'm going to put, let's say, $7,000 an employee into the till—yet, he's competing against the guy across the street who says, wait a minute, let me see about this; no, I'm going to provide no insurance; I'm going to send them to the neighborhood emergency room for their health care, but since I'm saying $7,000 an employee, I'm going to cut the cost of my shoes by 15 percent. How is that fair?

Medicare says we're not going to do it based on employers, and that's what, frankly, I think we should do with all health care. Ask your neighborhood employer who's wrestling with trying to keep a business afloat whether having to provide health care is a bureaucratic headache for them. It ain't for Medicare. Medicare's a 4 percent overhead. The doctors say it's efficient; patients say it's efficient.

Getting back to this, this is the way private insurance is modeled right now because they've got to go through all the rigamarole. They've got to go negotiate with hospitals and communities and doctors. They deal with drug companies. They take a couple of dollars off the top there as well. Then they're dealing with the sellers of goods, and you've got administration of costs, then there's profit.

Well, here's what Medicare looks like on a chart. Patients get health care, the patients pay taxes, and then administrators, Medicare pays the doctors. That's it, over and done with, pretty simple. The only thing simpler is taking money out of your own pocket and giving it to your doctors which, frankly, Medicare being able to take this pool of people together has been able to do much more efficiently than you or I could do.

You know, another thing to keep in mind as we take a look at this is that there's a lot of money being spent on health care that we don't see. If you do a single payer plan like I have suggested here, no longer will you have cities and States being left holding the bag for unreimbursed expenses? What happened to my colleagues lamenting the unfunded mandate? Health care is the mother of all unfunded mandates because our States and our cities and our businesses all have to pay because you're doing nothing. That's the ultimate unfunded mandate.

So, hopefully, what we are going to do here as I conclude, hopefully what we are going to do here is try to come up with a plan that does provide additional choices for people that don't have choices right now: the uninsured. We're going to try to improve the circumstances that people that have private insurance find themselves under, and we're going to try to do something to introduce some element of competition to hold down costs.

But I tell you, I don't think that that's the right way to go, and I'm going to offer a different plan when we're on this debate in the next month or so. And I'm going to offer legislation, a modified version of H.R. 676 offered by Congressman CONYERS with many cosponsors, that says, you know what, we're going to take a plan like Medicare and we're going to offer it to all America. We're going to take their payroll taxes and the taxes they pay, and we're going to fund the system. We're not going to do a backdoor way. You're not going to have to dump all your city and State taxes. We're going to say, you know what, we're going to

do it Federally. We're not going to do it based on employer. It's not going to be just based on the luck of the draw; hey, I got lucky, I didn't get born with asthma. That's not the way we're going to choose who's going to get health care.

We're going to take hospitals and we're going to fund them globally. We're not going to incentivize them to run up the bill. We're going to say here is your area, this is the number of people you have in it, this is the number of uninsured people you have in it, this is the number of seniors you have in it, this is the number of people who have higher needs; here's your budget. You come in under budget, you keep the extra money.

Doctors are going to be the same way Medicare is. Patient gets to choose, you come in, you provide the service. And if you think we can't afford to pay for it, this is an old chart from a couple of years ago. $2.2 trillion we're paying for health care in this country, $2.2 trillion. It's actually $2.5 trillion today. This is the dreaded socialized part: Medicare, Medicaid, DOD. So essentially this is what it would like for more Americans. By the way, you're paying this out-of-pocket number, and you're paying about, let's say, let's round it, $200 billion in profits of this guy, for your private insurance companies.

And what we're saying is don't do it that way anymore. Other countries don't do it that way, but put aside other countries. When you hear people come to the floor of this Congress and say, oh, you want to make a system like England, you want to make a system like Canada? No, I want to make a system like United States of America where we tried something 44 years ago that has been an abiding success and that's Medicare.

I want to try that. I want to try that plan that—I don't know, I really do have to get the exact number. It would be a good thing to get—that half my colleagues have. A third of my colleagues have Medicare. If it's good enough for Congress, why isn't it good enough if you're 55 or if you're 60 or if you're 45?

That's the kind of plan that we should have, and if you think we can't afford to do it for less than $2.5 trillion, you're wrong. We can, because the present system is completely unsustainable.

And so the question is not whether we're going to do something. It's kind of like Buddhism. It's not whether you're going to have change but what type of change it's going to be. We can continue along this arc—it's funny, the 30 Something Group's charts aren't nearly as good as mine—but this arc here that says our national health expenditures are going to keep going up and up, they actually have a better one here. Here it is. Share of our GDP, are we going to let it get to 20 percent of our GDP? How about 50 percent? Sixty percent? How far are we going to let it continue to grow?

The answer isn't whether we're going to do something; it's what we're going to do and when. Well, the what we should do is take a system like Medicare that is efficient, that is well-liked, that is understood, that is simple, and extend it to more Americans.

What we're not going to do, what we're not going to do is follow the advice and counsel of my friends on the other side who for the hour preceding mine went on some screed about ACORN, you know, kidnapping, Planned Parenthood, babies, and bringing them into Obama-funded death camps or something. We're not going to have a conversation like that. I mean, you can keep doing it. It didn't stop you for the last 6 years. I guess you've got to do it and you've got to feed the beast of the talk radio and everything else, but the adults of this institution and President Obama and the Senate, we're going to try to solve this problem because that's what we get paid to do.

And we have the luxury in this body of laying down our head tonight with pretty good insurance, Medicare many of my colleagues have, and I see no reason why all Americans shouldn't have that, they shouldn't have what so many Members of Congress have.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3183, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Ms. MATSUI (during the Special Order of Mr. WEINER), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111–280) on the resolution (H. Res. 788) providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3183) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CARNEY (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and through October 13 on account of serving in active duty.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for September 29 and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

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. NYE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SNYDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NYE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, October 7.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, October 7.

Mr. FORBES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WESTMORELAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRAYSON, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2131. An act to amend the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to reauthorize the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

H.R. 2918. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3593. An act to amend the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 to extend by one year the operation of Radio Free Asia, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, October 1, 2009, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3865. A letter from the Acting Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rates [Doc. No. AMS-FV-09-0013; FV09-916/917-2 IFR] August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3866. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Peanut Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Section 610 Review [Doc. No.: AMS-

FV-08-0110; FV-08-704], pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3867. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Almonds Grown in California; Revision of Outgoing Quality Control Requirements [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0045; FV08-981-2 IFR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3868. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Truth in Lending [Regulation Z; Docket No. R-1353] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3869. A letter from the Senior Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Payments in Lieu of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (RIN: 1505-AC17) received September 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3870. A letter from the Asst. Gen. Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — International Education Programs [Docket ID ED-2009-OPE-0002] (RIN: 1840-AC97] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3871. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled ''Smart Grid System Report'', pursuant to Public Law 110-140, section 1302; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3872. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Assistant Secretary — Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting a proposed plan pursuant to a Settlement Agreement entered into by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 1401; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3873. A letter from the Controller, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, transmitting the Audited Financial Statements of NSDAR for the Fiscal Year ended February 28, 2009, pursuant to Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3874. A letter from the Program Anaylst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McCauley Propeller Systems Propeller Models B5JFR36C1101/114GCA-0, C5JFR36C1102/L114GCA-0, B5JFR36C1103/114HCA-0, and C5JFR36C1104/L114HCA-0 [Docket No.: FAA-2006-25173; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-24-AD; Amendment 39-16021; AD 2009-19-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 18, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3875. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Carry-Over Funds (RIN: 0970-AC40) received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3876. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualifying Advanced Energy Project Credit [Notice 2009-72] August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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:

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3224. A bill to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, and construct a vehicle maintenance building at the vehicle maintenance branch of the Smithsonian Institution located in Suitland, Maryland, and for other purposes (Rept. 111–276 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3045. A bill to reform the housing choice voucher program under section 8 of the United Stats Housing Act of 1937, with an amendment (Rept. 111–277). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PASTOR: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 3183. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (Rept. 111–278). Ordered to be printed.

Ms. DELAURO: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 2997. A bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (Rept. 111–279). Ordered to be printed.

Ms. MATSUI: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 788. A resolution providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3183) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (Rept. 111–280). Referred to the House Calendar.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL PURSUANT TO RULE XII

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 2868. Referral to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than October 23, 2009.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS of Alabama (for himself, Ms. KILROY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 3675. A bill to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of cancer care to Medicare beneficiaries by establishing a national demonstration project; 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. BROUN of Georgia (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. AKIN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. BARTLETT):

H.R. 3676. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to make permanent the E-Verify program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. GRANGER:

H.R. 3677. A bill to provide relief payments to recipients of social security and railroad retirement benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Appropriations, 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. MICA (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BOYD, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. GRAVES):

H.R. 3678. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify the authority of the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to issue regulations and security directives using emergency procedures; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. STARK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. OBEY, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 3679. A bill to prohibit the Federal Government from awarding contracts, grants, or other agreements to, providing any other Federal funds to, or engaging in activities that promote certain corporations or companies guilty of certain felony convictions; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Ms. HIRONO):

H.R. 3680. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for health data regarding Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself and Mr. TIERNEY):

H.R. 3681. A bill to provide for minimum loss ratios for health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Kansas:

H.R. 3682. A bill to require telecommunications carriers to provide call location information to law enforcement agencies in emergency situations, to authorize education and training for State and local law enforcement agencies and officers with respect to the collection and use of call location information for emergency situations, and for other purposes; 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 Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota):

H.R. 3683. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish the Teacher Incentive Fund Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SESTAK:

H.R. 3684. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to improve the

New Markets Venture Capital Program and to establish an Angel Investment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 3685. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to include on the main page of the Internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs a hyperlink to the VetSuccess Internet website and to publicize such Internet website; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNS (for himself and Mr. WHITFIELD):

H.R. 3686. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission for certain international technical assistance activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H. Res. 785. A resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to inspect and receive certain tax returns and tax return information for the purposes of its investigation into whether United States District Judge G. Thomas Porteous should be impeached, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BERRY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. WALZ):

H. Res. 786. A resolution commemorating the canonization of Father Damien de Veuster, SS.CC. to sainthood; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KIRK, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MASSA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. HIMES):

H. Res. 787. A resolution expressing support for designation of October 13, 2009, as National Metastatic Breast Cancer Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

194. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Legislative Resolve No. 29 urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to encourage and promote continued responsible exploration, development, and production of domestic oil and gas resources; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

195. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Legislative Resolve No. 7 urging the United States Congress to preserve its right to enact a law providing for the evironmentally responsible exploration and development of oil and gas resources in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge by not passing any legislation that designates land in Area 1002 of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

196. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Legislative Resolve No. 24 memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration and that the Alaska State Legislature is opposed to further wilderness or other restrictive designation in the area of the coastal plain; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

197. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Legislative Resolve No. 16 urging the Congress to support responsible development of the oil and gas resources in federal waters offshore of Alaska's coast as a means to ensure energy independence, security for the nation, and jobs for Alaskans; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

198. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Legislative Resolve No. 28 memorializing the Congress of the United States to recognize the sovereignty for the state under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States over all powers not otherwise enumerated and granted to the federal government by the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 208: Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mr. BRIGHT.
H.R. 213: Ms. FOXX.
H.R. 303: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MACK, Mr. NYE, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 333: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 413: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. Chu, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 460: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H.R. 615: Ms. KILROY.
H.R. 635: Ms. KILROY.
H.R. 666: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 690: Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 734: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. GRAVES.
H.R. 761: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 811: Mr. NYE.
H.R. 874: Mr. BOREN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. CHU, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HILL, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MASSA, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1032: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 1166: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 1182: Mr. ISSA, Mr. TURNER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. BERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 1207: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.
H.R. 1215: Mr. CAO.
H.R. 1230: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 1310: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 1326: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1443: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1584: Mr. BONNER.
H.R. 1599: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 1623: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. NYE.
H.R. 1645: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 1699: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 1791: Mr. CAO.
H.R. 1864: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 1868: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 1925: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. ADLER of New Jersey.
H.R. 1941: Mr. SPRATT.
H.R. 1970: Mr. BOCCIERI.
H.R. 1993: Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.
H.R. 2017: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAO, and Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 2103: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 2135: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
H.R. 2137: Mr. GRAYSON and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2149: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 2160: Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.
H.R. 2209: Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 2243: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 2349: Mr. WALZ and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2358: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 2408: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 2421: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 2429: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.R. 2452: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NYE, and Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 2476: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 2483: Mr. LEE of New York.
H.R. 2515: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 2563: Mr. REHBERG and Mr. CARDOZA.
H.R. 2567: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 2672: Mr. MASSA.
H.R. 2695: Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. SHULER.
H.R. 2756: Mr. PETRI and Mr. WU.
H.R. 2766: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 2842: Mr. BOEHNER.
H.R. 2866: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 2879: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2932: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. STARK, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 2941: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 3012: Mr. SPACE.
H.R. 3092: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3098: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 3101: Mr. KANJORSKI and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 3110: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 3240: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 3340: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 3356: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H.R. 3359: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 3375: Mr. MASSA.
H.R. 3403: Mr. FARR.
H.R. 3407: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 3427: Mrs. HALVORSON and Mr. KIRK.
H.R. 3448: Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H.R. 3458: Mr. INSLEE and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 3472: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. KOSMAS, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 3522: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3554: Mr. KAGEN and Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 3594: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 3596: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 3608: Mr. REHBERG.
H.R. 3611: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HERGER, Ms. FALLIN, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 3612: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Ms. FALLIN.
H.R. 3613: Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H.R. 3625: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3650: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 3663: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 3671: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 3674: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H. Con. Res. 149: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H. Con. Res. 151: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H. Con. Res. 160: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H. Con. Res. 170: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H. Con. Res. 185: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CAMP, Mr. DENT, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MICA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
H. Res. 255: Mr. STARK.
H. Res. 554: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MASSA, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 627: Mr. LAMBORN.
H. Res. 700: Mr. POLIS of Colorado.
H. Res. 715: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. Res. 721: Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H. Res. 727: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BERRY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H. Res. 729: Mr. BOOZMAN.
H. Res. 736: Mr. TURNER and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H. Res. 739: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.
H. Res. 748: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Ms. FALLIN.
H. Res. 749: Mr. POSEY.
H. Res. 756: Mr. HARPER and Mr. LAMBORN.
H. Res. 763: Mr. LAMBORN.
H. Res. 768: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 782: Mr. FILNER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. SIRES, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. KINGSTON.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

71. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City Council, City of Pensacola, relative to Resolution No. 15-09 reaffirming the City's Opposition to Offshore mineral Exploration and Extraction; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 155 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 No. 139

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable TOM UDALL, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we have depended on our own strength long enough. Though we talk of Your greatness and might, we too often seek to tackle life's challenges and problems by leaning completely upon our limited power and understanding.

Remind us that every good and perfect gift comes from You and that we have no strength apart from You. In a world where evil seems so rampant, inspire our lawmakers to lead pure and unselfish lives that are worthy of Your name.

Lord, use them to create goodwill that will challenge the best in people and will usher in the reign of Your abiding peace. Draw them together in oneness in diversity, unity in patriotism, and loyalty in a shared commitment to You.

We pray in Your wonderful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable TOM UDALL led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2009.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable TOM UDALL, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I was thinking this morning after the prayer and pledge how things in the Senate, because of tradition, rarely change. But one of the things that has changed during the time I have been in the Senate is the Pledge of Allegiance. That wasn't done before. I don't know how many years ago the pledge was started, and it doesn't matter who the leader of the Senate is, it is something I think will be with us forever in the Senate. I think it is a good tradition we picked up.

As I recall—my friend is on the Senate floor, the Republican leader—this was started during—was it Senator Frist or Dole? When was that, do you recall? It was one of the Republican leaders.

Mr. MCCONNELL. If the majority leader will yield, I think it was 8 or 10 years ago. Interestingly enough, I believe who first suggested it was former Senator Bob Smith of New Hampshire, and it was widely recognized on both sides of the aisle that this is something we should have been doing for a long time.

Mr. REID. When I was president of the senate in Nevada, that was something we always did. Of course, I remember Bob Smith. I think it was a Republican leader, but, regardless, it is something that is a part of the tradition now, and I am glad we are doing it.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks, the Senate will be in morning business for 1 hour; Republicans will control the first 30 minutes and the majority will control the next 30 minutes. Following that morning business, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, the Legislative Branch appropriations bill and the continuing resolution, with the time until 4:30 equally divided and controlled between Senators NELSON of Nebraska and MURKOWSKI. Senators should expect a series of three rollcall votes. We hope there could even be more than that, to begin about 4:30 this afternoon.

The Senate will recess from 12:30 until 2:15 to allow for our weekly caucus luncheons.

I am sure Republican luncheons are packed with a lot of discussion. I know I had a meeting earlier this morning with a number of Senators, and we have a lot to talk about. We have the health care bill. We have to talk about energy, which is something we need to do. Regulation reform, we are going to talk about that at our caucus. And we are going to spend a little bit of time on Afghanistan.

That brings us to the point that this afternoon there is going to be a Members-only, classified briefing at 5:30 with GEN Jim Jones, the National Security Adviser to the President. The issue of dealing with Afghanistan has heated up. That is going to be there—perhaps on this bill that is before us, if not shortly thereafter—as to what we are going to do on Afghanistan.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

Briefly, on health care, the committee is making progress. I am happy about that. I would say that under the Republicans' plan, insurance companies can deny coverage for a preexisting condition, because you are getting older or because you are a woman. Under their plan, insurance companies can take away your coverage when you need it the most.

Under our plan, if you like what you have, you can keep it; but if you don't, there will be affordable choices for you that cannot be taken way. We will protect Medicare, will not raise taxes on the middle class, and we are not going to add any money to the deficit.

Mr. President, I have been reminded to announce to the Senate—I talked to the Republican leader about this last week—Columbus Day is fast approaching. It is the week after next. With all the things going on here, it would not be right for us to take that week off.

What we are going to do, as I have explained to the Republican leader last week, we will be off that Monday—which is the holiday, Columbus Day—and the following Friday. To make it as convenient as we can for everyone, on Tuesday we will be in session and have a vote late that afternoon. I know that is inconvenient for others because we had indicated there would be that recess.

It is a long period of time, as I have announced on the Senate floor, 11 weeks from the time we started this work period until Thanksgiving. That is a long time when a number of us have families at home, and the work we want to try to do during the week rather than just on weekends. So I apologize to everyone.

Mr. MCCONNELL. If the majority leader will yield, which Tuesday was the leader referring to?

Mr. REID. Tuesday after Columbus Day. It is October 13.

Mr. MCCONNELL. We will be in. There would be a vote at what point on that Tuesday?

Mr. REID. We will vote at 5, 5:30. OK?

As I have indicated, I apologize to everyone for not being able to have that whole week off, but I think with health care, which is beginning to firm up, it would not be right for us to be gone that week. I think we should be able to start our health care work that week in the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Let me reiterate further for the Members on this side of the aisle, what the leader indicated is, the week that includes Columbus Day, which is on a Monday, we will have Monday and Friday of that week off, and he has indicated the first vote will be on the Tuesday after Columbus Day, late in the afternoon.

MCCHRYSTAL PLAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the situation in Afghanistan is urgent, and we are told that action is necessary soon. But to better understand the need for action, the American people need to know all the details. And they should have those details explained to them by the man who knows them best.

It is hard to deny the urgency of General McChrystal's assessment, parts of which have already been made public. And it is impossible to ignore his depiction of a grave and deteriorating situation in the same part of the world where a group of terrorists plotted the 9/11 attacks. General McChrystal's assessment of Afghanistan should worry all of us. As the President told a Turkish audience in April, ''The world has come too far to let this region backslide, and to let al Qaeda terrorists plot further attacks.''

Earlier this year, President Obama expressed his confidence in General McChrystal by appointing him to his current post. Following the President's lead, the Senate expressed its confidence in General McChrystal by confirming him for his current mission without dissent. Now it is time for Congress to hear his detailed assessment of the mission that we confirmed him for, and to give him an opportunity to explain why he has concluded that additional troops are needed to avert failure.

HEALTH CARE WEEK XI, DAY I

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Senators will continue to hash out a health care bill in committee today, and anyone who tunes in will hear a dizzying amount of detail about what is in and what is out.

But it is worth noting that the basic shape of this legislation is already clear: Any bill that makes it to the Senate floor will include a heavy dose of tax hikes. Any bill that makes it to the floor will include massive cuts to Medicare. Any bill that makes it to the floor of the Senate will be about 1,000 pages long, cost about a trillion dollars, affect about one-sixth of the entire U.S. economy, and impact the health care of every single American, whether they like it or not.

And here is the other thing we know: Democrats don't want to give the American people the time they need to review all the details. We saw this last week when they rejected a request for a simple 72-hour review, which is hard for anyone who grasps the scope of this legislation to understand. Nor would they pledge to wait until we understand the full cost of this bill, before acting on it.

There is important work going on in the Finance Committee this week, but no one should lose sight of where the work is headed. What we know for sure is higher taxes when American families and businesses are struggling just to make ends meet, cuts to seniors' Medicare when the program is already going bankrupt, more spending and more debt when we are about to end the fiscal year just today with an annual deficit roughly equivalent to the deficits of the last 5 years combined—the deficit this fiscal year, ending today, will be roughly as much as the last 5 years combined—and a government intrusion into health care of every single American at a time when Americans are asking us to lower costs and lower premiums, not add new burdens to the system or wreck the care they already have and like.

We know the essentials of the health care bill already. Americans have every reason to be concerned.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. ALEXANDER. I wonder, before the Republican leader leaves, if I could ask him a quick question? I ask unanimous consent that Senators BARRASSO, MCCAIN, and BENNETT, and the Republican leader, be permitted to engage in a colloquy during our 30 minutes and that I be notified when we have about 4 minutes left.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask the Senator from Kentucky, the Republican leader, is it not true that the Finance Committee Democrats voted down a Republican proposal to put the health care reform bill on the Internet for 72 hours so Americans could read it?

Mr. MCCONNELL. I would say to my friend from Tennessee that is absolutely correct.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I believe the Republican leader said the bill might be 2,000 pages long?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Certainly, well above 1,000 and probably 2,000.

Mr. ALEXANDER. If I am not mistaken, there are several versions of the bill in the House of Representatives that will come over here. Then there is a version that we did in the Health Committee here that will have to be integrated with that bill; is that not correct?

Mr. MCCONNELL. It is my understanding it is the intention of the majority leader and the administration to

merge the bill that came out of the Health Committee on which the Senator from Tennessee serves and the bill that is in the Finance Committee now.

Mr. ALEXANDER. It is my understanding in the Finance Committee they are not even writing a bill yet; they are just working on concepts?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Apparently, the Finance Committee will actually go to a final vote on a concept paper, not an actual bill—which I think will inevitably produce a dilemma for the Congressional Budget Office in trying to assess the cost of a concept bill. Then, apparently, they will turn that into a bill, and then the Congressional Budget Office will have to score, once again, the final bill, and the number there may be different from the number of the concept paper.

Mr. ALEXANDER. How long do you suppose it would take, once the two bills are put together, for the Congressional Budget Office to tell us how much it costs?

Mr. MCCONNELL. I would think for an accurate score we would have to ask them. What a challenge that will be. But I assume it will take a while.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Well, I thank the Republican leader. In our discussion today, I see the Senator from Wyoming is here, it is almost embarrassing to say that—I mean, to people outside Washington, and maybe even to people inside Washington, the idea that we would not take 72 hours to read a 2,000-page bill that spends $1 trillion or $1.5 trillion that affects virtually every American and that may have a lot of unresolved questions in it.

It is hard to imagine people would not think that was common sense, that we ought to read it before we vote on it.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I think we can add, the American people, I think correctly, could only assume there is some effort to try to hide the true impact of this rush effort to reorganize one-sixth of our economy, a $1 trillion bill, well over 1,000 pages that nobody has taken the time to read. It is not even produced in final bill language.

The American people begin to get the drift that this is a process that is going to, I think, enrage them. It enrages them already. I think the rage about it is only going to escalate in the coming weeks.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I thank the Republican leader for his time. I would think every civics class in America, if the teacher would give a test, would say: Should an elected representative read a bill before he or she voted on it? Yes.

Should he or she know how much it costs? Yes.

Even the President has said we cannot have a deficit. Well, how are we going to know if it creates a deficit if we do not read the bill and if the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has not told us how much it costs?

I thank the Republican leader. The Republican leader mentioned there may be some questions we would want to know. There are some.

Governors across the country may want to know how much it is going to cost them and their budgets because, the other day, the chairman of the National Governors Association and the Republican Governors Association held a joint press conference and they said this: If you are going to expand Medicaid in our States, if the Federal Government is going to do it, the Federal Government ought to pay for it.

Medicaid is the largest government-operated health care program we have in the country. About 55 or 60 million Americans are there. The Federal Government pays about 60 percent of it and the State governments pay about 40 percent.

I noticed two articles in the newspaper. I ask unanimous consent to have these articles printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 29, 2009]

MAJORITY LEADER PROTECTS HOME STATE

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON.—The Senate majority leader, Harry Reid of Nevada, has secured a special deal protecting his state against the costs of expanding Medicaid under one of the major health care bills moving through Congress.

Mr. Reid, a Democrat, complained about the impact on Nevada when the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, unveiled his bill on Sept. 16.

Now Mr. Baucus has modified the bill to spare Nevada and three other states, and Mr. Reid, who faces a potentially difficult race for re-election next year, is taking credit for getting a ''major increase'' in federal money for his state.

The Senate bill, like a companion measure in the House, would expand Medicaid to cover childless adults, parents and other people with incomes less than 133 percent of the poverty level, or $29,327 for a family of four. The federal government would pay most of the new costs—anywhere from 77 percent to 95 percent, with a higher share in poorer states, in the first five years.

Under Mr. Baucus's original proposal, the federal government would have paid 87 percent of the new costs in Nevada. Under the modified version, the federal government would pay 100 percent of the new costs for the first five years. Severe financial problems have prompted Nevada and other states to cut spending and furlough workers, and some states have even considered releasing prison inmates to save money.

There is no guarantee that the provision will be retained as the legislation moves through Congress. Many other lawmakers are trying to influence its particulars to favor their states, but few have the power of the majority leader to get their way.

Mr. Baucus revised his bill to give extra help to certain ''high-need states.'' The states were not named in the bill. But only four states meet the criteria: Michigan, Nevada, Oregon and Rhode Island.

The changes came at the expense of other states, including California, Florida and Illinois, which would see significant increases in state Medicaid spending under the new formula.

The Finance Committee resumes work on the legislation Tuesday, with some of the biggest fights still to come.

Many states worry that the expansion of Medicaid could saddle them with long-term financial obligations.

Representative Nathan Deal of Georgia, the senior Republican on the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health, said Mr. Reid ''appeared to be playing politics to favor Nevada over other states.''

''Senator Reid should know that this legislation is not only bad for Nevada, but it is bad for the rest of the United States,'' Mr. Deal said.

James P. Manley, a spokesman for Mr. Reid, brushed aside the criticism.

''Senator Reid makes no apologies for fighting for federal money for his constituents,'' Mr. Manley said. ''Under Republican governors, Nevada has consistently underfunded programs such as Medicaid.''

Mr. Baucus said other provisions of the bill would help all states—for example, by reducing what they spend on prescription drugs for Medicaid recipients and on the Children's Health Insurance Program.

About 220,000 people are on Medicaid in Nevada, and Charles Duarte, the state Medicaid director, said Monday that enrollment could double under the legislation being considered by Congress.

Many parents and childless adults would qualify for Medicaid for the first time, Mr. Duarte said. And many people who are eligible but not enrolled would sign up for Medicaid because, under the legislation, they could be required to pay financial penalties if they did not have insurance.

The Finance Committee has rejected several Republican amendments that would have blocked the expansion of Medicaid if it was found to impose additional costs on states.

''We have got to protect the states from the impact of one more federal mandate at a time when states are in dire circumstances financially,'' said Senator Michael D. Crapo, Republican of Idaho.

But Senator Kent Conrad, Democrat of North Dakota, said states must share the cost of covering the uninsured.

''We are going to have a real hard time dealing with this problem,'' Mr. Conrad said, ''if it is all supposed to be on the federal government, which has record deficits and record debt, and if the states just expect the federal government to write a check for 100 percent of everything.''

All the major health care bills moving through Congress would expand Medicaid, adding perhaps 11 million people to the rolls, the Congressional Budget Office says.

The Democratic staff of the Finance Committee estimates that, under existing law, state spending on Medicaid will total $1.7 trillion from 2013 to 2019. That figure could increase by $33 billion under Mr. Baucus's bill. But when the new costs are combined with savings elsewhere in the bill, Democrats say, state spending would increase by only $22 billion, or 1.3 percent, over the levels now projected.

A few states, like Arkansas, Colorado, Maryland and Virginia, could see increases of 4 percent or more, according to the data.

Maine and Vermont have led the way in expanding Medicaid. But Senator Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, said that after talking with the governors of those states, she had concerns about the burdens that would be placed on states under the bill.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 29, 2009]

STATES' QUARTERLY TAX REVENUE PLUNGES 17%

(By Conor Dougherty)

State tax revenue in the second quarter plunged 17% from a year earlier as rising unemployment and falling consumption

dragged down sales- and income-tax collections, according to Census figures released Tuesday.

It was the sharpest decline since at least the 1960s. The biggest drop was in state income taxes, which were down 28% in the second quarter from a year earlier. Corporate income taxes, which tend be volatile, increased 3%.

The numbers aren't adjusted for inflation or tax-rate changes.

The steep declines show how the recession continues to cripple state finances, despite support from the stimulus package and signs of a nascent recovery in economic activity. Falling revenue, combined with growing demand for social programs like food stamps or Medicaid, forced states to slash spending and scramble to raise revenue through measures from new taxes to slot machines and pricier fishing licenses.

''This brings really bad news for almost every single state and leaves them with an unprecedented budget crisis,'' said Lucy Dadayan, a senior policy analyst with the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University of New York.

States—which, unlike the federal government, are generally required to balance their budgets—have already responded to revenue declines with employee furloughs and higher taxes and fees. But with tax collections continuing to decline, many have been forced to reopen budgets midsession to push through even more drastic cuts to staffing and services. In Michigan, stalled budget negotiations between the governor and the legislature could force the state to shut down if a deal isn't reached by Wednesday at midnight local time.

With lower-than-expected revenue, the governor of Massachusetts cut that state's budget four times over the fiscal year that ended in June, including drawing down reserves from a rainy-day fund and eliminating unfilled jobs. With revenue still weaker than expected, the state may be forced to reopen the budget as early as next month, said a spokesman for the Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

Without a budget, Michigan state employees wouldn't report to work, and the governor would likely have to take emergency steps to keep essential services such as hospitals and prisons operating. ''We remain optimistic that we will have a budget in place because everyone wants to avoid a shutdown,'' says Liz Boyd, a representative for Gov. Jennifer Granholm.

Some of the sharpest tax declines were in states that have been among the hardest-hit by the recession, in particular those with high concentrations of jobs in the battered housing sector. In Arizona, overall tax revenue fell 27% in the second quarter from a year ago. Tax revenue fell 12% in Florida and 14% in California.

States across the country saw drastic declines in personal income taxes, the largest source of state funding, representing about one-third of states' overall revenue. The largest decline was in New Mexico, where income taxes fell 59%. In 11 states—including California, New York and Wisconsin—personal income taxes fell more than 30%.

Mr. ALEXANDER. One is from the Wall Street Journal: State quarterly tax revenues plunge 17 percent. Talking about how budgets in California, Florida, other States are going down.

Then there is another article, September 29—actually these both appeared yesterday—in the New York Times entitled ''Majority Leader Protects Home State.''

Well, the majority leader, Senator REID, has done exactly what all the Governors hope would be done. He has said: If the Federal Government is going to expand Medicaid in my State, the Federal Government is going to pay for it.

But, I would say to the Senator from Wyoming, I wonder how citizens in Wyoming and California and Florida and other States will feel if they pay more in taxes so Nevadans can pay less in taxes? Is that not the kind of question Senators from virtually every State might want to be sure about by reading the bill and knowing what it costs before it comes to the floor?

Mr. BARRASSO. It seems to me the people of Wyoming have those very concerns, as does the Governor of Wyoming.

I served in the Wyoming State Senate for 5 years, and we know that one of the largest budgets is Medicaid, the aid we give to people in need of health care. But it is almost the same as what we are paying for K–12 education. In Wyoming, we sure do not want to pay for what is happening in the majority leader's home State.

I was home yesterday. Yesterday morning, getting on the plane to come back from Wyoming—I go home every weekend. I was at the Wyoming football game, where we won, we beat the University of Nevada Las Vegas, the leader's home State. That was another great day for Wyoming football.

But when you go to a game like that in Wyoming, a lot of people come up to you and ask you questions. One of the questions that came up this past weekend was: Have you read the bill? What is in it? What is it going to cost? People of Wyoming say: Am I going to be able to read it? How do I read the bill? Is it going to be on the Internet? Will I be able to see it?

To try to explain: There is no bill. There is this concept paper. I have it here. It is called the chairman's mark. It is the concept paper of 220 pages. You look at this, this is not even in legislative language yet. So you are going to be asked to vote on legislation, not just a concept paper.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think the Senator from Wyoming is making an awfully good point. He is a distinguished orthopedic surgeon, a doctor, one of two physicians in the Senate. Both of them happen to be on the Republican side of the aisle at this time, Senator COBURN, and I know, Dr. BARRASSO, since we are talking about Medicaid, which is a program that every State has that serves low-income people, that States pay typically roughly 40 percent for, one of the questions somebody might have who reads the bill is: How many more low-income people are going to be added to that bill?

Because it is my understanding that Medicaid reimburses physicians at such a low rate, that about 40 percent of physicians will not see Medicaid patients. So by dumping more low-income Americans into Medicaid, we are dumping them into a program where they have 40 percent of a chance of not seeing the doctor or getting the services they want to have. Have you had any experience with that?

Mr. BARRASSO. Absolutely. In my practice for 25 years in Casper, WY, I took care of a lot of people on Medicaid. I took care of anybody who needed to see me.

But you are right. Across the board, there are many people on Medicaid who do not—are not able to see a doctor. The number you quoted is exactly the one I have.

I have an article that I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 27, 2009]

MAX'S MAD MANDATE

The more we inspect Max Baucus's healthcare bill, the worse it looks. Today's howler: One reason it allegedly ''pays for itself'' over 10 years is because it would break all 50 state budgets by permanently expanding Medicaid, the joint state-federal program for the poor.

Democrats want to use Medicaid to cover everyone up to at least 133% of the federal poverty level, or about $30,000 for a family of four. Starting in 2014, Mr. Baucus plans to spend $287 billion through 2019—or about one-third of ObamaCare's total spending—to add some 11 million new people to the Medicaid rolls.

About 59 million people are on Medicaid today—which means that a decade from now about a quarter of the total population would be on a program originally sold as help for low-income women, children and the disabled. State budgets would explode—by $37 billion, according to the Congressional Budget Office—because they would no longer be allowed to set eligibility in line with their own decisions about taxes and spending. This is the mother—and father and crazy uncle—of unfunded mandates.

This burden would arrive on the heels of an unprecedented state fiscal crisis. As of this month, some 48 states had shortfalls in their 2010 budgets totaling $168 billion—or 24% of total state budgets. The left-wing Center for Budget and Policy Priorities expects total state deficits in 2011 to rise to $180 billion. And this is counting the $87 billion Medicaid bailout in this year's stimulus bill.

While falling revenues are in part to blame, Medicaid is a main culprit, even before caseloads began to surge as joblessness rose. The National Association of State Budget Officers notes that Medicaid spending is on average the second largest component in state budgets at 20.7%—exceeded only slightly by K–12 education (20.9%) and blowing out state universities (10.3%), transportation (8.1%) and prisons (3.4%).

In some states it is far higher—39% in Ohio, 27% in Massachusetts, 25% in Michigan, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. Forcing states to spend more will crowd out other priorities or result in a wave of tax increases, or both, even as Congress also makes major tax hikes inevitable at the national level.

The National Governors Association is furious about Mr. Baucus's Medicaid expansion, and rightly so, given that governors and their legislatures will get stuck with the bill while losing the leeway to manage or reform their budget-busters. NGA President Jim Douglas of Vermont recently said at the National Press Club that the Baucus plan poses a ''tremendous financial liability'' and doesn't ''respect that no one size fits all at

the state level.'' He added: ''Unlike the federal government, states can't print money.''

Mr. Baucus hopes to use his printing press to bribe the governors, at least for a time. Currently, the federal government pays about 57 cents out of every dollar the states spend on Medicaid, though the ''matching rate'' ranges as high as 76% in some states. That would rise to 95%—but only for five years. After that, who knows? It all depends on which budget Congress ends up ruining. Either the states will be slammed, or Washington will extend these extra payments into perpetuity—despite the fact that CBO expects purely federal spending on Medicaid to consume 5% of GDP by 2035 under current law.

As for the poor uninsured, they'll be shunted off into what Democratic backbencher Ron Wyden calls a ''caste system.'' While some people will be eligible for subsidized private health insurance, everyone in the lowest income bracket will be forced into Medicaid, the country's worst insurance program by a long shot. States try to control spending by restricting access to prescription drugs and specialists. About 40% of U.S. physicians won't accept Medicaid at all.

Why? One reason is that Medicaid's price controls are even tighter than Medicare's, which in turn are substantially below private payers. In 2009 or 2010, 29 states will have either reduced or frozen their reimbursement rates to providers. Democrats love Medicaid because is it much cheaper than subsidizing private insurance, but that is true only because of this antimarket brute force. Of course, such coercion will be extended to the rest of the health market under ObamaCare.

The states aren't entirely victims here. Both Republican and Democratic state houses regularly game the Medicaid funding formula—which itself is designed to reward higher spending—to steal more money from national taxpayers. Then when tax collections fall during downturns, budget gaskets blow all over the place. This dynamic helps explain the spectacular budget catastrophes in New York and California. We'd prefer a policy of block grants, which would extricate Washington from state accounting and encourage Governors to spend more responsibly.

That's not going to happen any time soon, but the least Mr. Baucus can do is not make things worse. Instead, his Medicaid expansion is a disaster on every level—like the rest of ObamaCare.

Mr. BARRASSO. This as also from the Wall Street Journal from September 27, called: ''Max's Mad Mandate.'' The first paragraph says: One reason this Finance Committee bill allegedly pays for itself is because it will break all 50 State budgets by permanently expanding Medicaid.

It says: They are going to expand Medicaid. The Senator was a Governor. The Senator had to deal with this in Tennessee: Using Medicare to cover everyone up to at least 133 percent of the Federal poverty level, that will add some 11 million new people to the Medicaid rolls, which is not going to help, if currently, as the article goes on, about 40 percent of U.S. physicians will not accept Medicaid at all.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I have thought for some time that any Senator who votes to expand Medicaid in the States without paying for it at the Federal level ought to be sentenced to go home and serve as Governor for 8 years and try to pay for it and raise the taxes and deal with the people who cannot do that.

But that is the kind of question I think a Governor would want: Read the bill and know what it costs. For example, I believe there is a question about the Finance Committee, in its concept papers, may say: Well, we will pay for it for 5 years—or we will pay 77 to 95 percent of it.

The Governors are saying—now these are Democratic Governors as well as Republicans—they are all saying to us: Do not do that to us. Our revenues are down 17 percent, 18 percent, 20, 35 percent in some of our States. If you are going to pass it, pay for it. That is a question governors should have a chance to ask and get an answer for. That is why we need to read the bill.

Mr. BARRASSO. That is why the National Governors Association is furious with this huge expansion of Medicaid. It quotes the Governor of Vermont, who says: Unlike the Federal Government, States cannot print money. Many of us, such as Wyoming, live within our budgets. We live within our means. We balance the budget every year. For Washington, in its effort to take over health care in the country, to force the States to pay for it, in what is, to me, a trickery or a financial gimmick, to say they can make the books balance, is not a favor to the American people.

That is why people at home ask me every weekend: Can I read the bill? Have you read the bill? Can I read the bill? What is it going to cost? It ultimately gets down to people are very worried about a government takeover, very worried that at a time we are spending all this money as a nation, against my wishes, another trillion dollars for kind of an experiment that is going to fund a lot of it through Medicare. We have not even gotten into the discussion of Medicaid.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Let's talk about Medicare because many people, unless they follow health care every day, confuse Medicaid, which is the program for low-income Americans that States help administer—there are about 55 or 60 million Americans in that program—and Medicare, which is the program that about 40 million seniors have.

We have had a lot of talk about Medicare. The President says: There are no Medicare cuts. Then, on the other hand, he said: We are going to take up to $½ trillion out of Medicare and spend it on a new program.

We are saying: You are going to cut one-quarter of the Medicare beneficiaries' Medicare Advantage payments. The other side is saying: No, that is not what we are doing. We are saying: How can you cut Medicare and spend it on another program when Medicare is going broke?

Well, I would think the American people would want to know the answer to those questions, and we should know the answer before we vote. Is that not another reason we should read the bill to find out who is telling the truth about Medicare?

Mr. BARRASSO. It is the reason that, No. 1, we should read the bill. It is the reason we should make sure the people all across the country have a chance to read the bill. The people of Wyoming want to read the bill. It is the reason we need some time for those people from all our home districts to get back to us.

As I say, all around Wyoming, the wisdom does not come from Washington, the wisdom comes from America, from your State and my State and the other States. I want those people to be able to read the bill, come up with better ideas or suggestions, and a lot of times folks at home will see what I call unintended consequences, something that is in the bill that you say: Well, I had not thought about that.

We have the hospitals across Wyoming, those people want to read it. The doctors, the nurses, the physicians assistants, and the patients, the people who are mostly going to be affected by this, they want to know what is in the bill, which is why I say that is the reason to put it on the Internet. People can read it ahead of time and then let them have time to comment back to us.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I see the Senator from Utah has come. Let me ask one more question to Dr. BARRASSO. Because we are told—and here is another reason to put the bill on the Internet for 72 hours and to wait a couple weeks or whatever it takes for the Congressional Budget Office to tell us how much it costs, because the President has said: There cannot be one dime added to the deficit, which we agree with.

In fact, we think the whole goal of this ought to be to reduce the cost of health care to you and then to your government but not one dime to the deficit.

But one of the assumptions of the bill coming through the Finance Committee has to do with what we elegantly call in the Senate the ''doc fix,'' the fact that basically the government sets what doctors will be paid when they see a Medicare patient. What we do every year is change what is in the formula because it cuts the physicians.

So is not the assumption that we are going to continue to cut what we pay physicians, and if we come along and change that in the second year, will not we then be adding to the deficit?

Mr. BARRASSO. Well, you will be adding to the deficit. That is why seniors all across this country have great concerns about what is being proposed.

I am saying: Who is opposed to this? The No. 1 group is seniors, by 2 to 1. Seniors are opposed to what is happening because they know this is going to be paid for out of their own Medicare.

Just 10 or 15 minutes ago, we heard the majority leader on the floor of this Senate say—and I wrote it down. He said, talking about his plan, he said: If you like what you have, you can keep it. That is what he said.

But you and I both know there are 11 million Americans, seniors in this country, on Medicare Advantage, which is a program set to help people in cities and people in rural communities. They have both in Tennessee. We sure have the rural communities in Wyoming.

It says they cannot keep that if they like it—or 11 million, it is double the number on it in the last couple years because it is so popular, because it actually does what Medicare itself does not do, works with prevention, works with coordinated care. That is what our seniors want. That is why seniors across the country are so opposed to this.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I see the Senators from Utah and Arizona have come to the floor. We were talking, Senator BARRASSO and I, about how well the majority leader has done in helping to do what all of us would like to do in his home State.

He has noticed, I guess he has heard from his Governor, that the Finance Committee is saying we are going to expand Medicaid in the State, but the States are going to help pay for it. The majority leader has put something in the bill so Nevada does not have to pay for it.

I notice—to Senator MCCAIN—according to the New York Times, in Arizona overall tax revenues fell 27 percent in the second quarter of this year from a year ago.

I wonder how Arizonans are going to feel about paying for Nevada's Medicaid.

Mr. MCCAIN. I find it entertaining when our constituents ask: Have you read the bill? Of course we haven't been able to because there is no bill. If I could just quote what happened here. This says:

> The Chairman's Mark will provide additional assistance that would be made available to high-needs states which are defined as states that (1) have total Medicaid enrollment that is below the national average for Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of state population as of the date of enactment . . .

It goes on and on for a few more sentences. What does it mean? It means they got a special deal for four States, one of them being the State of Nevada. Who pays? Who pays? The other States. So we have a complaint by the distinguished majority leader that his State of Nevada would have to pay an amount that they don't appreciate, so we shifted it so that three other States—I am sure my friend from Tennessee knows which ones. I believe one of them is Oregon. I am not sure what the other three are.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Michigan, Rhode Island, and Oregon are the three others.

Mr. MCCAIN. So our constituents who don't happen to live in those fortunate four are now going to pay additional funds because we put in the chairman's mark. Everybody wonders why people are so mad. They wonder why is it that there are these tea parties, why is it that there are people marching on Washington, what are they mad about? I hear the pundits and those who very seldom go outside the beltway or outside Manhattan say they are a bunch of crazies. It is this kind of thing. It is this kind of thing. We are going to do a legislative appropriations bill here that has $500,000 in it so that Senators can send out postcards to announce townhall meetings. Has anybody had any trouble getting people to townhall meetings? We need to spend $500,000 additional to notify people?

Getting back to the point of the Senator from Tennessee, this is what is wrong. This is what is wrong with the way we do business. We cut special favors for special States, not based on need or requirements but on the influence of the individual Senator or Member of Congress. That is what they are mad about.

May I mention one other thing to my friend from Tennessee. Yesterday, there was a big vote in the Finance Committee that dominated the headlines. The so-called public option was voted down by a significant margin. And we hear rumors that finally the administration will come up with a proposal. Doesn't that mean the goal will be basically to get any bill through both the House and Senate and then go into conference behind closed doors and rewrite the bill? That is my greatest fear.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is my fear. The danger is that they will put the bills together from these various committees and ram it through, and then we won't be able to ask the questions: Is my State going to pay more taxes for Medicaid? Is my Medicare benefit going to be cut, or is the national debt going to increase? These are important questions we have a right to know the answers to before we begin the vote on the bill.

I ask the Senator from Utah, what does he see coming down the pike?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I have said repeatedly that I would vote against my own bill, even if it were to pass the Senate unanimously, unless there were an ironclad guarantee—iron is not strong enough; carved in marble guarantee—from the President that he would veto a conference report that came back that did not have the kinds of protections I think my bill has.

I agree completely with the Senator from Arizona. The big fear is that we craft something in the Senate that is reasonable and then submit it to a conference and it comes back in a conference report that is not amendable and gets passed by a majority vote here and we are stuck with it.

As important as it is that we try to get the Senate bill right, we must recognize that there are two Houses of Congress. At the moment, the other body is not showing the degree of analysis we are trying to get going here in the Senate. The House bill is completely unacceptable.

If I could pick up on the comment about the consequences of what is being done with respect to Medicaid, I will add the experience from the State of Utah to the experience that has been referred to for other States.

In Utah, an expansion of Medicaid, as outlined in the Finance Committee bill, would mean anywhere from an additional $150 million to $248 million to Utah taxpayers. I realize that in a State such as California that is multiple billions of dollars in debt, an extra $150 million to an extra quarter of a billion is not a lot of money. But in Utah, it is a significant amount. We need to pay attention to the fact that every State is facing those kinds of significant increases.

I call the attention of the Senate to an analysis that is in today's Congressional Quarterly, dated September 30, talking about the bill as it is moving through the Finance Committee. I quote:

> Under current law, taxpayers can deduct expenses that exceed 7.5 percent of their adjusted gross income. Under the Baucus original proposal, that floor would have been raised to 10 percent, starting in 2013.

Then further:

> According to data from the Joint Committee on Taxation, 45 percent of the taxpayers affected and 53 percent of the revenue from the change would come from people 65 and over.

So for those who are asking—and we read about them in the paper all the time—why are the elderly upset, they have Medicare? The elderly are smarter than that, and they recognize that 53 percent of the increase that would come as a result of these proposed changes would come from them.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Would the Senator not agree that therefore older Americans who depend on Medicare might especially want to read the bill?

Mr. BENNETT. They certainly are going to want us to read the bill and be honest with them as to what is in it. They are going to want us to go into the managers' package, into the small details that usually are considered technical and get passed over, and be very specific in saying to our constituents: We know what is in the bill, and we are being very upfront with you in telling you what is in the bill.

One of the things we need to be upfront about is the amount of increase this will cost seniors and the amount of impact it will have on States. States will then have to turn around and raise their taxes, and seniors will pay twice, with the increase at the Federal level and the increase at the State level.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The Senator from Wyoming was home last weekend. I wonder if he is hearing especially from senior Americans who worry about the effect of this bill on Medicare.

Mr. BARRASSO. I heard that in Wyoming this past weekend. People who depend upon Medicare are rightly suspicious, very suspicious about this program. As they try to learn more about it, what they learn is that it is going to cut Medicare. They are learning it is going to increase taxes. They are learning it will limit what they have in terms of choices for their health care.

For all Americans, if you ask: What do you think, is this going to cost more or less, they think it is going to cost more. When I ask people at townhall meetings: Do you think you will have better or worse care, the show of hands is that they will have worse care. Americans don't want to pay more and get less. People want value for their money.

People who depend on Medicare are rightly more suspicious than other folks because of the impact this is going to have on them. They understand $500 billion is going to be cut from their health care.

Mr. ALEXANDER. We have 4 minutes left. I believe I will wrap up and leave the last minute to the Senator from Utah. Our point is a pretty simple one. We believe, we Republicans, that after this bill is put together, we ought to have ample time to read it, that it ought to be on the Internet for 72 hours, and that we ought to hear from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office how much it costs. Why would we do that? Because we have differences of opinion over whether it hurts people on Medicare, over whether States will have to raise taxes in order to pay for Medicaid, over whether the assumptions made will actually add to the debt, over how large taxes are on small businesses. We have differences of opinion. The only way we can intelligently debate those is if we can read the bill and know what it costs.

On the Republican side, we believe we should focus on reducing costs and go step by step to re-earn the trust of the American people by fixing health care in that way, starting with such ideas as permitting small businesses to pool their resources in order to offer insurance to a larger number of people. Another way to reduce cost would be to find ways to eliminate junk lawsuits against doctors.

The Senator from Utah may have other thoughts about the importance of reading the bill.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I will make this comment with respect to the remarks of the Senator from Tennessee with reference to the CBO. We need hard numbers, but we do have a preliminary understanding already.

The Director of the CBO, Mr. Elmendorf, was asked if it is true that the fees established in the bill would ultimately be passed on down to the health care consumer, and his response:

> Our judgment is that the piece of legislation would raise insurance premiums.

If we go more deeply into the CBO analysis, we find that not only would premiums in the individual market be higher than under the proposed reform, but taxes on insurers and drugs and devices would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher premiums. Finally, CBO also says that the premiums would be extremely high even after the proposed reforms because taxpayers would be subsidizing expensive plans. We clearly need the kind of careful analysis that clothes these comments with actual numbers. Without those, how can we vote with any kind of clarity on the proposal before us.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I thank the Senator from Utah and yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to debate the Republican plan for reforming health care. I would like to see the Republican plan for reforming health care. I would like to know what they stand for when it comes to reforming health care. They have been given adequate opportunity—

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the Democratic leader yield?

Mr. DURBIN. Regular order, please.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. ALEXANDER. He asked me what our plan is. I would be glad to tell him.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, they have been given ample opportunity, to the point where they offered 160 amendments which were adopted in the HELP Committee when we were debating the bill, 160 Republican amendments. So they brought in their ideas, we put them in the bill, and then when the bill came up for final passage, not one Republican would vote for it. Over and over again, all they can do is criticize. They are just upset with the idea of changing the health care system.

I am particularly amused with the defense of Medicare by Republicans. This is a historic change for a party that used to call it socialized medicine, a party that said: Keep the government out of health care, when we created Medicare. Now they are coming to the defense of Medicare. The reason they are is because 45 million Americans count on Medicare every single day; 45 million seniors know that without Medicare, their family savings would be in danger if they had a catastrophic illness after they have reached retirement; 45 million Americans who know the fact that for the last 40 years we have improved the longevity, the life expectancy of seniors because of Medicare.

Let me tell the Senate what their real agenda is. When Republicans come here and talk about Medicare, it is all about health insurance companies. It is all about the health insurance companies that are turning down Americans when they want to have their basic coverage for medical care. It is all about health insurance companies that continue to raise the cost of their product and exclude people from coverage. It is all about health insurance companies that are seeing some of the greatest profits on Wall Street.

So how do you link up these two, Medicare and health insurance companies? In a program called Medicare Advantage. Pay close attention to this program. Here is what the health insurance companies said to the Republicans several years ago. They said: The government doesn't know how to run health care. The government doesn't know how to run Medicare. We, the private health insurance companies, will show you how to do this. Let us offer Medicare benefits. We will call it Medicare Advantage and let the people decide, let seniors decide if they want to buy the private health insurance plan for Medicare or if they want to stay in the traditional government-administered Medicare.

About one out of four seniors decided to buy into the private health insurance plans for Medicare called Medicare Advantage. In fact, across America, more than 10 million Americans have enrolled in Medicare Advantage. Since 2003, the number of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in private plans has nearly doubled, from 5.3 million to the 10.2 million I mentioned earlier. It is higher in urban areas than it is in rural areas, higher in some parts of the country than in others.

How did the experiment work? How did it work when the health insurance companies said: We can do it better than the government when it comes to Medicare? They failed. Not by my estimation, by MedPAC, a group that has stepped back and has said: Well, the premiums they are charging per Medicare recipient are higher than what people would be paying under Medicare—14 percent higher.

So these private health insurance companies have a sweet deal: 10 million Americans buying their private health plans instead of traditional Medicare, and they are overcharging them by 14 percent. Who pays the 14 percent? All the rest of Medicare recipients. The money is taken out of the Medicare Program. It means Medicare solvency is challenged because private health insurance companies have failed under Medicare Advantage.

President Obama and Members of Congress have said: This subsidy to private health insurance companies to try to offer Medicare at a lower cost, which has failed, has to come to an end. If it comes to an end, what is it worth over 10 years? It is $180 billion. So when we say we are taking $180 billion in savings in Medicare, we are closing down the failed experiment by private health insurance companies to offer Medicare as a private health insurance plan.

The Republicans are coming and complaining: Oh, they are taking money out of Medicare. Yes, we are. We are taking the subsidies to the private health insurance companies out of Medicare. So their complaints are basically complaints in defense of private health insurance companies. They can make all the case they want about private health insurance companies. I will take the case to the American people that private health insurance companies need to treat Americans a heck of a lot better than they are right now.

You know what I am talking about. Preexisting conditions. If you are unfortunate and have a preexisting condition and turn in a claim to a health insurance company, get ready for a battle. First, you are going to battle some faceless clerk in Omaha, NE; and the next thing is going to be your doctor calling that office saying: For goodness sakes, you are not going to cover this procedure, this surgery this person needs under health insurance?

That battle takes place every single day, thousands of times, when private health insurance companies say no or they wait until you are sick to cancel you or they will not let you take your health insurance from one job to another. Over and over again, people across America know what the private health insurance companies are up to.

Because, unfortunately, the Republicans do not have a plan in terms of health care reform, because they will not join us in trying to put one together, President Obama has reached out to them, we have reached out to them. We have asked them to join us in this conversation: Join us in this debate. They have refused to do it. They will not be part of it.

Only one Republican, a Senator from the State of Maine on the Senate Finance Committee, Senator SNOWE, is keeping an open mind on this. I appreciate that. All Americans should. She said: I want to see this final product. I am not ruling out voting for it. Senator BAUCUS, the chairman of the Finance Committee, spent months, literally months, in a room with three of our colleagues—Senator SNOWE was one, Senator ENZI of Wyoming, Senator GRASSLEY of Iowa—trying to come up with a bipartisan approach, and eventually the Republicans walked out of the room but for Senator SNOWE.

It is not as if we have not tried to engage them. But for reasons I cannot explain, they do not want to be part of this conversation about the future of health care in America. They come down to one or two issues or one or two theories, and then they take a walk.

Democrats want to protect consumers from health insurance companies and the abuses they have heaped on the American people. Unfortunately, whether it is Medicare Advantage or other health insurance reforms, the Republicans will not join us. They are on the side of the health insurance companies, not on the side of change to protect Americans from the abuses of health insurance companies.

We want to strengthen Medicare. We want to maintain the benefits, even expand them, to the point where, for example, we close the doughnut hole in the Medicare prescription program. That is a term of art that has come about on Capitol Hill that basically reflects the fact that if you are under Medicare Part D, having your prescriptions paid for, and you have a lot of bills, you could reach a point during the course of the year where there is a gap, a percent where you have to put all the money in out of your own pocket, and then, after you spend up to another level, you get coverage again. They call it the doughnut hole. We would like to fill it. It is an uncertainty for seniors that needs to be taken care of.

We also would like to make sure seniors have preventive care, so whether they need a mammogram or a colonoscopy or some sort of procedure to find out if there is an illness at an early point, they can get it to be able to deal with it effectively. That ought to be part of it as well. But instead, what did we run into?

Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON is from Georgia. He is a conservative Republican and proud of it. He came into the HELP Committee, and here is what he said: We think we ought to provide, under our insurance plans, that patients can have a confidential meeting with their doctor to discuss one of the most delicate and difficult topics we can consider—end of life care—so the doctor would know: What is your wish, what do you want to have happen if you find yourself in a long-term illness and some important decisions have to be made about extraordinary care.

Senator ISAKSON of Georgia said: I think we ought to cover that under health insurance. We ought to at least give one appointment so the doctor and patient can discuss the possibilities and so the doctor knows what the patient feels will give peace of mind on both sides, should that terrible day ever come.

Do you know what happened to Senator ISAKSON's idea of that meeting? It turned into a Republican diatribe against death panels: Somebody is going to pull the plug on grandma. In fact, one of the Republican Congressmen took to the floor of the House of Representatives and actually said: This is a death panel. Sarah Palin, former Governor of Alaska, used that phrase too.

I can tell you Senator ISAKSON did not propose that. What he proposed is a sensible, commonsense approach. But it shows you the extremes in fear that are being spread by some who do not want to discuss health care in an honest and open way.

We want to make sure people are happy with the insurance they have. If they are, they can keep it. Republicans would put people's insurance at risk by allowing insurance companies to drop people's coverage or put artificial limits on what they will be paid when someone gets sick. We want to make sure insurance is affordable and available for people who have no coverage or if you lose your job or change your job or have a preexisting condition.

I am afraid the Republicans want to maintain the status quo. The status quo is unsustainable. We cannot continue the health care system we have today. Let me give you one statistic which tells the story about the cost and, I guess, the danger when it comes to health care. In the last few years, the percentage of Americans filing for personal bankruptcy because of medical bills has doubled from 31 percent to 62 percent. That is almost 2 out of every 3 people filing for bankruptcy in America are filing for it because of medical bills.

I think an even more troubling statistic: 78 percent of those filing for bankruptcy because of medical bills have health insurance, health insurance that failed them, health insurance that was not there when they needed catastrophic protection, health insurance that was denied them because of a preexisting condition, health insurance that was not there at the moment when they needed it the most.

That is the reality. To ignore that and say, as some have said on the Republican side of the aisle: We have to go slow, we have to take this slowly and decide whether we need change. We need change. We have asked the Republicans to join us in this conversation about change. They have not done it.

Senator BENNETT from Utah is on the floor. He and Senator WYDEN are exploring an approach to health care which has a few sponsors on both sides of the aisle. It is the only effort I know of on his side to put up a constructive alternative. At least they have come forward with one. It is not one I think most Americans would immediately come to because it eliminates employer-based health insurance. It basically says we, as individuals, would be in a market for health insurance, trying to find the best policies and, under their plan, hope for the competition of that pool of people who would bring costs down.

But, unfortunately, when it comes to the Republican side of the aisle, that is the only offering. The Bennett-Wyden bill is the only offering. Unfortunately, as well, the Republicans have not engaged us and have not agreed to be part of the conversation that leads to a final bill.

Well, we have to deal with this in an honest and open way. We understand that doing absolutely nothing at all is unacceptable because every American, including those on Medicare, will be far worse off if we do nothing at all. Doing nothing at all for many Republicans is the answer. They have created these arguments.

Yesterday, there was an argument in the Finance Committee about government health care and the question of the public option. Should there be, in the choices available to Americans, one not-for-profit option that is trying to bring down costs? Well, I think there should be. Many of the Republicans do not. Some Democrats do not.

In the course of the debate yesterday, a question was asked of Senator GRASSLEY, who opposed the public option: Well, what do you think of Medicare? Isn't that a government-run health care program?

Yes, it is.

Would you eliminate Medicare?

He said: No. That has become part of the social fabric of America.

Why has it become part of it? Because it is reliable, it is affordable, and it changes lives for the better. Why wouldn't you want that option? If you do not want to take the public option under health insurance because you think it is socialism or communism or just plain wrong or you do not trust the government to run health insurance, you do not choose the option. But if you believe in keeping costs down in a program you can rely on that is administered by the government—a program such as, incidentally, the health insurance Members of Congress have—then you can make that choice. That, to me, is what we should be coming down to. But, unfortunately, that option is not open.

We want to hold down health care costs for Americans by attacking waste and fraud. Medicare Advantage, in my mind, is wasteful. Mr. President, 14 percent more the health insurance companies are charging for the same basic Medicare Program. Why in the world would we continue that subsidy to these profitable health insurance companies? Some want to. They argue that any change in Medicare or Medicare Advantage is going to cut basic Medicare benefits. That is just plain wrong.

This do-nothing approach we have heard from the other side of the aisle is going to mean costs are going to continue to skyrocket. As they do, we are going to find fewer and fewer Americans with coverage. We know what is happening with premiums across America. They are going up sky-high, and the wages of American workers are not, so workers are falling behind. Fewer companies are offering health insurance. Smaller businesses even have a more difficult time offering health insurance.

I put together a bill with Senator LINCOLN of Arkansas, Senator SNOWE, and Senator COLLINS of Maine that was supported by the National Federation of Independent Businesses and the realtors to give small businesses a chance to get into a pool to reduce their cost and their administrative overhead and to have health insurance available. I could not draw any more Republican support for that idea. Too much government, they said. Well, for a lot of small businesses that intervention in the marketplace could make a big difference.

I had a hearing back in my hometown of Springfield, IL, on Monday. It was not exactly a hearing. It was more of a roundtable. I wanted it to be informal because I wanted to hear stories. I heard quite a bit.

I heard from Sandy Hill. Sandy is an interesting woman. She and her husband own an excavating company, a small business in central Illinois. They are proud of it. They work hard at it. She said: My husband is going to die on the job. He is the kind of guy who will never retire. He is a hard-working guy, proud of his business.

Sandy, unfortunately, has diabetes. As a result of that, they cannot afford health insurance. No health insurance for her or her husband, and Sandy is in a position in life where she needs it. Her doctor was there with us. Sandy talked about the fact—because she does not have health insurance, and can spend up to $900 a month on insulin and other care for her diabetic condition—that sometimes she has had to make the decision to cut back on her medication. I looked over at her doctor, Dr. Albers, who was sitting next to me, and she winced when Sandy said that and thought that is the wrong thing to do. It is the wrong thing to do. But Sandy Hill has no choice. She does not have health insurance. She gets up and goes to work every single day, proud of the little business she and her husband have put together, and she cannot get health insurance.

In 2009, in the United States of America, a hard-working woman and her husband with no health insurance, with a medical condition that could be life-threatening if she does not receive basic care and protection. We have said to our Republican friends, and we have said to all the critics and detractors: Join us in solving this problem. Let us get costs under control. Let's start reducing the increase in the costs of health care. We have to do this. Let's also make sure health insurance companies treat people fairly, that they do not deny coverage to them when they need it the very most. Let's make sure as well that people like Sandy Hill who have no health insurance will have a choice, an option to turn to. That is only sensible. I think it should include a public option. She can decide whether she wants it. If she doesn't want it, she doesn't have to take it. She will have private health insurance companies and the public option—her choice to take one or the other.

Let's also start dealing with some fundamentals here. We need to focus more on prevention and wellness in America. Keeping people healthy and well is not only good for them and their families, it is good for the cost of health care in our country. I believe it is important that we focus more on that.

If you have a $5,000 deductible—and a lot of people do because they have health insurance policies with expensive premiums, so they put a big deductible on it—let's assume you have a $5,000 deductible or copay. I just ran into a man with that. What does that do to you? Some people say: Well, it is an incentive not to overuse the system. That is true, but you have to watch out that it isn't a perverse incentive.

The man I met had been told by his doctor that he needed a colonoscopy. There were some worrisome signs that indicated he needed that procedure to find out if he, unfortunately, had polyps or colon cancer, and he needed to be treated right away. Because he had a $5,000 copay, he asked: What does it cost?

They said: It is $3,000.

He said: I can't afford it. I will try to get back to that later.

People with copays and deductibles that are very high turn down some very basic procedures, preventive procedures, that can catch something in an early stage and deal with it in an effective way. That is what we are trying to achieve here. We are trying to achieve this quickly so we can turn this around and move this forward and so we have real health care reform.

I agree with those who say the bill should be in writing and Members should have a chance to read it. That just makes sense, and it will be. But those who want to slow it down for weeks or months—maybe let's wait until next year; maybe it will take a few years—don't understand the pressing urgency of our dealing with this problem.

The President has committed himself to this like no other President since maybe President Clinton or President Lyndon Johnson. It has been years. Under the previous Republican President, there were no proposals when it came to health care reform—none. None that I can recall. The closest thing I can remember is the Medicare prescription drug plan which I mentioned earlier. An extension of the Children's Health Insurance Program, which we had to fight with the administration over, is one that I think has been good, to extend health care, with the help of the government, to a lot of kids who otherwise wouldn't be protected.

The Republican leader came to the floor today and talked about his concerns, and there were many.

He said it was going to raise taxes. Well, let's make it clear. When we talk about health care reform, first, President Obama has said he will not sign any health care reform bill that adds to the deficit. So, unlike the Medicare prescription drug program which added to the deficit dramatically, this approach cannot add to the deficit. We have to pay for it.

He said it would include tax hikes. Well, I don't know what is going to be included in the health care reform bill in terms of increases in revenue. If we are talking about taking the subsidy back from the health insurance companies under the Medicare Advantage Program and the Republicans are objecting to that, they can, but I think most Americans would agree that the subsidy is something that shouldn't be sustained.

He argues that the bill is 1,000 pages long. It might be. We are talking about a change in our basic economy that affects $1 of every $6 spent. It, of course, is going to have a lot of sections to it to consider all of the possibilities.

He talks about the cost of $1 trillion over 10 years. The Republican leader objects to that. This year, we will spend $2.5 trillion on medical care and health care in America. Over the next 10 years, I am sure the total figure will be over $35 trillion. So addressing it with a $1 trillion program over 10 years is less than 3 percent of what we anticipate spending on health care if we do

nothing. So $1 trillion is a staggering figure until it is put into context.

He says it will impact a sixth of the economy. He is right.

He says it will impact every American. He is right about that. It is the biggest challenge we have faced. It is one that is going to be tough, politically difficult, but we have to do it. As the President said, if it were easy, some other President would have done it a long time ago, but we have to do it now.

I believe most people understand that the bottom line here is that failing to do this—do nothing, as some on the other side of the aisle would suggest—isn't going to solve this problem, it is going to make it much worse. It is going to reach a point where we are going to face even grimmer choices in the future. The American people will stand up and work together on a bipartisan basis for something that is truly good for the common good. There will be dissenters. There are people standing outside now with signs against the public option. That is part of the American way. But the fact is, if we do nothing, this situation will get dramatically worse.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I appreciate the words of Senator DURBIN, especially his story about Sandy Hill from Illinois and what he said about her situation.

I come to the floor often to share letters I have received from people all over my State who oftentimes were very happy with their health insurance and then found out their health insurance, once they got sick, wasn't so good. Let me share a couple of these letters, and then I have some other comments I wish to make.

Susan from Stark County, in the Canton area, writes:

> The cost of having health insurance is coming to a point where I may have to drop it because of the cost. I have three years until I can qualify for Medicare, but in that, how high will my premiums increase? Right now my insurance costs almost $500 a month and as of this November will increase another $60 a month. The insurance companies dictate to the doctors what they can charge and to the patients how long hospital stays can be. This is not fair to those of us who have to try to pay our own way.

That is exactly what we are addressing in this bill. Many people have insurance. Many people are generally satisfied with their insurance, but they are seeing several things happen: The costs continue to go up; small businesses continue to be more burdened with the expense of covering their employees; and in too many cases, people who had decent insurance get denied care, perhaps because of a cap or a lifetime cap where they get very sick, they take biologic drugs, they go to the hospital for a long hospital stay, and all of a sudden they have busted their cap. In other words, the fine print in their insurance policy says: We are not covering you after we spend X number of dollars. They have lost their insurance, and bankruptcy is too often around the corner.

Jeanne from Dayton writes:

> Last November I was laid off from my job and lost my benefits at the same time. My husband has health insurance through his employer, but he might lose his job soon. We're both in our mid 50s and have more than 10 years to go before we can get on Medicare. We've been frugal all our lives. We've got enough money in savings to pay off our mortgage, if necessary. We could even live on the pensions we've accumulated starting today if we had to. But that's assuming we have no health problems in the next 10 years. Please don't let greed take away what we have worked so hard for.

The assistant majority leader, Senator DURBIN, just spoke about insurance subsidies and how this legislation is going to be good for insurance companies. It is going to get a good bit of money to the insurance industry so they can cover people and bring their rates down. That is why the public option Senator DURBIN spoke about is so important.

The public option will make sure the insurance companies play by the rules. We are going to have insurance reform in this bill. We are going to outlaw preexisting conditions, the game of community rating. We are going to outlaw those insurance companies putting a cap on costs for any individual patient, either an annual cap or a lifetime cap. We are going to outlaw discrimination based on geography or gender or disability or age in this legislation. We are going to enforce these rules because we have all seen the insurance companies game the system even when the rules were thought to be strong and tight and ironclad. We know the insurance companies will still try to game the system. That is why the public option is so important.

The public option is an option. You can choose CIGNA or Aetna; you can choose, in my State, Medical Mutual, a not-for-profit headquartered in Cleveland; or you can choose the public option. The public option will make sure CIGNA and Aetna and those other for-profit insurance companies play by the rules. That is why it is so important.

Randolph is from Summit County. He says:

> I have operated a small business in Ohio for 25 years. We have provided all of our employees health insurance from day one. It does hurt, it's the only area we can count on going up every single year—and not three or five percent, but double digit increases nearly every year for the past 27 years. These increases stop us from what we could do: Add more employees. This country needs health insurance reform now.

Randolph is exactly right. Almost every small businessperson I know wants to cover his or her employees. Those small businesses are getting so oppressed by these health insurance costs that it stops—in many cases, it means they have had to scale back the benefits they provide their employees, force their employees to pick up more of the cost. It also means, as Randolph points out, he would like to hire more people, grow his business more, expand, but he can't do it because of health care costs. That is why this legislation is so important.

The public option is important to keep the insurance companies honest. The assistance we are going to provide for small businesses with tax credits will allow them to pool their resources, with the opportunity, if they choose, to go into the public option. All of that will help those smaller employers in Mansfield and Gallipolis, in Fremont and all over my State, will help those small employers, those small businesses prosper, be able to provide insurance for their employees, and allow them to grow and do what they want to do as businesspeople.

PEDIATRIC CANCER RESEARCH

Mr. BROWN. On August 6, Alexa Brown, an 11-year-old from Clyde, OH, died of brain cancer. Alexa was an active, happy, and beautiful little girl. Her courage in the face of such tragic circumstances was inspiring.

Unfortunately, Alexa's battle with cancer is not an isolated case. Cancer is the No. 1 cause of nonaccidental death in children. It is responsible for more deaths from ages 1 to 19 than asthma and cystic fibrosis and AIDS combined.

In northwest Ohio and the area around Clyde, 19 other children have been diagnosed with a form of invasive cancer in the last decade. Public health officials are trying to get to the bottom of the environmental origins of this cancer cluster, as it is called, but in too many cases we simply don't know enough about the disease to reach any definitive conclusions.

It is this lack of knowledge and it is heartbreaking stories such as that of Alexa Brown that persuaded us in Congress to unanimously pass the Caroline Price Walker Conquer Childhood Cancer Act last year. That bill, named after former Ohio Representative Deborah Pryce's 9-year-old daughter who died of cancer, established a national patient registry for pediatric cancer patients at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as well as authorized additional funding for pediatric cancer research at the National Institutes of Health. After passing that bill, it may have been tempting to just claim victory, but today, 14 months later, there is still much to be done to fully realize the goals of that legislation.

The Senate version of the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations bill does not yet include the direct funding authorized by the Caroline Pryce Walker Conquer Childhood Cancer Act. The House bill does. That is why today, on the last day of Childhood Cancer Awareness Month, Senator VOINOVICH and I sent a letter to appropriators urging that the final Labor-HHS package include $10 million specifically—specifically—for pediatric cancer research.

Currently, the National Cancer Institute spends less than 4 percent of its budget on pediatric cancer. An extra $10 million would boost that percentage and help our effort to get to the bottom of this deadly problem. It would give hope to those in Clyde, OH, and northwest Ohio and across my State and across this great country who have seen cancer's destruction firsthand.

I had a chance to meet with Alexa's family just a few days after their daughter passed away. You can imagine, it was a very emotional time for them and for their neighbors and for their friends at church and for their friends throughout Clyde and that part of the State. But even in their state of mourning, Alexa's mom and dad stressed the importance of making sure other families don't have to go through the same thing. I think our colleagues couldn't agree more.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, having met, have agreed that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, and the Senate agree to the same. Signed by all the conferees on the part of both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of Thursday, September 24, 2009.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon disposition of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, the Senate then proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 191, a correcting resolution; that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I rise today to present the conference report on H.R. 2918, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2010.

I will start by thanking the ranking member of the subcommittee, Senator MURKOWSKI, for her help throughout the process of completing the bill. We worked very well together, and the result is a true bipartisan product.

I also thank Chairman INOUYE and Vice-Chairman COCHRAN for their support and direction this year as well.

At the request of the full committee, a clean, 1-month continuing resolution has been attached to this conference report.

I believe the bill we have before us today is a good one. This bill will allow the legislative branch to continue to operate and move forward during the next year.

When Senator MURKOWSKI and I began our hearings this year, we both agreed we should lead by example in the legislative branch—being good stewards of the taxpayers' dollars. Fiscal year 2010 would be a year of ''must haves'' versus a year of ''nice to haves.'' With one notable, important, and understandable exception, I think we have been successful.

The final conference report contains $50 million for the renovation of the Cannon House Office Building. The conferees included this funding at the request of the House. As a matter of comity, the House and Senate defer to the other body on funding decisions related to their side of the Chamber. The $50 million for the Cannon Building Historical Fund accounts for most of the new overall spending above the cost-of-living increases in our bill.

The conference report before us today totals $4.65 billion, which is $156 million, or 3.5 percent, over fiscal year 2009, $386 million below the budget request.

The bill provides $926 million for the operations of the Senate, which is $31 million, or 3.4 percent, above fiscal year 2009, and $83 million below the request. I am happy to say we were able to reduce the Senate funding by $8 million from the Senate-passed bill. In addition, $1.37 billion is included for the operations of the House in fiscal year 2010.

The bill also provides $328 million for the Capitol Police, which is $22 million, or 7 percent, above fiscal year 2009. This amount fully funds the current onboard strength of 1,799 officers and provides for an additional five civilian employees to assist with the implementation of the radio project. Congress made the decision earlier this year to move forward with this long-overdue project. So now it is critical that the Capitol Police has the personnel it needs to bring this project in successfully—on time and on budget. No excuses.

The Library of Congress is funded at $643 million, an increase of $36 million, or 6 percent, above current year, including full funding requested for the Library's information technology upgrades, which is a top priority of Dr. Billington.

The conference agreement includes $602 million for the Architect of the Capitol. Setting aside the $50 million for the renovation of the Cannon House Building, this mark represents a $22 million, or 4 percent, overall increase for the Architect of the Capitol. The bill includes a very good balance of energy reduction, deferred facilities maintenance, and code compliance projects within the funding provided.

The Government Accountability Office is funded at $557 million, an increase of $26 million, or 5 percent, above fiscal year 2009. This funding supports additional staff to assist GAO in carrying out its vital role in the oversight of the Federal Government.

The Government Printing Office is funded at $147 million, an increase of $7 million, or 5 percent, above current year. This increase provides funding for several of GPO's high-priority information technology projects and much needed repairs to the elevator system of the GPO building.

The conferees included $45 million for the Congressional Budget Office, which is an increase of $1 million above fiscal year 2009. This will provide CBO with the support it needs to fulfill its mission serving Congress.

The Office of Compliance is funded at $4.4 million, which is $305,000, or 7 percent, over current year.

Finally, the conference report includes $12 million for the Open World Leadership Fund. This represents a decrease of $2 million below current year and $2.5 million below the Senate-passed fiscal year 2010 level.

Mr. President, in closing, I thank the staff members who have assisted us throughout this process. First, from Senator MURKOWSKI's staff, I thank Carrie Apostolou and Sarah Wilson for their hard work on this bill. From my staff, I thank Nancy Olkewicz, Kate Howard, and Teri Curtin for their assistance in producing this important legislation.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator in Hawaii is recognized.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise to support the Legislative Branch conference report, which includes a continuing resolution allowing the government to maintain normal operations until October 31, 2009.

I thank Chairman NELSON and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI for their hard work on this bill. I believe the final product before us is fiscally responsible legislation that meets the essential needs of both the House and Senate. I applaud their efforts to urge its adoption by the Senate.

With regard to the continuing resolution, I note that today is September 30, the last day of the fiscal year. With our men and women in uniform fighting on two fronts, and with our economy at a critical stage in its recovery from the worst recession we have faced in several generations, it is inconceivable that we would allow for any disruption of the essential services provided by the Federal Government. We simply

must pass this bill today and send it to the President for his signature.

The continuing resolution before us is clean and does not contain any controversial provisions. It increases funding for our veterans health care services in order to meet the needs of our wounded warriors returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

The continuing resolution increases funding for the Census Bureau to allow that agency to continue to ramp up its necessary activities prior to the 2010 census.

Mr. President, I note that the continuing resolution prohibits any funding for ACORN, and it extends a number of necessary authorizations.

Finally, in order to cover a budget shortfall, the continuing resolution allows the Postal Service to reduce by $4 billion a payment designed to prefund retiree health benefits.

Continuing the operations of this government should not be a partisan issue. I note to my colleagues that in both 2006 and 2007, the Congress attached a continuing resolution to an appropriations conference report.

In 2006, the Republican-led Congress passed the conference report and the attached continuing resolution by a vote of 100 to 0.

In 2007, the Democrat-led Senate passed the conference report and the continuing resolution by voice vote.

When I assumed the chair of the Appropriations Committee, my first priority was to work with my colleague and vice chair, Senator COCHRAN, to return the appropriations process to regular order. This is a tall order given that we did not receive the administration's budget until May.

Today, we have our second and third conferences scheduled with the House, and we expect to hold several more in the coming weeks. This short-term continuing resolution will give us time to consider a good number of appropriations bills under the regular order.

Mr. President, we have more work to do to pass all 12 bills. But I am proud of the committee's efforts thus far, and I look forward to reporting continued progress throughout the month of October.

With that, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Legislative Branch conference report, which contains this short-term continuing resolution. I congratulate the chair and the ranking member.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I want to speak today once again concerning the really astounding, irresponsible, unjustified increases in spending we have seen in this Congress. I don't believe this Nation has ever seen anything like it in the non-defense area, and it is threatening this country's long-term financial health. So I am going to focus today on some of the appropriations bills considered in this Chamber as well as the next highway trust fund bailout, which is in the works.

I have some prepared charts, and my staff will bring those here in a minute, which will show the runup in appropriations spending we are seeing today, which is pretty much unprecedented in the history of this Congress.

Take for instance the agricultural appropriations over the past 8 years. They are dramatic. We passed that recently. Agricultural appropriations increases were 14.5 percent in this year's appropriations bill over last year's. That would double the agricultural budget in 5 years if we maintained those increases. That is a stunning number. The average increase in agriculture spending was 2.1 percent compounded over the 7-year period from 2003 to 2009. Yet we now jump up, in this time of unprecedented deficits and debt, to where we have a 14-percent increase. The 2.1-percent average we had from 2003 to 2009 was criticized by many as being excessive, but it was about the rate of inflation. As we know today, inflation is virtually nonexistent, and yet we end up with a 14-percent increase.

If you look at the Department of the Interior, those changes over the past 9 years are also dramatic. We just passed the Interior appropriations bill. Interior and EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, have now been put together. Their increases were 16.6 percent in over the previous year in the 2010 Senate bill.

This chart just shows in graphic detail how agricultural spending has gone. I know my colleague from Nebraska believes in agriculture, and I do, too, but this is one of the few times I have not been able to support an agriculture bill. We don't have the money to increase spending 14 percent.

President Bush, they said you spent too much on agriculture. We heard that a lot, didn't we, I say to Senator NELSON. But it was pretty frugal over the years. Here we have, in 2009, a 15 percent increase, and in 2010 a 14.5 percent increase in spending. Our debt today is so much greater than what we had in those years, it makes us wonder how did we get here.

If you look at Interior, as I just mentioned, we see the same thing. The Environmental Protection Agency has not always been a part of this funding mechanism, but we worked hard to try to make sure we are comparing apples to apples, and you see less than 1 percent in 2002, 5.6, 1.6, a minus 1.3, minus 4.0, then 16 percent this year. I couldn't vote for that. I do not think our colleagues are listening to their constituents back home. They know something is going awry up here. They think we are detached from reality. Doesn't this chart suggest that they are correct?

I will just mention the Environmental Protection Agency. Their increase this year is 33 percent. That would double EPA's funding in 2 to 3 years.

Let me add, these funding levels do not count the largest appropriations bill in the history of America, which we passed in February—wait a minute. I hear my wife right now: JEFF, would you quit saying ''we'' passed, when you voted against it? The Senate passed $800 billion. If you add the stimulus funding the Interior bill agencies received, that would add another $11 billion to their spending and take it to over a 50-percent increase.

So Interior got a lot of money out of the stimulus bill. This chart is not including the stimulus spending; this is baseline spending. So next year, they will want an increase again and it will be on a much higher baseline, a 16-percent higher baseline than the previous year.

I will get to this one next, the T–HUD appropriations, as we call it around here, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

Since the Transportation-HUD bill has only been around for 3 years in this configuration, together, this is what we have been able to graph out for those two bills. The average of all discretionary appropriations increases for all appropriations bills that we have had, from 1995 to 2009, 15 years, averaged 5.2 percent compounded. So when you see a 23-percent increase this year in the fiscal year 2010 bill, that is over four times the 15-year average of appropriations for discretionary spending in our cup. At a 23-percent rate, spending on T–HUD would double every 3 to 4 years.

Next, let's look at Commerce-Justice-Science. Although CJS has also only been around for the past three years, we were able to reconstruct the funding levels for all agencies going back to FY2003. What we discovered was surprising. The average spending increases from 2003 to 2009 for CJS was 4.4 percent. However, this year we have a 12.3-percent increase in the baseline funding for the CJS bill. At that rate, spending in that CJS—Commerce-Justice-State spending would double every 6 years, and that doesn't include the $16.9 billion CJS accounts got from the stimulus legislation.

Finally, there is the State and Foreign Operations bill. The State and Foreign Operations has only been around together in this configuration for 3 years, and that is all we have been able to graph. However, we can once again compare it to the average of all appropriations increases for all the bills from 1995 to 2009, which I said was 5.2 percent.

So the 33-percent increase in the fiscal year 2010 State and Foreign Operations bill is over six times the 15-year average increase for discretionary spending. At a 33-percent rate, the spending would double every 2 to 3 years, at a time of unprecedented deficits.

This week, we are going to have the Legislative Branch appropriations bill, our budget. It increases spending at a 5.9-percent rate compared to fiscal year 2009. That is four times the rate of inflation excluding food and energy, which, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is 1.4 percent for the last 12 months. So, excluding food and energy, we have inflation at the rate of 1.4 percent, and we are funding our own selves in the legislative branch at a 6-percent increase. If you include the cost of food and energy—and there is some good news here: inflation has gone down, actually. We are in a period of deflation. It has gone down 1.5 percent when you figure that over the entire year, including food and energy prices, which have dropped considerably from the huge gasoline prices we remember not long ago. So if you add the stimulus and the supplemental funds from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010 instead, you come up with an 8.2-percent increase.

So what is wrong with spending 23.2 percent or 16 percent more on these bills than last year, or on the average? The simplest way to put it is, we don't have the money. We are going to have to borrow money to do this spending. We borrow the money. It is not free money. We don't have the power just to spend money. When we go into debt, we borrow the money, and people buy Treasury bills and notes, and we use that money to pay the debt, the shortfall between what we spend and what we take in in taxes. We are going to have to borrow money from a lot of people, but China is our biggest loaner of money. Other countries lend as well.

Shortly after President Obama's inauguration, he released a budget entitled ''A New Era of Responsibility.'' Here are some quotes from his passage in that document:

> Therefore, while our Budget will run deficits, we must begin the process of making the tough choices necessary to restore fiscal discipline, cut the deficit in half by the end of my first term in office, and put our Nation on sound fiscal footing.

That is a good statement. I just have to say that I am still looking to where those tough choices are going to be made. According to the Congressional Budget Office, our independent source of information, the President's budget doubles the debt in 5 years and triples it in 10. This is the Congressional Budget Office. This is a nonpartisan group, although our Democratic majority on the Budget Committee, of which I am a member, has the votes to select the Director. Since the history of the founding of this Nation, we ran up a total debt, national debt, of $5.8 trillion. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the President's budget would double it in 5 years, by 2013, to $11.8 trillion, and in 2019 it would be $17.3 trillion, thus tripling the national debt in 10 years. I know people do not think that is true, but those are the numbers we have, and we are on track to get there. This does not include unprecedented increases in discretionary spending that we are seeing on the floor of the Senate. It also doesn't include health care. This number was scored before we talked about spending $1 trillion or more on health care additions.

I have to mention interest on the debt because the numbers are so large that people have difficulty comprehending them. People tell me that all the time: A trillion dollars, I have difficulty understanding how large that is.

What about interest? We know what it takes when you pay your mortgage interest or your credit card interest. You have to pay the underlying debt and then you pay the interest on top of that. Sometimes interest can put you in the poorhouse.

This year, 2009, the interest on our total national debt is $170 billion. That is a lot of money. Alabama's State budget, including education, is about $15 billion. We are about one-fiftieth of the Nation in size. Interest this year will be $170 billion, and it will go up dramatically. CBO scores the annual payment of the United States to people we owe money to at the end of 10 years, as almost $800 billion. If interest rates go up a little higher than they had projected, and many have projected interest rates will go up higher, particularly the Blue Chip Forecast, which is a highly respected group of economists who forecast various things, they forecast it would be $865 billion because they forecast a higher interest rate. And if we have what some people fear will occur, which is a surge in interest rates, as we had in the late 1970s because of our irresponsible spending, it could hit $1.29 trillion or $1,290 billion in interest.

So we spend about $40 billion a year on highways, we spend about $65 billion in this Congress on aid to education, and we are going to see from $170 billion to $800 billion or more we have to pay in interest? There is no free lunch. You can't borrow your way out of debt. When you spend money you do not have, you borrow it and you have to pay interest on it.

We have low interest rates today. That seduced some of our masters of the universe to say: Let's run up a little debt right now. Running up a little debt is one thing, but the interest rates are going to go up, as CBO projects. They are pretty low today because of the slow economy.

I am very concerned about this. What I am concerned about is our spending in these appropriations bills indicates we are oblivious to this. This is reality. I am not making this up. This is reality, and the American people intuitively understand it and they are really worried about it. I think they should be. We are the ones who seem to be not connected to reality.

The President also stated these words in his budget submission documents:

> Then there are the years that come along once in a generation, when we look at where the country has been and recognize that we need a break from the troubled past, that the problems we face demand that we begin charting a new path. This is one of those years.

It does seem apparent that we are having a break with our past. We are definitely seeing increases in spending, the likes of which we have never seen before in our basic baseline appropriations bills. Even the deficits I have mentioned assume not a recession in the next 10 years but robust growth in the next few years and solid growth in the last 5 years. Basically, the projections on the deficit and the interest rate we are going to have to carry are greater.

And the deficits—let me share this with my colleagues. I get asked this at townhall meetings: Well, when do we pay back the debt? When do we pay it off? I am paying my mortgage. I pay principal and interest. When is the Federal Government going to pay back its debt? The answer is: We have no plan to do so. The only plan we have is to pay interest and increase the debt.

For example, this year the budget deficit has been estimated to be $1.8 trillion, the largest ever. Last year it was $450 billion. It is $1.8 trillion this year. The CBO forecasts that the lowest deficit, annual deficit, we will have in the next 10 years is over $600 billion.

How can you pay any debt down when the lowest deficit you are going to have is $600 billion? The best year they are projecting, we increase the debt by $600 billion. Indeed, what is even more troubling is in the outer years, years 8, 9, and 10, the deficit is growing. In the 10th year, they project that the deficit that will result from the President's spending policies would be over $1 trillion.

So there is no plan to pay this back. It is only a plan to increase the total debt, which inevitably increases the interest burden that is going to fall on our children and grandchildren. We are reaching into the future to pour money into today to satisfy our current needs because some say we are in a crisis and we have to get out of this crisis; let's just spend money.

We are using that as an excuse to increase our legislative branch spending, our interior spending, our agriculture spending that, at baseline level, is higher than anything we have ever done in recent memory. Let's hope the scenarios I mentioned do not happen. I think it is possible. I have a lot of confidence in the American people that somehow, some way their voice is going to be heard. There are going to be some changes in Washington. If we do not do it ourselves, they are liable

to send someone up here to replace us who will do it.

But it appears that some of our major creditors are taking note of the debt we are running up. Our creditors are looking at these numbers. They are not oblivious to what is going on. There is a special kind of Treasury Bond that we sell to get people to loan the government money called treasury inflation-protected securities or TIPS. Unlike regular bonds that would be at a certain interest rate and that could be devalued when inflation increases, TIPS adjust their value if inflation goes up. So if people with a lot of money looking at these numbers, are they betting that we will see inflation go up or are they expecting inflation to go down? It is pretty clear that they expect inflation to go up because investor interest in the TIPS is soaring.

The Dow Jones Newswires reported September 13 that prices on TIPS have risen 8.7 percent this year; whereas, the prices of regular Treasury bonds have shrunk by 2.6 percent.

Smart Money magazine reported September 23 that investors poured $8.5 billion into TIPS in the second quarter of this year alone, double the amount for the same period last year. The Wall Street Journal reported the same day that investors have poured $17 billion into TIPS so far this year; whereas, they purchased only $10 billion in TIPS all last year.

Meanwhile, the Chinese, who are some of our biggest creditors, with more than $800 billion in Treasury bonds, have expressed concerns about inflation here and have shown a corresponding interest in buying TIPS. According to the Wall Street Journal, they discussed TIPS at high-level talks in Washington at the end of July.

The United Kingdom's Daily Telegraph, in an article entitled ''China Alarmed by U.S. Money Printing,'' on September 6, even quoted a top Chinese Communist Party official lecturing the United States on spending and then quoting Benjamin Franklin to the Americans.

He said: ''He who goes borrowing goes sorrowing.'' How ignominious is that, to be lectured on spending by Communists. Due to interest from both the Chinese and others, the spread in the interest rates between the 10-year TIPS and the regular 10-year Treasuries has grown from about zero—they both had about the same rate of interest at the beginning of this year—to nearly 2 percent.

That means one can get nearly a 2-percent better rate by buying regular Treasuries. But people still want TIPS. Why? Because they believe and are afraid that as the years go by, inflation is going to rise, and they will get more interest back by buying TIPS, even though it is 2 percent below the basic Treasury rate.

Meanwhile, the dollar is hovering at a 1-year low, partially because the Fed recently decided to have interest rates unchanged at basically zero percent, and decided to extend through March its timeframe for purchasing $1.25 trillion in mortgage securities and $200 billion in government agency debt.

The dollar has slid 6.2 percent this year on inflation fears, while gold has soared 15 percent. Gold goes up on inflation fears in the future.

Confidence in the dollar has sunk so low that the U.N. proposed replacing the dollar as the global reserve currency in its U.N. Conference on Trade and Development annual trade report, published September 7. China has also expressed interest in an alternative currency.

Not only that, because of all this borrowing, we are about to hit our $12.1 trillion debt limit, which was last raised when? Not too many months ago, when we passed the $800 billion stimulus package in February.

Our debt has increased by $1.1 trillion just since President Obama was inaugurated. The Treasury Department has been holding record auctions of Treasury bills and notes to keep up with the deficit and the debt.

Another aspect of the continuing resolution that we will be considering this week is yet another bailout of the Postal Service. This is the third Postal bailout in 8 years. The Post Office was supposed to be completely self-funding by now. But they still refuse or are unable to pay for their outyear benefits and expenses.

According to the Congressional Research Service, they face about $95 billion in total unfunded liabilities—$95 billion—which is why they are supposed to make payments that are being suspended by the continuing resolution. They are scheduled to make $5.1 billion in payments this year for the unfunded pension liabilities. But in this bill, we are letting them only pay $1.1 billion.

There is nothing free here. OK? We will let them not pay the full amount. Those payments are to make their benefits actuarially sound. This $4 billion in relief is in addition to the $7.1 billion that was provided in 2003 and the $1.5 billion that was provided in 2006.

CBO, our Congressional Budget Office, says this is costly because it shifts money from future accounts to current expenses. But if we keep doing this without structural reforms from the Postal Service, taxpayers will wind up on the hook for a good portion of those unfunded liabilities.

Why is the Post Office in such a financially poor position? In terms of efficiency, labor costs consume 80 percent of their revenue; whereas, UPS and FedEx spend 65 and 45 percent, respectively, on their labor costs.

The Postal Service is nearly insolvent despite not paying any taxes. They have to have some reform in the Postal Service. I am not going to go into detail now, but a recent Federal Times article pointed out some of the inefficiencies. We cannot continue this.

Let's turn to the highway trust fund. We are going to be asked to pass an extension of the trust fund spending. It struck me as perhaps coincidental that our highway trust fund keeps running out of money year after year after year. What is happening here? Why is it always running out of money? After all, the highway program is supposed to be funded by the gas tax and to be deficit neutral.

However, last year we were told we had to borrow $8 billion from people who loan us money, including China and Saudi Arabia and others, to replenish the highway fund. This year, we have already borrowed another $7 billion to fix the shortfall.

Although the bill before us this week does not borrow additional money from the Treasury, it also does nothing to address the constant deficit the trust fund faces. I am told the fund has been facing and will face a deficit of about $10 billion a year, which means this bill is just kicking the can down the road, and we are going to be asked for either another bailout or a tax hike in the future.

We cannot savage the highway budget. We have to maintain a reasonable spending level for our highway budget. But we have not been going about this responsibly. We are basically funding it by increasing our debt. That is no way to go.

Some make the point that people are driving less and they pay less gasoline taxes. There is some truth to that. But the most recent authorization bill, the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act, contained a timebomb in it that created the crisis we are in today.

It appears to have been written with the objective of drawing down the highway trust fund rapidly to zero and perhaps beyond. The previous highway bill had some safety mechanisms built into it to prevent declines in our revenue from bankrupting the trust fund. But the SAFETEA–LU weakened both of them, one known as revenue aligned budget authority and one known as the Byrd test, to the point that they are basically irrelevant today.

The combination of constantly increasing spending and disabled safety mechanisms to contain spending means that a crisis was almost inevitable. As early as April of 2006, the Congressional Budget Office was predicting significant negative balances in the outyears of Transportation spending. But did we take any action to confront that looming shortfall?

No, no action was taken either in the authorizing committees or the appropriations committees. The predictable gap between authorized spending and predictable revenue, a prediction that the highway trust fund will soon go bankrupt, which is where the balances hit zero and the timebomb goes off. Despite predictions from CBO that this would happen, to this day, no action has been taken by either the authorizers or appropriators to rein in spending or create the kind of revenues necessary to sustain the program.

Instead we are supposed to keep borrowing, borrowing, debt, debt, debt. The excuses we keep hearing to justify these bailouts is that the highway trust fund has been raided at various times in the past. But that is not accurate.

It is inaccurate. According to the GAO, an independent agency, the general fund paid for $39 billion in highway expenses from 1956 to 1996. Including interest, these payments were worth $164 billion. So it seems that at best, the highway trust fund isn't owed anything, and at worst, it perhaps actually owes money to the general fund. In fact, GAO determined in that report that as of 1998, if the highway trust fund had been forced to pay for all highway expenditures, it would have been in deficit $152 billion. We are not raiding the highway fund. We have been putting in extra money. Where did we get it? By borrowing more money and increasing our debt.

Those transfers didn't stop in 1997 either. Before the current series of bailouts began, Congress already provided for $31 billion in transfers over 10 years from the general fund to the highway trust fund as part of the 2004 American Jobs Creation Act.

As I mentioned before, we have before us this week a highway trust fund extension that does nothing to help with the constant deficit in the program except borrow more money to put into it. All it does is keep spending at levels we know we don't have the money to sustain. In fact, if we keep spending at the current levels, the highway trust fund will require $87 billion in bailouts from 2010 to 2019. I remember a few weeks ago, in a stunning vote, Senator VITTER from Louisiana offered a fine amendment. We were told that the stimulus package that had to be passed so quickly in February to save jobs was going to rebuild our crumbling infrastructure and our highway programs, creating permanent improvements that would benefit the Nation for years to come.

Most people perhaps missed the fact that less than 4 percent of the $800 billion that was appropriated in February went to highways. Hundreds of billions of dollars of the stimulus bill have still not been spent. Senator VITTER said: We said we were going to use this money for highways. We are having a shortfall in the trust fund. It is going to cause serious repercussions in the transportation industry. Let's take the money and fix it on a more permanent basis, 18 months, 2 years, and take the money from the stimulus bill that hasn't been spent.

I voted with Senator VITTER, but the amendment was voted down, the effect of which was to say that the Senate prefers to borrow the money necessary to fix the highway trust fund and increase our debt rather than using the money we basically told the American people we were setting aside for highways. That was a very irresponsible vote. It spoke volumes. Basically, with few exceptions, the Democratic majority made up their minds how they wanted to handle this shortfall which was increasing the debt. They refused to consider taking it from the already appropriated stimulus package.

Unfortunately, CBO scores are not the clearest when it comes to these bailouts. I am not sure that is all CBO's fault or the Budget Committees'. One would think a bill that allows billions of dollars in additional deficit spending would score as much. But according to the CBO, highway spending is discretionary; therefore, what matters in terms of the deficit is what is appropriated not what is authorized. Of course, if we ask the appropriators, they will simply say they provide what is authorized. For fiscal 2010, the appropriators provided what they expected to be authorized by simply assuming that this extension of spending and eventual general fund transfer would happen. That is one of the reasons there was an incredible 23-percent increase in spending in the Senate-passed bill.

The committees are playing a shell game with taxpayer dollars. Somebody has to step up and start taking responsibility for the seriousness of the situation. If we look at how much transportation spending has increased over the last 10 years and where it is expected to go, the 2005 highway bill provided $286 billion in spending over 5 years and allowed spending to increase 23 percent over that 5-year period. The 2007 spending it provided represented a 92-percent spending increase from 1997; 10 years, almost double. I offered an amendment in 2005 to reduce that spending and fund it properly. It failed 84 to 16.

The House Transportation Committee apparently wants the next major reauthorization to spend $500 billion over the next 6 years. That is a per-year increase in spending of 46 percent.

One thing we are pretty unified on is that we need to adequately fund highways. I thought we had unanimous agreement that the stimulus bill would emphasize highways and bridges and roads and infrastructure, but it did not. But we still spent the money.

The reason we are not getting nearly as much jobs impact from this Federal stimulus package is too much of it is going to amorphous things that don't create positive benefits and jobs. Regardless, the number we show on this chart of the debt of the United States, projected to triple in 10 years, is unsustainable. Everybody says that, but when do we get serious? We are not getting serious in this year's budget. It is an unprecedented increase in spending.

The long-term budget the President submitted to us and what was essentially approved by this Congress shows it tripling in the next 10 years, based on what their projections are for spending. I am troubled by it. We have to keep talking about this. We need to listen to what the American people are telling us. If we do, we will be acting in a much more responsible way than we are today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 12:30 recess be extended so that I may finish a statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on the Senate floor this morning, there has been some debate about one of the provisions in one of the proposals that will ultimately make up the health insurance reform bill, a bill that will finally make it more affordable to live a healthy life in America. I welcome such a debate. It is an important part of a democracy. It is how we do business in the Senate. I would like to take a little time to respond.

My Republican colleagues made two primary points this morning. The first is that they were upset that we are helping the hardest hit States in the country. It is hard to comprehend, but that is what they were saying. The second is, they were upset that we want to address an urgent national problem such as the health insurance crisis.

Let's talk about them one at a time. First, Republicans are upset that we are helping the hardest hit States. The specific section they mentioned would look at all States in the Union and see which are suffering the most in our troubled economy, which citizens are suffering the most from an unhealthy health care system, and make sure these States' Medicaid Programs get the support they need to make people's lives a little easier. The four States affected are Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, and the State where I was born, Nevada.

Were these four States selected at random? No. Were they just picked out of a hat in the Finance Committee? No. Were they chosen to intentionally exclude 46 other States? Of course not. These States are suffering more than most, and that is an understatement. Three of the four are the top three in unemployment, and as national legislators, we know our job is to help States in precisely that position.

First, Michigan. Time magazine this week: ''The Tragedy of Detroit.'' Look at this picture. I was in Detroit a few months ago. I am not an expert on Detroit. I have been there a few times, but I was stunned by the buildings

boarded up, the streets in distress. ''How a Great City Fell.'' That is what it says in Time magazine, a major feature article. Who can say that Michigan is not bleeding? Who can say its Medicaid Program doesn't need a hand? The cover of Time magazine shows a dilapidated city, dilapidated streets with debris covering the road and windows knocked out of abandoned buildings. It looks like a ghost town.

I am pulling for Detroit. I know I am going to upset everybody here, but I was glad they beat the Redskins. They have lost so many games in a row, they needed a lift. It is not going to hurt the Redskins to be on the losing side of playing the Detroit Lions. I am pulling for the Detroit Tigers. They are a game or two ahead, and they might make it to the playoffs. Detroit needs a little boost.

If we look at this cover—windows knocked out, debris covering the roads—it is like a ghost town. The cover reads: ''The Tragedy of Detroit.'' The State of Michigan is in trouble. Even Sports Illustrated put Detroit on its cover this past week and wrote about how the city is trying to cope with its unparalleled plight. The cover stories in both these national magazines tell the distressing tale of the largest city in our most populous States, a State where unemployment is more than 15 percent. Do Senators want to come here and say Michigan doesn't need a little shot in the arm? That is higher than any State in the country. That is why we are supporting Michigan's Medicaid Program. That is what this legislation is all about in the Finance Committee that people complained about today.

Second, Oregon. Oregon's unemployment is more than 12 percent. In March the unemployment rate was 12.1 percent, and many economists said that was as bad as it could possibly get. Guess what. It got worse. Not only did the unemployment rate rise, but the rate of underemployed people in Oregon, those looking for full-time jobs who can only find part-time work, went up also. Together the unemployed and the underemployed in the great State of Oregon is almost 23 percent. Yet people are coming to the Senate floor saying Oregon doesn't deserve this little shot in the arm they get from Medicaid. Almost a quarter of the people in that State cannot find the work they want. That is why we are supporting Oregon's Medicaid Program.

Third, Rhode Island. Unemployment in that State is 12.8 percent. It has been hit very hard by job losses, foreclosures, and evictions. In fact, last month a record number of Rhode Island residents sought emergency shelter. At no month in the 219-year history of that State did more citizens seek emergency shelter than in August of this year. That is tragic, and that is why we are supporting Rhode Island's Medicaid Program. People should be embarrassed to come and complain about trying to help Michigan and trying to help Rhode Island with their Medicaid Programs.

Let's talk about Nevada. We have talked about Michigan, we have talked about Oregon, and we have talked about Rhode Island. Let's talk about my State, I repeat, where I was born, a State that was on a financial uptick for more than two decades. Well, there is not a single State in the Nation now that has felt the full force of the foreclosure crisis like Nevada. We have led the Nation in foreclosures for 31 months in a row. Let people come and complain about trying to help Medicaid recipients in Nevada.

In the nationwide housing crisis that has been both a cause and an effect of the global economic crisis, Nevada has been hit the hardest. We lead. It is nothing we are proud of, but it is true. On top of that, our unemployment rate is more than 13 percent. The people of Nevada are hurting, and I make absolutely no apologies, none, for helping people in my State and our Nation who are hurting the most.

Let me repeat, Mr. President, I make absolutely no apologies for helping Michigan, Rhode Island, Oregon, and my State of Nevada. That is why we are supporting Nevada's Medicaid Program.

In fact, that is what our entire health care debate is all about: helping those who are hurting. That is what our jobs are all about—yours, Mr. President, and mine—looking out for our constituents who give us the incomparable honor of representing them and serving their interests.

I said this before, but it bears repeating: The price of living a healthy life in America is simply unaffordable with many people. Those with health insurance are at the whim of insurance companies that look out only for their bottom line and drop patients left and right, even when they need coverage the most.

Those without health insurance are forced to file foreclosure, go into bankruptcy, or simply succumb to curable diseases because of exorbitant costs and abusive policies. Those fortunate enough to have health insurance are already paying a hidden tax to cover those who do not. Surely, that is no way for the wealthiest and greatest Nation in the history of the world to treat its citizens. We should not do that. We have to do better.

I said I wanted to comment on two points my Republican colleagues made on the floor this morning. I have done one. The second is their objection to how this bill is moving through the Senate. They are complaining it is moving too fast. That is a subject for a Jay Leno comedy spot.

Since May 2008, the Senate Finance Committee has held 20 roundtables, summits, and hearings on their proposal for fixing our health care system. They are complaining the process is going too slowly?

If I told you the Senate Finance Committee held more than 50 meetings on their proposal for fixing our health insurance system—including more than a dozen member meetings, hundreds of hours of negotiations with the bipartisan group of six members of that committee—we have watched that on national television over the last several months—well, you could be excused, I guess, for thinking the other side is complaining that this process is moving too slowly.

If I told you the Senate Finance Committee is adding to that number as we speak, since it is now in its second week of marking up their proposal for fixing our health insurance system, you might assume the complaints are that the process should be sped up.

I could go on, Mr. President. If I told you when the HELP Committee drafted its own proposal to fix our health care system, it held 14 bipartisan roundtables, 13 bipartisan committee hearings, and 20 bipartisan walkthroughs, you might think they are complaining that this process is going too slowly. Hard to comprehend.

If I told you that committee accepted more than 160 Republican amendments on the HELP bill, you might say the same.

If I told you we have known our health care system is headed for disaster since Harry Truman was President, you might think the complaint is that we are taking too much time.

But here is the surprise: Republicans think this process is going too fast, not that it is moving too slowly. We have talked about all these hearings. Republican Senators are on the record saying they will vote against health insurance reform, even though they admit they do not need to read the bill to draw that conclusion. Pretty good. But it is just another excuse.

They have all these diversions. They come up with them: death panels, frightening people who are old in America, which is absolutely untruthful. Not a scintilla of evidence that is true. Then they came up with one: All these Democrats want to do is give insurance to illegal immigrants. Absolutely false. And there are many other red herrings they have thrown up along the way. It is just more evidence that for some on the other side there will never be a good time for health care reform—never. It is just more proof they want to defend the status quo, refuse to take care of their suffering and struggling constituents, and ignore the will of the American people. Their accusations are false, their complaints are disingenuous, and their rhetoric is dangerous.

Under the Republicans' plan, insurance companies can deny you coverage for a preexisting condition, because you are getting old or you are a woman. Under their plan, insurance companies can take away your coverage when you need it the most. They want the status quo. That is what that is.

Under our plan, if you like what you have, you can keep it, but if you do

not, there will be affordable choices for you that cannot be taken away. We will protect Medicare, we will not raise taxes on the middle class, and we will not add a dime to the deficit.

Mr. President, debates are great. But the reason—my being a trial lawyer—you have a judge determining what happens in a trial is because the judge makes sure what takes place is honest from both parties. Here we do not have that kind of a judge. So people can come to the floor and make the most false accusations, and it is up to us to explain to the American people whether what they are saying is true. Just because someone comes to this floor and says something, it does not mean it is true. And the complaint of my friends on the other side of the aisle about Michigan and Rhode Island and Oregon and Nevada getting special consideration is false.

Mr. President, I ask the Chair to put the Senate in recess at this time.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:38 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Acting President Pro Tempore.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010—CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will come to order.

The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I note the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the rule XXVIII point of order to be raised by Senator MCCAIN against the Legislative Branch appropriations bill.

I voted against this bill the first time it came through the Senate and now it is even worse. In fact, we violated one of our new ethics rules we talk so much about in the Senate and in the House where these conference bills cannot contain a provision that was not part of either the House or Senate bill. We call that ''air dropping.'' But we air-dropped some significant things into this bill, violating our own ethics rule.

First, we added a 1-month continuing resolution that funds our government since we haven't finished our work here in the Congress, but we also added a $4 billion bailout for the Postal Service into this conference report bill, again, violating our own ethics rule. The air-dropped provisions are undemocratic. There was no debate or transparency. Like earmarks, it is another tactic politicians use to have an end run around our constitutional limits.

It is also wrong for Congress to fund itself while allowing all other government agencies to operate under a short-term continuing resolution. In 1995, President Clinton vetoed the legislative branch bill for this reason:

> Congress should not take care of its own business before it takes care of the people's business.

If we are going to pass a continuing resolution, it should cover the entire government until we can have a transparent process that the American people can see. The only reason these tricks are pulled is that politicians don't want people to see what we are doing.

Even worse than the process that has been used for this legislation are the policies contained within it. Around the country, families and businesses are having to tighten their belts because of the recession. Many are out of work. At the same time, we are increasing our budgets dramatically here. This legislative branch bill itself has increased nearly 6 percent versus last year, despite the growing debt and the serious economic problems we are having as a country.

Just a couple of statistics from the bill: We have increased spending 128 percent for the House office buildings; a 155-percent increase for the Government Printing Office; a 6.2-percent increase for the Senate whip offices; a 4.3-percent increase for Senate leader offices; a 4.1-percent increase for Speaker PELOSI's office; a 4.3-percent increase in the Vice President's office; and don't forget a $200,000 earmark for a museum in Nebraska.

If we were in prosperous times and had plenty of money, surpluses, then perhaps some of these increases would make sense, but not at a time when we see all Americans hurting and having to tighten their belts.

This is one of the smaller increases compared to the ones that have gone through in the last couple of weeks. We are spending our Nation into bankruptcy. Our debt is almost as large as our entire economy, and growing by $1 trillion every year. Long-term deficits for Medicare and Social Security are more than $100 trillion. We have no idea how we are going to keep our promises to seniors. When will all this end?

The head of the World Bank, a former U.S. Trade Representative, is questioning whether the U.S. dollar will long remain the world's reserve currency because of our spending and because of our debt. A few weeks ago I noted that some officials in Zimbabwe were concerned about America, our spending and our debt, and what could happen to our currency. They have good reason to. A friend of mine who returned from Zimbabwe brought me one piece of their currency. This is a 100 trillion dollar bill from Zimbabwe. It is so worthless he gave it away as a souvenir. They are worried about our debt. We need to be worried about it too.

This bill also includes a $4 billion bailout for the Postal Service, the third bailout they have gotten in 8 years. But the money is not contingent on any reforms within the Postal Service, so the underlying waste will continue and require another bailout in the next year or two. Why would we bail out the Postal Service without any requirement that they reform their policies, the policies that have led to this mess? There are some very obvious things we could do. We could save $50 million by stopping paying employees an average of 45,000 hours of standby time. We could close unnecessary post offices. There is a long list of things we could do to reform the Post Office so that we don't continue to bail them out with taxpayer money, but there is nothing in this bill about doing that. It is only another bailout, another giveaway. So simply bailing them out will only prolong the problems and cost the taxpayers more money.

In sum, if we look at the legislative branch bill, it is bad policy, it has followed a bad process, and it continues this out-of-control spending and debt for our country. It does not deserve our vote.

I thank you, Mr. President, and I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I note the absence of a quorum.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska withdraw his request?

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Without objection, yes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I wish to spend a little bit of time today talking to my colleagues and the American people about where we are. I don't know of a better description of where we are than this sign. The President said and some in the House have said that certain facts about health care reform are indisputable, but nobody will dispute this one: Forty-three cents out of every dollar we spend this year, we borrow against the future of our children; 43 cents out of every dollar the Federal Government spends. What does that come to per family? What that comes to is $15,603 per family—every family in this country—we borrowed against this year.

The reason I came down to the floor—I have a lot of problems with both the CR and this bill, but I want to know where the leadership is in America today. We are in tough times, and if

there ought to be one bill the Congress passes with no increase in spending, it ought to be the bill that pays for the things we do. The reason it ought to be that bill is because we ought to lead by example. What we are saying with this legislative branch bill is that, you know what, there is just not 5 percent to cut in our efficiency. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Every year I have been here, I have been allocated a certain amount of money for my office. In no year have I turned back less than 18 percent of that money, 460-some thousand bucks. We didn't spend it because we know how to run things efficiently and effectively.

That is a misnomer for the Federal Government, as led by the Senate, as exampled by this bill.

So what have we done so far this year? Here is what we have done. Here is where the 2009 increases were, and here is what we are proposing this year. This doesn't take into account any of the money we spent in the stimulus or any of the money in the emergency appropriations we passed or that we wanted to increase the baseline.

Last year, we increased our own budget by 10.88 percent. Inflation was minus last year; there was a negative inflation. So we had an infinity, as far as recognizing the increase of our own budgets, because, in fact, the costs actually went down in America. CPI declined. This year, we are at a 1.4-percent CPI increase year over year, from September 30 to September 30.

Legislative branch is almost three times what inflation is; Homeland Security, four times inflation; Energy and Water—because they got such a large bump with the stimulus bill, we only increased it 1.41 percent. Every other bill, such as Agriculture, is 12.68 percent; but if you look at it, it is almost 22 percent. The THUD bill is 22.54 percent. Interior is 16.28 percent. Here is the inflation rate, 1.6 percent.

Where is the leadership? That is what the American people ought to ask. I don't fault the chairman. He is given a number and he is supposed to meet it. I fault our leadership. Things are never going to change until we model the behavior that will set the example to cause everything else to change. When we don't have the self-discipline and the courage to make hard choices in the running of our own offices and our own facilities, how can we ever expect anybody else in the rest of the government to do that?

You heard Senator DEMINT talk about what kind of shape we are in. Our debt today is $11.790 trillion. That is going to double in the next 5 years. It is going to triple in the next 10 years. Medicare is an unfunded liability. For Medicare alone, it is $89 trillion. What are we doing? Why are we not—Democrats and Republicans alike—saying the problem is in our leadership? The problem is the example we set. We can't even hold our own expenses flat at a time when the rest of the country is making the most difficult choices. Every family and every business is in tough times, and we are flying through it because we don't have to lead by example. We don't want to make hard choices.

There is something lacking in America today. It is sorely lacking. The trouble we are in isn't partisan. It is not one party or the other. It is the combined leadership of this country that fails to recognize the depth and severity of the problems before us, and then it is compounded by not making the hard choices and leading by example to give us a result that will change that path. No other appropriations bills have passed Congress. There have been no conference reports passed for this year. The one that we are going to pass is the one for us. That doesn't fit with any sense of reality to the average family in this country.

Today, it was released that we have a 16-percent approval rating. That is way too high. That is way too high. Leadership is about sacrifice, giving up something so somebody else can gain. We have none of it in any of these appropriations bills we have passed. But they have not gone to the President because we don't have conference reports. Then we have the gall to bring in our budget at three times the inflation rate for us and pass it as the only one. Everybody else will be frozen, with minor exceptions, in the CR. Everybody else—the rest of the government—cannot plan. They don't know what they can do. But we are going to make sure we take care of us. That is exactly why we have a 16-percent approval rating.

I struggled a long time with whether I would seek my seat in the Senate again. Quite frankly, I came down to the fact that, other than three or four of us, nobody in the Senate is speaking about the real long-term problems. Nobody is thinking long term. What we are thinking about is short-term parochial instances such as the $200,000 the chairman put in for his own State. It may be a great project, but now is not the time to do that. It sends a signal to the rest of America that I am going to take care of me and the heck with you. It is the wrong message. Yet we are going to do it anyway. We are going to say: Oh, well, never mind. It is a good cause, $200,000 doesn't matter.

When we are growing up, our parents try to teach us a lot of things. It becomes the small things that are important. This legislative branch bill is a small bill compared to all the others we are going to pass. But it is big on symbolism because this is never going to change until we change. The symbolic act of passing this bill, where we are increasing our own expenses three times the rate of inflation, when most people in this country are spending less money on everything they do, some by choice, some out of fear, and some out of absolute circumstances that they have no control over—yet we pass a bill for us that makes us look absolutely foolish in Americans' eyes. America gets it. We don't. This is an embarrassing time for us as a country. The reason is because there is a difference between what the American people expect and want out of Congress and what we are delivering. It is not about Republicans or Democrats. People are scared. What is the future going to be like? I can tell you. If, in fact, we don't reestablish frugality and common sense in how we fund our expenses and every other aspect of the Federal Government, what we will see is the diminishment of the greatest magnitude of freedom this country has ever seen. We are starting to see it. Where do you think we got the 43 percent we are borrowing? We got most of it from people outside this country. They now have an influence over our ability to remain free because they control the money strings.

This isn't just a rhetorical statement. We know—and I put it on the floor 10 times—nobody disputes that there is at least $350 billion worth of waste, fraud, and duplication in the Federal Government. Not one time in any of the bills that have come through this Chamber have we addressed the significant causes of those problems or addressed fixing it to right them. When we make amendments, they are defeated but not on party-line votes; they get defeated by the appropriators. The greatest power in the Senate is not Senator HARRY REID, it is the Appropriations Committee.

Consequently, when we try to fix the problem, we have a united front that says parochialism and short-term thought is much more important than the long-term future of the country, and our political positions are more important than the health of this Nation. Consequently, tonight, even after points of order will be raised—and I plan on raising some myself—we will pass this. Everybody will say the shower from COBURN is over and we can keep on doing what we have done.

America, don't let us get away with this. Don't let us lead by this poor example. Don't let us not sacrifice in our own offices so we can create the kind of leadership that is necessary to right this ship. This is the worst display I have seen in my years of service in the Congress. It is not about the details. It is the very fact that we have the audacity to take care of us before we take care of the rest of America. We have the audacity to increase our own budgets, which are fat.

If I can turn back the large amount of money I turn back every year, and every office could do the same thing, we could cut significant moneys from this bill. But we don't have the courage, the spine or the backbone that every American family has today—the actual guts to make hard choices. So we ignore them because it is so easy to take the credit card and say charge it to the next generation.

Yesterday, I heard Senator SCHUMER go after several members on the Finance Committee over Medicare. He

said: You can't be against this. You are for Medicare, aren't you? Sure, Medicare is great.

The only problem is, the unfunded liabilities with Medicare are going to cripple our economy starting in 2017. Alexander Tyler said all republics die, all republics fail. They fail at that moment in time when the vast majority of the citizens of the republic figure out they can vote themselves something from the Public Treasury.

Is it morally acceptable for us to continue to steal from our children? Is it morally acceptable to take opportunity away in this great land of freedom? Or will we sit back some day and tell our grandchildren about what it used to be like to be free in this country? All republics fail because all republics become deficit ridden.

It does not have to be that way for our country. Real leadership, real courage, real clarity of character says that now is the time, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, to lead on the issues that will solve the problems in front of this country. This bill doesn't do it. As a matter of fact, this bill conditions more apathy and less confidence in the country and rightly so. We are not going to see that level of confidence come back to the Congress until we start paying attention to the long-term needs of this country and making those decisions in a way that doesn't have any consideration of our political position whatsoever, but every consideration about the truth, welfare, and long-term viability of our country. This bill doesn't do it.

The fact that this bill is used as a vehicle to fund the rest of the government, and we put us ahead of everybody else, to me, sends a very clear message to America: It is time to change who is here. It is time to send new people here. It is time to have people who are more interested in the country than their political careers or their party.

We example the worst of Washington politics and the worst of parochialism when we put us first and our desires first and our careers first, rather than the long-term viability of this country.

The CR contained in this bill violates the budget resolution—violates 311 of the Budget Act. It is all over the place. Even though we will raise points of order, we probably will not win. But when we don't win on that, America, you ought to ask why didn't we win. It will be because the Members of this body think more about their budgets than they do yours. They think more about their comfort than they do yours. They think more about their future than they do yours. It is very easy to solve this situation. What should happen is the legislative branch should be frozen like everybody else in the country, and we should pass bills coming out of conference committee as soon as we can, and we ought to work hard on doing that. Then we ought to pass a CR tonight that is free of this, that doesn't violate the Budget Act.

I want to make one more point talking about the $4 billion and the postal provisions. There are a lot of great people who work for the U.S. Postal Service. There is no question about it. They are a victim of technology today more so than anything else. The fact is we use electronics rather than the mail, and the first-class mail volume and the volume for second and third-class items is going to go down. There is nothing the post office is going to be able to do to turn that revenue around. There is nothing. And that is not the average postal worker's fault. But the postal portion that came out of the Homeland Security Committee contained a very key component that has been ignored in this CR, and that was this: the negotiation of labor rates in this next round. Heretofore, they have never taken into consideration the financial health of the post office. Some of us find that kind of strange, but they never have. But there was an amendment that was agreed to in the committee that said: This time, when you arbitrate the language for the postal service employees, you have to consider the health of the post office, because that is where the revenue comes. Well, that has been conveniently left out of this CR. It passed out of committee. Yet we didn't put it here.

What does that mean for the post office? That means when we go to negotiate the labor agreements, the fact the post office is going to lose $8 billion or $10 billion next year—they will lose at least $8 billion this year, maybe even $12 billion or $14 billion next year—there won't be any consideration given in evaluating the labor contracts. Any other business whose revenue is declining rapidly that ignores the revenue side and ignores expense increases is sure to fail.

As Senator DEMINT said, this is the third time in 5 years we have tried to put a patch on the U.S. Post Office, and this patch is only going to last for 1 year. It is not going to solve anything. We are going to ignore the hard choices that need to be made both by the postal employees and the post office in order to fix this so it is not a drain.

That is what I am talking about—the failure to lead. We duck the hard problems. We don't want to offend anybody. What we have to do is to start thinking long term. We have to start being about a vision of America that is financially healthy, and we have to swallow the hard, tough medicine of getting there.

We are setting an example with this bill that says we don't care; it doesn't matter. So America is disgusted. And that is what it is when 16 percent have confidence in us. I guarantee a large percentage don't—84 percent. A good portion of that is disgust with us. You know what. I am disgusted too. I know the individuals in this body. They are great people. But there has to be a change in the dynamics of the thought and the reasoning or we are going to suffer the consequences. Actually, we are not; our kids are. They are going to suffer the consequences.

I will end with this point. If you were born today—September 30, 2009—in this country, the first present you get for your birthday is an IOU for $400,000. Because when you take all our unfunded liabilities and apply to it the living segment of Americans over the next 70 years, their portion of our indiscretion is $400,000. It just takes simple math: Take 5 percent interest—and none of us can probably borrow any money at 5 percent interest—and that is $20,000 a year for the first 20 years of their life they are going to have the pay the interest on. So what does that come to, 20 years times $20,000? Now we are at $800,000 before they are out of college.

How in the world will they ever own a home? How will they ever send their kids to college carrying that kind of load? There is one of two answers to it: We either enter into the real world and start making the hard decisions and fixing the programs that are broken and eliminating the waste, fraud, and abuse, or we devalue our currency and everybody's assets in this country are going to shrink by about another 30 percent in terms of their real value.

That is the answer.

But those are inconvenient truths. We don't want to talk about them. We don't want to talk about the consequences of our actions. A former President said: Freedom is a precious thing. It's not ours by inheritance alone. It is never guaranteed. It has to be fought for and defended by each and every succeeding generation.

How do you fight for freedom when you owe $800,000 and you are not out of college yet? How do you do that? When will we start to take the shackles off the next two generations? When will we start to eliminate the burden of our excesses on our children?

We are not far from a time when it is going to be too late to reverse this course. The international financial market is signaling that now. Wouldn't it be wise for us to lead with courage, to make tough choices, and truly secure the freedom of our children and grandchildren?

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum call be equally divided between the majority and the minority.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOUTH PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, before I turn to the Legislative Branch appropriations bill and the continuing resolution that is under discussion, I wish to take a couple of brief moments to speak about the very devastating earthquake and tsunami that hit American Samoa, also Samoa, Tonga, and the other islands that are in the region, and offer my thoughts and prayers to those who have lost loved ones in this disaster.

As we saw yesterday, an earthquake in the range of 7.9 to 8.3 in magnitude occurred about 120 miles from American Samoa. It was followed by three aftershocks, all of about 5.6 in magnitude. These are incredible earthquakes we are seeing. Even the aftershocks are enormously significant. When we think back to the earthquake that hit Alaska in 1964, it was about 7.9 on the Richter scale. We in Alaska remember that most vividly.

To appreciate what American Samoa and the islands in the region have been hit with—it is incredible. According to the media reports, these earthquakes caused four tsunami waves approximately 15 to 20 feet high. They struck the island 25 minutes after the quake, reaching up to 1 mile inland. There are reports from residents on the island that the quake lasted 2 to 3 minutes. That is an eternity when the earth is rocking underneath you, and then to know that these tsunamis came in so quickly after those earthquakes. I understand that as of this morning there are 24 confirmed deaths in American Samoa and many more in Samoa, Tonga, and the other islands. This number is likely to rise as many individuals remain missing and unaccounted for. The President has declared American Samoa a major disaster area, and we have FEMA teams that are heading to the area now.

To those who have family members and loved ones in American Samoa, the White House and FEMA will be holding a teleconference this evening at 7 o'clock p.m. eastern time. Hopefully, we will have more information available at that time. I understand that few landlines are working and getting updates has been difficult. As far away as Alaska is from American Samoa, we have a surprisingly large Samoan and Tongan population in my State, so I know there are people at home in Alaska who are worried about their families and their loved ones. Hopefully, we will have more updates on that.

Again, my thoughts and my prayers go out to those who have lost loved ones and to those in American Samoa affected by this terrible event.

Mr. President, I want to speak this afternoon on the conference report that is accompanying H.R. 2918, the Legislative Branch appropriations bill, as well as the continuing resolution for fiscal year 2010.

Before I speak to the specifics of the legislative branch agreement, I would like to make clear my very strong objection that this continuing resolution that will be part of this was made part of the legislative branch conference report. This was done at the last minute. It was done at the direction of the House majority. It precludes amendments and careful consideration of all the issues.

The conferees were not offered an opportunity to concur in this process. This is what is known around here as air-dropping, where new material, new matter is inserted into a conference agreement that has not been considered by either body. We didn't take it up in the Senate. They didn't take it up in the House. What we have in front of us is a pretty onerous example. We have rules here in the Senate against air-dropping. I think we have good reason for those rules.

While it has been said that this is a clean CR, certainly there are items that are contained within this CR that represent important policy decisions and go beyond simply funding the Federal Government for another month. Provisions in this so-called clean CR include one relating to the Postal Service. This is Postal Service reform. The authorizing committee has been working on this for some time. There is another example related to the extension of surface transportation reauthorization.

We had time a week ago to take a freestanding continuing resolution through the normal process in both the House and in the Senate. We would have been able to present that bill to the President before the end of today, before the end of our fiscal year. I am very disappointed that normal process was not followed.

As I understand it, the reason this occurred was the House majority's desire to prevent its minority from offering motions to recommit the bill.

So here we are, last day of the fiscal year, and we clearly have to continue the critical operation of the Federal Government. But I do want to make clear this was not the right process for us to follow.

I have enjoyed the opportunity I have had to work with my chairman on the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee. We worked hard to produce an appropriations bill that we believed was reasonable and fair and balanced. We greatly reduced the scope of the budget, and we finished our work in a timely manner. We had some very substantive committee hearings. It was a good process. I was pleased in that process.

So it seems more than a little bit troublesome that we, with a very small appropriations bill coming out of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee, working quite concertedly to make sure we did work the committee process in an appropriate manner, should be hung with the continuing resolution at the very end. It is more than just a bit ironic.

At this time I would like to speak to the Legislative Branch portion of this conference report. Again, I want to thank my chairman, Senator NELSON, for his work. I also want to recognize and thank the full committee chairman, Senator INOUYE, and our ranking member, Senator COCHRAN, for the support they provided in getting the Legislative Branch conference put together.

Aside from the continuing resolution I just mentioned, I think it is fair to say our conference was without controversy. The final agreement meets the high priority needs of our legislative branch.

Now, Senator NELSON and I are both new to the Appropriations Committee, and we worked well together on this. We did our best to see that the legislative branch served as a model for others within the Federal Government. We worked to tighten our belt wherever possible. We funded only the highest priority initiatives.

In looking at the appropriations bill itself, funding for the legislative branch totals $4.65 billion, and while the agreement is $44 million over the level the Senate passed, the increase is due to items that the House had included. We were able to make reductions below the Senate-passed level in certain areas, such as our Senate office budgets.

The bill is about 4 percent over fiscal year 2009. This is a big improvement, considering that when they came to us initially with the request for the legislative branch it was about a 15-percent increase. So we were able to scale it back.

The conference agreement enables us to meet the highest priorities that have been identified by the Architect of the Capitol, in looking at health and safety, building improvements, particularly in the Library building and the projects that reduce the deferred maintenance in our buildings.

We recognize if we do not address deferred maintenance, it does not go away; it continues and, unfortunately, that pricetag continues as well.

The bill continues the efforts of the Architect of the Capitol to improve energy efficiency with over $14 million in funding designated for this purpose. Also, within the Library of Congress, we managed to include funding to begin to update the agency's information technology infrastructure.

For about a decade, there have been no increases to IT within the Library. Yet most of the users of the Library are virtual users. I had an opportunity, a couple of weeks ago, to meet with Dr. Billington, the Librarian of Congress. He was showing me some of the incredibly historical documents, old maps

from the 1800s from Russia where they were mapping Alaska. Some documents we looked at, the only way I would ever have an opportunity to view them is if I were able to visit the Library of Congress.

Well, now, most of that, much of that incredible history is available through the Internet. So Alaskans, in a classroom thousands of miles away, can access the treasures we have within our Library of Congress.

The information technology infrastructure was clearly Dr. Billington's highest priority. I believe this investment will ensure that millions of people who access the Library through its Web site will be able to find what they are looking for. It is phenomenal.

Similarly, within GPO, the Government Printing Office, we funded the final increment for updating GPO's Web site to ensure that government publications can also be easily accessed and searched.

Also, the bill provides the final increment of funding to complete the merger of the Library of Congress Police into the Capitol Police. This is a project that was initiated years ago by Senator BENNETT when he was chairman of the subcommittee about a decade ago. It has been promoted by each of the successive chairs and ranking members to improve the security of the Capitol Complex. Today, the Library of Congress Police officially join with the Capitol Police in a ceremony that is taking place this afternoon at the Library.

So this is good news for them. Congratulations need to go out to the men and women of the Capitol Police and the Library Police who worked very hard to ensure that this initiative happened relatively seamlessly.

So there are good initiatives within Legislative Branch appropriations. I am pleased to have been able to work with Senator NELSON closely on these, and I am pleased with the product we have moved through our subcommittee.

Were it not for the add-on that we had just last week, I would be standing before you and saying this is almost a perfect product. We recognize we must deal with the ongoing funding of our Federal Government. It is the last day of the fiscal year, and a continuing resolution must advance.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask unanimous consent the time be divided equally between both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor essentially to oppose the McCain amendment to the Defense appropriations bill, which would stop production of the C–17 Globemaster III Airlifter.

The McCain amendment would cut funding approved by the Appropriations Committee to maintain an important national asset in the C–17 program.

Without the inclusion of this funding, the production line would begin to shut down this year, and the last plane would roll off the line in mid 2011, as opposed to mid 2012 if these additional 10 planes, which are in the Defense bill, are, in fact, funded.

I believe the funding is important, and the risk of losing the production line without filling the C–17 need is real. The concern is timing. If this amendment passes, suppliers will be notified within months that their contracts have been terminated. It will become virtually impossible to restart production.

By then it will be too late to take into account the impending Quadrennial Defense Review, the QDR, and a Mobility Capabilities Requirement Study which will assess whether, in fact, we truly have enough C–17s in the fleet. It is my view that failure to fund this aircraft would be a tremendous blow to the future readiness of the military.

Now, why do I say that? The C–17 has been essential to our combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as humanitarian missions worldwide.

It is the most flexible and versatile transport in the U.S. military today and the only one capable of flying troops and cargo directly from air bases here to the front lines of Afghanistan and Iraq.

Even more important is what the C–17 carries on the way back from the front line. It is a vital component of aeromedical evacuations of our troops to Ramstein Air Force Base in Germany.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that the C–17 contributes to peacekeeping and humanitarian relief missions worldwide. It has become a welcome site to victims of the tsunamis in Asia and the victims of hurricanes along the gulf coast. But that alone is not enough to justify it. Simply put, as former Air Force Chief of Staff, GEN Mike Moseley, has said: ''The C–17 is worth its weight in gold.''

With so many capabilities and so many complimentary things said about it, it is no surprise the Air Force has been ''flying the wings off the C–17.''

To make this point, let me read from the House committee report for the 2010 Defense appropriations bill.

The C–17 is the workhorse of the theater, flying 50 percent of all sorties for the U.S. Transportation Command over the last 24 months. While the aircraft is designed to fly 1,000 hours per year over 30 years, over the last 10 years the C–17 fleet has averaged 1,250 hours per aircraft, with some aircraft flying in excess of 2,400 hours in a single year.

That is over 200 percent more. This heavy usage is reducing the expected service life of the aircraft.

So what does this mean? It means C–17s are being utilized much more than anticipated. It means the C–17 is carrying more of the workload than expected. It means C–17s flown today may not be available for as long as we thought they would.

This brings us to the second issue. If not the C–17, what are the other options available?

The C–17 is a complement to a decades-old military transport, the C–5. The oldest C–5As are an average of 39 years old and will require literally billions of dollars in engine and avionics upgrades to keep flying. We don't yet know the exact cost, but as with many modernization programs, it will likely only go up.

The GAO clearly stated last year that DOD would need to fully modernize seven C–5s to attain the equivalent capability achieved from acquiring one C–17 and the cost would be three times more. So we need to modernize seven C–5s at three times the cost of a new C–17 to get the equivalent capability of one C–17. This makes no sense to me.

The C–5A has been unreliable, with a readiness rate barely over 50 percent. The Air Force has been asking for years for authorization to retire some of the aircraft. As those aircraft are retired, the C–17 will be expected to cover the gap left behind.

So we have to ask: How are taxpayer dollars better spent? Are they better spent maintaining and upgrading a 40-year-old, unreliable aircraft at three times the cost, or are they better spent adding C–17s to an already overtaxed fleet? I believe the answer is clear.

Those in Congress who advocate for shutting down the line are doing so prematurely.

Later this year, a Mobility Capability Requirements Study will be released that will address the future airlift needs of the military. One thing we know this country lacks is strategic lift. By that I mean to rapidly move troops and equipment to wherever those troops and equipment are needed. The staging of a military operation takes time because we lack strategic lift.

The Department of Defense is also actively working on the next Quadrennial Defense Review which will take a comprehensive picture of what tools our forces will need in the coming years.

Previous studies that have analyzed our airlift needs did not take into account planned increases in the number of Army and Marine Corps personnel.

We have more troops that need to be moved, including 30,000 additional personnel authorized by the Senate during consideration of the Defense authorization bill in July. These studies also did

not take into account new combat vehicle programs for the Army as well as the needs of the new Africa command.

All of this has to be figured into this mobility review. In fact, the GAO has expressed concern about the calculations used by the Defense Department's previous studies and recommended significant changes for the next mobility capabilities study.

The GAO also found that because the Department of Defense did not identify specific airlift requirements in its previous mobility capabilities study, it could not determine how the DOD concluded that the current number of C–5s and C–17s was adequate. That is the basis on which the Pentagon has weighed in saying we will do with what we have, in essence. The GAO is saying that no specific airlift requirements in the previous study were even considered on which one could base a recommendation such as ''leave it as it is.''

To me, this indicates we are not in a position to shut down the last strategic airlift production line in the country.

I understand this has been identified as a congressional jobs program. To a great extent, I disagree with that view. There are many of us who have followed the C–17 program for years. We know what a mistake it would be to end production of this aircraft prematurely.

The distinguished chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee, Senator INOUYE, agrees. Therefore, the committee has added these 10 planes, $2.5 billion in the bill for these 10 additional C–17s.

In his introductory statement for this bill, he identified other times the Defense Department was wrong to determine a program termination, and he listed the F–117 stealth fighter, which was a great tool in fighting in the Gulf War and Bosnia; the V–22 Osprey, now a favorite of the Marine Corps; and Central Command, which the Department proposed eliminating.

It is clear the Department of Defense doesn't always get it right. Already we know we may be faced with a White House request to add another 40,000 troops that will need to be air lifted to Afghanistan. Whether that happens or not, I don't know. But I do know we have a remaining 8,000 to complement the 60,000 already there who need to get to Afghanistan before the end of the year.

Earlier this year, the administration fought hard against programs they felt were not necessary. This included aircraft such as the F–22 which, it was argued, was not being used in Iraq and Afghanistan. Instead they advocated for systems that support the current missions of the military. That is what the C–17 does.

The C–17 is being used at 125 percent of its anticipated flying hours in support of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is the only aircraft capable of flying many of the missions the Air Force is asked to fly. That is exactly the kind of system we need more of. It takes troops, supplies, equipment directly to the front lines where it can land on unpaved runways and on runways nearly half the length of those needed to land a C–5. That is a real asset because it means we get closer with the troops, the supplies, the equipment to where they need to go.

Finally, from a business perspective, keeping the line open preserves the option for several other countries to purchase C–17s of their own.

Other governments are actively pursuing contracts to buy C–17s. The opportunity to maintain good-paying U.S. jobs would be lost if the line is shut down. Ten planes, one plane a month, essentially keep the line open for approximately an additional year over when it would shut down otherwise.

When I think where our military investment should go, I agree it should go toward ensuring we have the capability to bring our troops and supplies to where they must fight and where they are needed, to bring our injured servicemembers to the medical care they require, and to maintain a program that sees heavy use in supporting the wars we are fighting today.

This is exactly the wrong time to remove these 10 C–17s which are already in the Defense appropriations bill. The future is uncertain. It is uncertain with respect to Afghanistan, with respect to Pakistan, with respect to Iran, with respect still to Iraq, with respect to a number of other places in the world.

Where we are short is strategic airlift. The most efficient, most effective airlifter we have is the C–17. I strongly support its inclusion in this bill, and I thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, DANIEL INOUYE.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KAUFMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KAUFMAN. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRAISING NICOLE NELSON-JEAN

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I rise once again to recognize the service of one of America's great Federal employees.

In recent months, President Obama has spoken of his vision of a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons. While nuclear disarmament remains a long-term project, there are important steps already being taken right now toward that goal.

The public servant I will speak about today has already distinguished herself as a top-notch negotiator on nuclear proliferation issues for the Department of Energy.

When Nicole Nelson-Jean was just 28 years old, she led a delegation of Energy Department negotiators in an effort to secure Russian nuclear materials in Siberia. Based out of our Embassy in Tokyo, Nicole had to overcome the skepticism of her Russian counterparts, who were not accustomed to negotiating with someone her age. Remember, she was 28. But she quickly won their respect and developed a working relationship that enabled them to move forward on technical assistance and create a joint training and service center in the Russian Arctic for securing nuclear material.

After this achievement, Nicole was made director of the Department of Energy's Asia Office. She distinguished herself in that position for 2 years, also serving concurrently as energy attaché to our ambassador in Japan.

In 2006, Nicole was tapped to head the Global Threat Reduction Initiative for North and South America which runs projects in over 90 countries to remove radiological material from nuclear reactors and reconfigures them from processing weapons-grade highly enriched uranium to those processing the type used for peaceful purposes.

Following her success in that role, Nicole was appointed to serve as Director of the United States Mission to the International Organizations in Vienna, Austria. While there, she helped secure passage of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Resolution, which is now the central international statute used to prevent nuclear terrorism.

When asked about her work as a public servant, Nicole said: ''Personally, I don't think that there's anything more important than the national security of our country,'' and that ''service is in my blood.''

Earlier this summer, Nicole returned to the United States to begin a 10-month program at the National Defense University as a counter-terrorism fellow.

She is just one of countless Federal employees who, even though they are highly educated and experienced, continue to immerse themselves academically in their career fields.

As I have stated before from this desk, our Federal employees combine great intellect and a passion for service. The result is a Federal workforce that excels.

Without Nicole and those like her, our government could not carry out the policies, such as nuclear arms control, that keep the American people safe and free.

I call on my fellow Senators to join me in thanking Nicole Nelson-Jean and all the outstanding men and women of the Department of Energy for their contribution to our Nation.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURRIS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, during the intervening time allowed that I have been allocated, I intend to speak on two issues. One is the point of order under rule XXVIII against the pending legislation, H.R. 2918, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010. The other issue I wish to speak about is the amendment I have pending that calls for the $2.5 billion that has been appropriated for the acquisition of unneeded and unwanted C–17 aircraft to be allocated to operations and maintenance which has been cut by some $3 billion, which, obviously, is vitally important to the men and women who are serving in the military so they have the proper equipment and capabilities to defend our Nation in the two wars in which we are engaged and around the world.

First, I will raise a point of order—and I will formally raise it when the manager chooses for me to do so—so this legislation is not permitted to proceed to full consideration. Specifically, as is known, rule XXVIII is a rule that precludes conference reports from including policy provisions that were not related to either House or Senate versions of the legislation as sent to conference. This $4.7 billion piece of legislation was bloated enough; however, conferees took this opportunity to airdrop into the bill's conference a ''continuing resolution'' to continue funding the operations of the government through October 31, having, obviously—certainly not according to the rules of the Senate—any relation to the appropriations bill. By including a CR or continuing resolution, we are precluded from offering amendments to modify it.

That is why we have the rule that you don't put these things in conference reports because it then inhibits and actually prohibits Members from trying to amend and perfect the legislation. So it is a direct assault on how we do business in the Senate, by adding a very mammoth piece of legislation to what is a very small piece of legislation designated to allow the legislative branch to receive the funding it needs.

It is particularly troublesome, since conferees are treating the resolution as a Christmas tree—reauthorizing and extending several programs; forgiving billions of dollars of the Postal Service's debt; increasing funding for the Census Bureau—and not simply just a stopgap measure to allow the government to continue operating at last year's levels. Specifically, the continuing resolution provides $3.9 billion more than last year for the Census Bureau; $3.85 billion more than last year for the Veterans Health Administration; it frees up funds for the Postal Service that is severely in the red by lowering the payment it must make into the trust fund intended for future retiree health benefits, which are obligations, to $1.4 billion from $5.4 billion last year. It extends the authorization for the highway program; intelligence program; stop-loss payments to U.S. troops; restrictions on funding to Guantanamo Bay; housing assistance programs; flood insurance programs; religious worker, physician, and investor VISA programs; use of e-verify and much more.

I wish to warn my colleagues: If we allow this kind of procedure to go forward in the Senate, it will deprive every single Member of the Senate of his and her right to amend legislation because, unless this point of order is upheld, we have only two choices: a ''yea'' vote or a ''nay'' vote, up or down. That flies in the face of the fundamentals upon which the Senate functions.

You may be in favor of all these programs. You may think we need, right away, $3.9 billion more for the Census Bureau. You may think we need—and we probably do—more money for the Veterans Health Administration. Who is going to oppose more money for the Veterans Health Administration if it is brought up as a single bill? Certainly not this Member and not anybody I know. But what we are doing here, by putting the continuing resolution as part of the least controversial of all appropriations bills, is setting very dangerous precedence for this body. My colleagues should have no doubt about it.

There is a little book we give out all the time. We give it out all the time. We send it to schoolchildren all over America. It is called ''How Our Laws Are Made.'' On page 43 it says:

> The House conferees are strictly limited in their consideration of matters in disagreement between the two Houses. Consequently, they may not strike or amend any portion of the bill that was not amended by the other House. Furthermore, they may not insert new matter that is not germane to or that is beyond the scope of the differences between the two Houses.

Let me tell my colleagues what else we tell schoolchildren and young people all over America:

> A report that contains any recommendations which extend beyond the scope of differences between the two Houses is subject to a point of order in its entirety unless that point of order is waived.

So why don't we—if I am defeated here—and I may be—why don't we change this book. Why don't we have a resolution from the Senator from Nebraska who put this in, along with his $300,000 museum, to change this book so we don't mislead schoolchildren all over America in a pamphlet that says how our laws are made.

There is no reason why the majority can't bring the continuing resolution to the floor as a stand-alone piece of legislation. A Christmas tree of funding increases and authorizations deserves floor consideration and discussion, rather than a process by which the appropriators unilaterally decide how, when, and where what is deserving of getting a 30-day extension and which programs are able to expire. The American people deserve better.

Just this morning, Politico, a newspaper published here in Washington, wrote a story: Lawmakers jack up spending for themselves: $500,000 for townhalls.

The article goes on to say:

> Congress is on the verge of giving itself a bump in its annual budget—even as local governments, families, and businesses across the country are tightening their belts in the worst recession in decades.
>
> The measure includes a hodgepodge of new funding for lawmakers: a $500,000 pilot program for Senators to send out postcards about their town hall meetings—

Is there any Member of Congress in the Senate who needs to send out a postcard to tell our constituents that we are having a townhall meeting? Really: $500,000.

> —$30,000 for receptions for foreign dignitaries and $4 million for consultants.
>
> There's $15.8 million for salaries for the Senate Appropriations Committee—plus an extra $950,000 for the committee's administrative expenses.

So here we are with people not—Americans can't have an office because they have lost their jobs, and conferees have included $50 million to refurbish congressional offices. While millions of American families risk losing the roof over their head, appropriators have set aside millions to replace the roof of the Rayburn House Office Building. While millions of Americans have seen their income and household budgets decrease significantly this year, Congress has provided a 5.8 percent increase over last year to cover Congress's expenses and salaries. Millions of small businesses across America have been forced to shut down or severely cut expenses. Somehow, Congress sees fit to provide itself with a 5.8 percent increase. Incredible. Millions of Americans are seeing their hours cut or their salaries slashed. This conference report includes an 8.4 percent increase over fiscal year 2009 for salaries—for salaries.

According to the House committee report, this is to:

> Allow for compensation improvements beyond inflation for the staff of Member offices, especially among younger staff where current salaries are often less competitive.

I have had no difficulty with people applying for work in my office. Maybe the managers of the bill have.

If this weren't enough, the conference report retains an earmark from the Senate bill of $200,000 to support a photo exhibit at the Durham Museum in Nebraska. So people who are having trouble making mortgage payments and putting food on the table are probably a little bit surprised, although maybe they shouldn't be. National unemployment is at almost 10 percent, public debt is close to $2 trillion, the deficit is projected to hit $1.6 trillion

this year, and we go on spending. We go on spending.

I ask my colleagues, in supporting this point of order, to block this bill from full Senate consideration and allow Congress to rethink its priorities.

So I raise a point of order that the legislation violates rule XXVIII.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I move to waive all applicable rule XXVIII points of order and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, now I wish to make some final remarks about the amendment that cuts $2.5 billion that the Defense Appropriations bill uses to fund 10 C–17 Globemaster aircraft, planes which the Secretary of Defense says the Pentagon doesn't need and that the President didn't ask for, and restores that money to the critical operations and maintenance accounts that support military training, readiness, flying and steaming hours and depot maintenance that is so crucial to our Armed Forces in wartime.

Let me make it clear to my colleagues what I am doing. We are taking the $2.5 billion that has been appropriated for the purpose of procuring 10 additional C–17s and transferring that money back to the operations and maintenance account I described—training, readiness, flying, steaming hours, et cetera—to make up for the cuts—or at least mostly to make up for the cuts—that have been made in O&M funding.

I understand a budget point of order will be lodged against the amendment. Let me make it clear to my colleagues: We will have an up-or-down vote on this amendment. So if it fails, I will have two more amendments, separate amendments, one that cuts the C–17 and one that adds funding to operations and maintenance funding if this pending amendment of mine is challenged on a technical basis.

I agreed with Secretary Gates when he said the military has no more need to buy more C–17s. The fact is, the Air Force and the U.S. Transportation Command: ''Have more than necessary [strategic airlift] capacity'' for airlift over the next 10 years.

Mr. President, I received a letter from the Secretary of Defense. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JOHN MCCAIN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MCCAIN: The President's defense budget request has requested no additional C–17s. This position is based on the Department's firm judgment that we have acquired sufficient number of C–17s to meet the nation's military needs. The C–17 airlifter remains a valuable military asset that will serve as the backbone of the nation's strategic airlift fleet for decades to come. However, continuing to purchase C–17s in numbers beyond what is required simply diverts limited resources from other more pressing military needs. More specifically, the $2.5 billion it will cost to purchase 10 additional C–17s plus the $100 million per year it will cost to operate them will invariably result in a reduction in critical warfighting capability somewhere else in the defense program.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. GATES.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I will quote partially from the letter:

> The President's defense budget request has requested no additional C–17s. This position is based on the Department's firm judgment that we have acquired a sufficient number of C–17s to meet the Nation's military needs.

Let me point out what is really important about this letter:

> More specifically, the $2.5 billion it will cost to purchase 10 additional C–17s, plus the $100 million per year it will cost to operate them, will invariably result in a reduction in crucial warfighting capability somewhere else in the defense program.

So the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all of our military leaders, and the highly respected Secretary of Defense say not only that they don't want any more C–17s, but if we spend this $2.5 billion and the $100 million annually required to maintain them, there will be a reduction in critical warfighting capability somewhere else in the defense program.

We are in two wars. We have 68,000 young Americans in Afghanistan—and most likely more to come—and 120,000 in Iraq, and we are going to buy 10 more C–17s when they need their equipment maintained and they need to be replaced and they need to fly and they need to have the best capability in combat.

President Eisenhower warned us about the military industrial complex. It is not the military industrial complex anymore; it is the industrial complex. You cannot walk through the hallways without bumping into a lobbyist from Boeing. Of course, there are subcontractors all over America, absolutely. But this is really egregious because they have taken money from the operation and training capabilities and readiness capabilities—that is what operations and maintenance money is all about—and cut it below the request our military and the Secretary of Defense and the President think is vitally needed, and they added 10 additional aircraft that no one in the military—the Air Force included—believes is needed.

This is a young Presidency, and this will be a defining moment in the Presidency. If I am defeated by Boeing today, then it will be up to the President to decide whether to veto this bill. If we don't turn this down here, then we will be sending a signal to every lobbyist in this town—and there are thousands—that if you lobby hard enough and you have enough subcontractors, you can do anything.

This is a very important amendment at this particular time in our history, while we are fighting two wars and we have a new administration. If we defeat this amendment, we will also be contradicting the opinion of perhaps one of the most highly regarded individuals in America, and, of course, that is our Secretary of Defense.

Mr. President, I have already asked for the yeas and nays on this amendment. I believe we can do a better job for the American people and the men and women in the military than what is being attempted by the Defense Appropriations Committee.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise to associate myself with the comments of the Senator from Arizona on rule XXVIII and on the issue of planes. I also want to point out that we are violating the budget this body has with this bill.

I understand the situation in which the Senator from Nebraska finds himself. His bill is in the wrong place at the wrong time, and people threw a lot of baggage on it, and it was inappropriate that it was thrown on.

One of the most inappropriate things is a $4 billion bill that is being sent to the taxpayers of America to bail out the Postal Service. This wasn't a surprise. This didn't come on as, oh, my gosh, we don't have $4 billion to pay our pension funds. This occurs because of something that occurred in 2006, when we bailed out the post office the last time. Everybody knew it was coming. This train has been coming down the track, the track has been straight, and we have seen it for a long time. So suddenly this bailout, which the taxpayers will have to pay for, gets thrown on the Senator's bill. I regret that. It makes his bill out of whack relative to the budget.

This is the last day of the fiscal year. We have already spent all the money. In fact, we spent a little bit more too, but we spent all of the money in the budget. We are over outlays and all of the BA has been spent. Suddenly, out of the clear blue sky, on the last day of the budget, we are going to spend another $4 billion.

We passed the budget, so let's stick with the budget. That is the idea. I think the American people are getting tired of us spending money we don't have, especially since it is theirs and their grandchildren's. It goes right on the debt, by the way. All I am asking this body to do is live by the budget we passed.

I intend to make a point of order under rule 311 of the Budget Act, which says you cannot exceed what you said you budgeted for. It is a simple Budget Act. We pass a budget, and if you go over it, there is a point of order that

you should not waive. So we should not spend $4 billion we don't have.

Again, this was not the doing of the Senator from Nebraska. He plays no role in this other than being the unfortunate baggage car passing through Congress when somebody decided to stick this on his bill.

At this point, I will make a point of order that the pending conference report would cause the aggregate level of the budget authority and the outlays for fiscal year 2009 as set out in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget, S. Con. Res. 13, to be exceeded. I raise a point of order under section 311(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I will simply note that there were two other Budget Act points of order against this item in the bill. I presume he is asking on behalf of leadership to waive them all.

It is really inappropriate that we should waive the whole Budget Act and spend $4 billion we don't have on the last day of the fiscal year. So I hope Members will look at this. This can be corrected in other ways. We can find ways to offset this money. It can be done on another bill with the proper offsets. Therefore, I hope my colleagues will sustain what they passed, which was the budget for this year, on the last day of the budget enforcement for the year.

I yield the floor.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of the motion to waive the rule XXVIII point of order being made against the conference report for containing a continuing resolution provision allowing the government to maintain normal operations until October 31, 2009.

Today is the last day of the fiscal year. As I noted earlier, our men and women in uniform are fighting on two fronts. On the homefront, our economy is at a critical stage in its recovery.

Our Federal agencies provide essential services every day of the year to our men and women in uniform, to our veterans who have returned from war, to homeowners and workers struggling to recover from the downturn in our economy, and to businesses and maritime commerce reliant on weather forecasts and data. These are just a few examples of a multitude of critical services we must maintain by passing this conference report with the continuing resolution provision included and having it sent to the President for his signature.

This point of order is made and raised against the conference report based on the fact that this continuing resolution was added to it without being included in either the House or Senate versions of the bill. While the vice chairman and I are not inclined to add provisions outside the scope of the conference, there are occasions when it is necessary. This is one of those times.

As chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I have worked diligently with my colleague and vice chair, Senator COCHRAN, to return the appropriations process to regular order.

When we finally received the administration's budget—and may I ask my colleagues to recall that it was in May of this year—we worked nonstop, holding budget hearings with the agencies, analyzing their budget proposals, and marking up and reporting out all 12 bills in 4 months. Eleven of them were reported out before the August recess. I might add that the Senate Appropriations Committee reported nine of these bills by a vote of 30 to 0—unanimous—and the other three by a vote of 29 to 1—one vote in opposition. The Senate is currently considering the Defense bill, the seventh appropriations measure to come to the floor.

We have made great progress in our efforts to return to regular order and pass individual bills, but we are not there yet. We need to pass this continuing resolution so that our agencies can continue to operate while we conclude our business. In fact, today we had our second and third conferences with the House, and I am happy to report that both conferences have concluded in harmony and a report will be forthcoming to the Senate floor. Several more are scheduled for the rest of the week. This short-term continuing resolution, which is clean and does not contain what I consider controversial matters, will give us time to consider a good number of appropriations bills under regular order.

For my colleagues who may be interested in specific details regarding the impact of a government shutdown, here are just a few examples:

For veterans who have served, all nonemergency health care, including elective surgeries, would be deferred. This means that those veterans whose medical needs are not life-threatening or an emergency would have to wait to see their doctors. The end result would be rationing health care, causing significant waiting times for appointments, which would, of course, spill over after the shutdown has ended.

A government shutdown would suspend much of the work Treasury staff is doing to promote economic recovery and would impact transportation funding that also plays an important role in supporting the economic recovery and putting people back to work.

A government shutdown could derail the 2010 census, for example. Even a brief shutdown could jeopardize the accuracy and timeliness of the constitutionally mandated 2010 census, which everybody is depending upon for numbers. Specifically, the Census Bureau could be forced to abandon or delay the hiring of tens of thousands of temporary enumerators. Under a government shutdown, the census would be unable to continue setting up field operations needed to count our citizens.

A government shutdown would halt highway, transit, and motor carrier safety programs, which would disrupt State and local efforts to maintain and improve our Nation's transportation infrastructure, and would impact upon commuters and movers of goods.

A government shutdown would lay up NOAA's entire fleet of ships, including the hydrographic vessels, which would stop any current nautical charting operations for the purpose of navigation. Even navigation service conducted by the private sector under NOAA contracts would cease and any data processing would be put on hold.

Our Nation's physical oceanographic real-time system would not be maintained, eliminating live environmental information, such as tides and currents that coastal pilots rely on when safely guiding huge vessels in and out of our ports. Imagine what would have happened if this shutdown was in place at this moment. The knowledge that we have of the Samoan disaster would not be available to us, simply put.

Maritime commerce, which accounts for 90 percent of our Nation's imports and exports, would be dramatically slowed and the risk of an environmental disaster would be heightened.

Mr. President, I could continue on with other services being impacted by the shutdown, but I think you have got the gist of it.

Twice in the past 4 years—in 2006 and 2007—the Congress passed a similar type continuing resolution as a provision to a conference report. Yes, they had CRs in the conference report in 2006 and 2007. In 2006, the Republican-led Congress passed a continuing resolution provision by a vote of 100 to 0. In 2007, a Democratic-led Senate passed a conference report with a continuing resolution by a voice vote—unanimous. It is not a partisan issue and it should not be a partisan issue today.

With that, I urge my colleagues to vote to waive any point of order against the Legislative Branch conference report because of the continuing resolution.

Mr. President, I submit pursuant to Senate rules a report, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

I certify that the information required by rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate related to congressionally directed spending items has been identified in the conference report which accompanies H.R. 2918 and that the required information has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website at least 48 hours before a vote on the pending bill.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that upon disposition of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, the Senate then stand in recess until 6:30 p.m. today; that upon reconvening at 6:30 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 3326 and there be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to the McCain amendment No. 2558, with the time equally divided and controlled in the usual form; with no amendment in order to the amendment prior to the vote; that upon the use of the 2 minutes, the Senate then proceed to vote in relation to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement be modified so that after the first vote, the following votes be 10 minutes in duration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive any points of order under rule XXVIII. The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 61, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 300 Leg.]

YEAS—61

Akaka	Gillibrand	Nelson (NE)
Baucus	Hagan	Nelson (FL)
Bayh	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Inouye	Reed
Bennet	Johnson	Reid
Bingaman	Kaufman	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kerry	Sanders
Brown	Kirk	Schumer
Burris	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Byrd	Kohl	Specter
Cantwell	Landrieu	Stabenow
Cardin	Lautenberg	Tester
Carper	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Casey	Levin	Udall (NM)
Cochran	Lieberman	Voinovich
Conrad	Lincoln	Warner
Dodd	McCaskill	Webb
Dorgan	Menendez	Whitehouse
Durbin	Merkley	Wyden
Feinstein	Mikulski	
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—39

Alexander	DeMint	LeMieux
Barrasso	Ensign	Lugar
Bennett	Enzi	McCain
Bond	Feingold	McConnell
Brownback	Graham	Murkowski
Bunning	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Gregg	Roberts
Chambliss	Hatch	Sessions
Coburn	Hutchison	Shelby
Collins	Inhofe	Snowe
Corker	Isakson	Thune
Cornyn	Johanns	Vitter
Crapo	Kyl	Wicker

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 61, the nays are 39. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. I move to lay that motion upon the table.

The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Florida.) The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, this is a very simple point of order. It simply says: A budget was passed. This is the last year of the budget. We have spent all the money under the budget. We should not add another $4 billion to the budget that is going to go directly to the debt our children will have to bear.

So let's vote in favor of supporting the budget that we passed. Let's vote against adding $4 billion of more debt to our childrens' backs. We can correct the problem this issue confronts without adding to the deficit and the debt, and we can correct it without doing violence to the budget which was passed by the majority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, it is important that this motion pass just like the previous one. If we do not get this done, we are sitting with a continuing resolution that will not be in effect, and we will be in trouble moving forward.

So just as the other one, I ask my colleagues to vote aye on it as they have in the past.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield the remaining time to me?

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. I will yield.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has 20 seconds remaining.

Mr. GREGG. How much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has 12 seconds remaining.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire is correct that this should not have been done this way and that the Postal Service needs fundamental reform. But the fact is, the Postal Service cannot afford to pay the $5.4 billion that is due on October 1.

The CBO says this provision has no budget impact. So I urge a vote against the JUDD GREGG point of order.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, if it had no budget impact, the point of order would not lie. It actually does have a $4 billion budget impact. That will be added to the debt. It can be corrected. We can still pass the continuing resolution by supporting this point of order.

I ask Senators to vote no on the motion to waive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 61, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 301 Leg.]

YEAS—61

Akaka	Franken	Murray
Baucus	Gillibrand	Nelson (NE)
Bayh	Hagan	Nelson (FL)
Begich	Harkin	Pryor
Bennet	Inouye	Reed
Bingaman	Johnson	Reid
Boxer	Kaufman	Rockefeller
Brown	Kerry	Sanders
Burris	Kirk	Schumer
Byrd	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kohl	Specter
Cardin	Landrieu	Stabenow
Carper	Lautenberg	Tester
Casey	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Cochran	Levin	Udall (NM)
Collins	Lieberman	Warner
Conrad	Lincoln	Webb
Dodd	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Dorgan	Menendez	Wyden
Durbin	Merkley	
Feinstein	Mikulski	

NAYS—39

Alexander	Ensign	Lugar
Barrasso	Enzi	McCain
Bennett	Feingold	McConnell
Bond	Graham	Murkowski
Brownback	Grassley	Risch
Bunning	Gregg	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Sessions
Chambliss	Hutchison	Shelby
Coburn	Inhofe	Snowe
Corker	Isakson	Thune
Cornyn	Johanns	Vitter
Crapo	Kyl	Voinovich
DeMint	LeMieux	Wicker

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 61, the nays are 39. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is agreeing to the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 302 Leg.]

YEAS—62

Akaka	Gillibrand	Nelson (NE)
Baucus	Hagan	Nelson (FL)
Bayh	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Inouye	Reed
Bingaman	Johnson	Reid
Boxer	Kaufman	Rockefeller
Brown	Kerry	Sanders
Burris	Kirk	Schumer
Byrd	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kohl	Snowe
Cardin	Landrieu	Specter
Carper	Lautenberg	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Cochran	Levin	Udall (CO)
Collins	Lieberman	Udall (NM)
Conrad	Lincoln	Voinovich
Dodd	Menendez	Warner
Dorgan	Merkley	Webb
Durbin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wyden
Franken	Murray	

NAYS—38

Alexander	DeMint	LeMieux
Barrasso	Ensign	Lugar
Bennet	Enzi	McCain
Bennett	Feingold	McCaskill
Bond	Graham	McConnell
Brownback	Grassley	Risch
Bunning	Gregg	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Sessions
Chambliss	Hutchison	Shelby
Coburn	Inhofe	Thune
Corker	Isakson	Vitter
Cornyn	Johanns	Wicker
Crapo	Kyl	

The conference report was agreed to.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. COCHRAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, before we recess—I know there is an order—I ask unanimous consent that I have 1 minute and Senator INHOFE have up to 2 minutes to address the Senate on an issue unrelated to the conference report that was just adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wish to let colleagues know on both sides of the aisle that Senator INHOFE and I are working very closely together as chair and ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Committee to resolve an issue which, if we do not resolve, is going to result in job losses. Senator INHOFE will expand on that.

We have to repeal a recision that was put into the last highway bill, SAFETEA–LU. We know what we want to do. We know how we are going to fund it. It will be deficit neutral. It will keep people working. It will help our States. If we do not do it, we are going to see layoffs, and nobody wants to see layoffs when we are in this difficult economic time.

So I am very pleased to be here to inform colleagues we are working very hard, and we have very few objections, if any. We will get back to colleagues later in the evening on this issue.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and will listen with great interest to my colleague from Oklahoma.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first of all, let me thank the chair of the Environment and Public Works Committee—a position I held at one time, but I am the ranking member for the minority. This is a huge issue. This is one we cannot let go unattended. Tonight at midnight this thing expires. So we have to do it. Let me compliment Senator BOXER in being willing to go to some extremes that, quite frankly, I did not know she would be able to agree to.

What is at stake right now is about $500 million of projects that will have to be canceled. If you cancel these projects—these contracts have already been let—we are talking about lawsuits. We are talking about around 17,000 jobs being lost unless we are able to fix this recision thing and to get it offset. Well, that is what is going to happen.

We are drafting an amendment right now. I know the hour is late. I know we are going to come back for a vote at 6:30. But I think this absolutely has to be done, and I think it will be done. I am looking right now for any of the Republicans who might be objecting to this so I can talk to them. Quite frankly, I do not think there will be objection on our side.

The highway money at risk would put people to work, unlike much of the so-called stimulus. So I think we have an opportunity now to do this, and it is only going to be done because of the cooperation between the chairman of this committee and myself as ranking member.

So let's do everything we can. I say to the Senator, I think you have come up with a solution. We have, together, come up with a solution. Let's make it happen.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2918

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 191, which the clerk will report by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make technical corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 2918.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, one of the must-pass items in the continuing resolution regards the U.S. Postal Service.

Under current law, each year the Postal Service is required to cover the health care costs of retirees and provide an actuarially determined rate for future costs of health care.

These funds are required to be placed into a trust fund to be invested.

Because of the recession as well as the increased reliance on the Internet for personal communications, the Postal Service is experiencing financial difficulties.

Working with members of the authorizing committees of both Houses, the Committee crafted a short-term solution for this problem which would allow the Postal Service to reduce the amount it would otherwise be required to invest this year.

The impact of the amendment is it allows the Postal Service to retain $4 billion to pay for its ongoing cost of operations.

Let me be clear, this provision will not provide any additional taxpayer dollars to the Postal Service.

It doesn't mean that current health benefits of our postal workers would be shortchanged.

It does assume that when the recession ends and profitability returns to the Postal Service the funding they would need to invest in future health care costs would probably increase.

Some might want to decry this amendment because it is scored by the congressional budget amendment as a net loss to the Treasury.

It should be noted that the proposal will not require additional discretionary funds to be expended.

The provision will, on the other hand, do a great deal to preserve the financial solvency of the Postal Service.

This amendment should not be controversial.

It does not add costs to the taxpayer.

It was an item that was in keeping with the needs of the Postal Service; and, it was an item that has the support of the chairman of the authorizing subcommittee with jurisdiction over the matter.

This needs to be done today and I would urge my colleagues to vote to waive any points of order that might be raised in relation to this matter.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, currently the Nation's unemployment rate is higher than it has been since 1983. In my home State of Michigan, the unemployment rate is 15.2 percent—5.5 percent higher than the Nation's unemployment rate of 9.7 percent. Translated into real people, this means that 14.9 million Americans are unemployed, of which, more than 735,000 are living in my home State.

Michigan provides a little more than 450,000 individuals with unemployment benefits. As of September 18, more than 26,000 Michiganders have exhausted much needed unemployment benefits and by the end of this year, this number will rise to more than 100,000 folks. Since the beginning of this year, Michigan has been losing on average of 27,000 jobs per month. Our people need help.

It is critical that we provide assistance to individuals who are straining to make ends meet by ensuring that their much needed unemployment insurance benefits do not run out. We need to provide support to those individuals who are struggling to find jobs so that they do not lose their homes and are able to put food on the table.

We must extend unemployment insurance benefits and swiftly pass an unemployment insurance extension, so the President can sign this bill into law quickly.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am disappointed that we are about to begin the 2010 fiscal year having enacted just one appropriations bill. I am even more disappointed that we passed a continuing resolution, airdropped into the Legislative Branch appropriations bill, that provides money to continue the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. While I am pleased that the President has committed to withdrawing our troops from Iraq by the end of 2011, this redeployment schedule is too long and may undermine our ability to combat al-Qaida while straining our Armed Forces unnecessarily. In addition, while the President is right to focus on Afghanistan and Pakistan, I remain concerned that his strategy for those countries does not adequately address, and may even exacerbate, the threats to our national security we face in Pakistan.

We need to keep the Federal Government operating and make sure our brave troops get all the equipment and supplies they need, but we should not be providing funds to continue those wars without, at a minimum, engaging in a serious debate about their effects on our national security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the concurrent resolution is agreed to and the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) was agreed to.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 6:30 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:40 p.m., recessed until 6:30 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BEGICH).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 3326, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3326), making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McCain amendment No. 2558, to strike amounts available for procurement of C–17 aircraft in excess of the amount requested by the President in the budget for fiscal year 2010 and to make such amounts available instead for operation and maintenance in accordance with amounts requested by the President in that budget and for Operation and Maintenance, Army, for overseas contingency operations.

AMENDMENT NO. 2558

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 2558 offered by the Senator from Arizona, Mr. MCCAIN.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I again quote from a letter from the Secretary of Defense:

The President's defense budget request has requested no additional C–17s. This position is based on the Department's firm judgment that we have acquired a sufficient number of C–17s to meet the Nation's military needs. . . . More specifically, the $2.5 billion it will cost to purchase 10 additional C–17s plus the $100 million per year it will cost to operate them will invariably result in a reduction in critical warfighting capabilities somewhere else in the defense program.

I understand there will be a budget point of order. I wish to tell my colleagues we will be voting up or down on this issue because if this is defeated, I will have another amendment simply to kill this unneeded, unnecessary porkbarreling exercise in the power of lobbyists in our Nation's Capital.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I am prepared to go right to the heart of the underlying amendment rather than go through this point of order, but let me just point out that there are those who have supported a provision in the fiscal year 2010 Defense Authorization bill that would prohibit the Defense Department from retiring the 40-year-old C–5As. These are the people who are now promoting this amendment to kill the C–17. In effect, the proponents of the McCain amendment are tying the hands of the Air Force, by requiring the Pentagon to upkeep a fleet of C–5s—aircraft that are outdated, costly to operate, and are less capable than the C–17. The Air Force should be allowed to replace them with C–17s and not be forced to waste hundreds of millions of dollars to extend the life of the C–5.

It is less costly to build a C–17 than it is to repair a C–5. That is the reality. If we are looking for cost savings and deficit reduction, then what the committee has advocated actually makes more sense fiscally to do. But instead, the McCain amendment in effect promotes a 40-year-old aircraft, getting older by the day, rather than an aircraft like the C–17 that has the capability of landing almost anywhere on the globe for that matter, highly versatile.

We have nearly 100,000 new troops who have been added to our armed services in 4 years. We need to have an airlift capacity that meets our larger force's needs. I urge the rejection of the McCain amendment.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to express my continued support for the C–17 cargo aircraft program and urge my colleagues to retain funding for 10 additional aircraft in the fiscal year 2010 Defense appropriations bill.

The C–17 is critical to our national security and our ability to efficiently carry out important missions around the world. Not only is this aircraft an indispensable asset in supporting military and humanitarian missions in countries like Iraq, Afghanistan and Sudan; it has a proven record of versatility and high performance, and it sustains jobs that are essential across 43 States—including my home State of California.

First, I would like to talk about the types of missions where we use the C–17. According to the Air Force's budget justification for 2010, the C–17 ''is a major element of America's National Military Strategy and constitutes the most responsive means of meeting U.S. mobility requirements. . . . The C–17 will perform the airlift mission well into this century.''

The C–17 is essential to our missions in Iraq and Afghanistan particularly because of its versatility. It is used to transport equipment, supplies and our service members. For example, the C–17 can land on a dirt runway to deliver needed supplies in remote regions of Afghanistan.

We also use the C–17 to evacuate our wounded men and women from Iraq to Germany, and then back to the United States for treatment. And in some instances, it has even been used to transport our service members across a combat zone, reducing the risks that they face when they travel on land by convoy.

And the uses don't stop there. The C–17 is used to deliver humanitarian supplies. In January of this year, a C–17 delivered 18,000 pounds of supplies to Nicaragua, one of the poorest nations in the Western Hemisphere.

The C–17 has also been used to bring relief to Americans, including during Hurricane Katrina. It can deliver a 100-bed, fully equipped hospital to nearly any area with an unimproved airstrip.

This is an amazing capability, and one we cannot afford to lose.

Second, the C–17 has a proven record of performance. Quite simply, it is the workhorse of our military. And we are using them at a much higher rate than the Air Force originally intended.

C–17s have flown over 1.3 million flight hours since 2002. Many are flown at 150–180 percent of their anticipated flight hours.

According to the Congressional Research Service, the C–17 was designed to fly 1,000 hours per year over 30 years, but the fleet has averaged 1,250 hours per aircraft over the last ten years. Some have even reached 2,400 flying hours in a single year.

And finally, the C–17 is the last strategic airlift production line in the Nation. Every day 30,000 employees from 43 states go to work in direct support of the C–17. In addition to those 30,000 direct jobs, over 100,000 workers depend on this production line. In my home State of California, 13,800 people work on the C–17. And 19,200 worker's have an affiliation with this aircraft.

Too many American jobs depend on this vital program. Before we take any action to shut down the line, we must be absolutely certain that we have all of the aircraft we need.

We cannot take the chance that we ''may'' have enough aircraft, particularly without reviewing two studies that are due by the end of the year.

The Department of Defense Mobility Capabilities and Requirements Study and the congressionally mandated study being done by the Institute for Defense Analyses will determine if our airlift requirements are being met.

We expect these studies to be complete by the end of this year. Without the results of these studies, we cannot determine that our Nation's airlift capability has been met. It would be incredibly shortsighted to shut down this production line without that information.

I urge my colleagues to join me in maintaining funds for the C–17, and to defeat the McCain amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired. The Senator from Hawaii is recognized.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I make a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 302(F) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I move to waive the applicable section of the Budget Act with respect to my amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 34, nays 64, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 303 Leg.]

YEAS—34

Alexander	Franken	Nelson (FL)
Barrasso	Gregg	Sanders
Bennet	Kaufman	Sessions
Cardin	Klobuchar	Specter
Carper	Kohl	Thune
Coburn	Kyl	Udall (CO)
Conrad	LeMieux	Vitter
Corker	Levin	Voinovich
Dorgan	Lugar	Warner
Ensign	McCain	Webb
Enzi	McConnell	
Feingold	Merkley	

NAYS—64

Akaka	Durbin	Mikulski
Baucus	Feinstein	Murkowski
Bayh	Gillibrand	Murray
Begich	Graham	Nelson (NE)
Bennett	Grassley	Pryor
Bingaman	Hagan	Reed
Bond	Harkin	Reid
Boxer	Hatch	Risch
Brown	Hutchison	Roberts
Brownback	Inhofe	Rockefeller
Bunning	Inouye	Schumer
Burr	Isakson	Shaheen
Burris	Johanns	Shelby
Cantwell	Johnson	Snowe
Casey	Kerry	Stabenow
Chambliss	Kirk	Tester
Cochran	Lautenberg	Udall (NM)
Collins	Leahy	Whitehouse
Cornyn	Lieberman	Wicker
Crapo	Lincoln	Wyden
DeMint	McCaskill	
Dodd	Menendez	

NOT VOTING—2

Byrd	Landrieu

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 34, the nays are 64. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected, the point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. COCHRAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SIGNING AUTHORIZATION

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader be authorized to sign any duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions for the remainder of today, Wednesday, September 30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I wish to ask the managers this. I have three amendments I wish to have called up and placed in order. One is amendment No. 2580, one is amendment No. 2581, and the third is amendment No. 2575.

The first is to strike the amount for the C–17 aircraft, which is not subject to a point of order, I am told. The second is to add $2.5 billion for operations and maintenance, which is also not subject to a point of order. The third one is to have testimony before Congress by General McChrystal and General Petraeus before the Congress of the United States.

I would be glad to agree to a brief debate on all three of those amendments, and I will be glad to enter into a time agreement or whatever their desires are on all three. On the first two, the issue has been debated pretty well. I would only need a few minutes. On the third, I think it is pretty straightforward, calling for the testimony of General McChrystal and General Petraeus before the Congress of the United States.

I call up those amendments and ask for their consideration in sequence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to considering the amendments en bloc?

Mr. MCCAIN. Not en bloc, in sequence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendments being brought up in sequence? Will the Senator specify the sequence?

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 2580, 2581 and 2575—I call up those amendments. I think that is my right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from Arizona, who said the first two were in order because they strike and replace money, is the Senator saying the same about the third amendment? Is it in order on an appropriations bill?

Mr. MCCAIN. I believe it is in order. I will be glad to have a vote on whether it is a violation of any of the Senate rules.

Mr. DURBIN. I will not object to the first two. On the third, I will object until we have a chance to look at it more closely.

Mr. MCCAIN. I thank the Senator.

Parliamentary inquiry: Do I have the right to call up an amendment that is filed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, one amendment at a time.

AMENDMENT NO. 2575

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I call up amendment 2575 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] proposes an amendment numbered 2575.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide for testimony before Congress on the additional forces and resources required to meet United States objectives with respect to Afghanistan and Pakistan)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) TESTIMONY BEFORE CONGRESS ON MEETING UNITED STATES OBJECTIVES ON AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN.—The officials specified subsection (b) shall each be made available, by not later than November 15, 2009, to testify in open and closed sessions before the relevant committees of Congress regarding recommendations for additional forces and resources required to achieve the objectives of United States policy with respect to Afghanistan and Pakistan stated pursuant to section 1117(a) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 123 Stat. 1907).

(b) OFFICIALS.—The officials specified in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Commander of the United States Central Command.

(2) The Commander of the United States European Command and Supreme Allied Command, Europe.

(3) The Commander of United States Forces–Afghanistan.

(4) The United States Ambassador to Afghanistan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. I call up amendment No. 2580 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to setting aside the pending amendment? The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Reserving the right to object, it is my understanding—

Mr. MCCAIN. I am not seeking unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. DURBIN. Sorry. I thought the Senator made a unanimous consent request.

Mr. MCCAIN. I just called up the second amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate requires unanimous consent to consider an additional amendment.

Mr. MCCAIN. I see.

Mr. DURBIN. I say to the Senator from Arizona, our mutual friend, Senator LEVIN, asked to be on the floor when the first amendment was being considered. I have to say, on his behalf, that I will object to moving to another amendment until he has a chance to come to the floor and debate the Senator's first amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. DURBIN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. I thank the Senator. We will certainly accede to his request. I would like to tell my colleagues that I do not intend to conclude debate on this legislation until such time as we have straight up-or-down votes on the two amendments about which I talked. One is striking the funding for the C–17, $2.5 billion and adding $2.5 billion for operations and maintenance. I will be glad to discuss it with the managers of the bill how that sequence will take place, how much debate. I do not intend to hold up the bill in any way. I just wish to tell my colleagues I want consideration and recorded votes on both of those amendments.

What we have done tonight by not waiving the budget, the rule, is an outrage and is going to damage very badly the men and women who are serving this country because we are not giving them the equipment they need to operate in harm's way—120,000 of them in Iraq, 68,000 of them in Afghanistan. That is the opinion of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Petraeus, General McChrystal, and the Secretary of Defense. It is a remarkable moment—a remarkable moment—in the history of the Senate, although I have seen it happen before. Congratulations to the lobbyists from Boeing. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 2555, AS MODIFIED

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside, and I ask that amendment No. 2555 be called up. With that, I am sending a modification to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

Mr. JOHANNS. Before we go to the reading, if I could send a modification to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. JOHANNS] proposes an amendment numbered 2555, as modified.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To ensure the availability of not less than $30,000,000 for High Priority National Guard Counterdrug Programs)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) HIGH PRIORITY NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG PROGRAMS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by title VI under the heading ''DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE'', up to $30,000,000 shall be available for the purpose of High Priority National Guard Counterdrug Programs.

(b) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amount made available by subsection (a) for the purpose specified in that subsection is in addition to any other amounts made available by this Act for that purpose.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I rise briefly this evening to speak about this amendment. The amendment would help maintain, in fiscal year 2010, the current level of funding for the National Guard's counterdrug efforts throughout the United States. It is important legislation.

As a Governor, as a mayor, I can tell you what I think everybody knows. One of the toughest problems we face in this Nation is fighting drug abuse and addiction and putting the tools in place to deal with that.

We all know firsthand that drug addiction rips families apart and tears communities down. It is accompanied by an endless parade of violence.

Reducing drug abuse and crime was a top priority of mine as mayor and Governor. In part because of steps we took, we were able to bring crime numbers down. I am proud of that.

I know drugs are not a unique challenge to Nebraska. It is a national challenge. Meth distributors commonly commit violent crimes as they traffic in methamphetamine. Meth users often commit property crimes, burglary, and identity theft. This drug is an enormous burden on public health departments and treatment centers in our region. Meth-related violence and child abuse have also strained local foster care systems, not only in our State but in other States. Because of its highly addictive nature, it takes longer treatment programs and it has a very high recidivism rate. Treatment, needless to say, is enormously difficult.

In the face of this problem, we need to keep up our pressure on drug trafficking groups and work on providing more consistent funding to Federal, State, and local drug task forces. The National Guard's Counterdrug Support Program has been supporting law enforcement and community-based drug reduction coalitions now for 20 years. However, this program often faces considerable uncertainty over its funding, and that hampers operations. Consistent funding would allow police to keep many of the same officers in the drug task force. This would improve communication between multiple different law enforcement agencies, and it would increase their effectiveness.

Rural States are especially hurt by cuts and uncertainty in their counterdrug budgets, since they often have a great deal of territory to cover with very small departments.

To get to the crux of this amendment, my amendment would help address these problems by helping restore counterdrug funding back to its level last year. We are just asking for a level budget. Last year, Congress added $22.5 million to the President's level of funding. The year before it added $20 million. While the Defense authorization this year authorized an additional $30 million in counterdrug support, it was not included in the appropriations bill.

This money goes across our country, all 50 States, and some of our territories. Our counterdrug operations depend on the funds.

If the current shortfall continues, the National Guard would not be able to effectively support law enforcement in their fight against drugs. Our law enforcement and National Guard personnel must be given the tools they need to carry on this battle.

Tonight, in a very large appropriations bill, I ask what I believe is a very necessary amount of money to help fight this war on drugs in your State, Mr. President, in mine, and across this country. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment. My hope is there will be a very bipartisan, strong statement that we stand behind this very important piece of this budget.

For the record, if it is acceptable—and I don't know if there is an agreement on this or not—but I want to indicate for the record that I will be more than happy to move this amendment with a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator for bringing to the attention of the Senate this suggested change. We have no problem with having this amendment adopted on a voice vote, if that suits the manager on the other side.

Mr. INOUYE. No objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 2555, as modified.

The amendment (No. 2555), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wonder if the managers would allow me to make a unanimous consent request on a totally other issue, the issue dealing with the highway trust fund, at this time. I will take about 2 or 3 minutes; is that all right?

Mr. COCHRAN. I have no objection to the Senator discussing her suggestion.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 3617

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, we are in a very bad situation with the highway trust fund. We are working very hard on both sides of the aisle to resolve it. Senator INHOFE and I are absolutely in agreement on what we should

do. But yet still there is objection from the other side of the aisle, our Republican friends. I wish to explain where we are, and then I am going to make a unanimous consent request.

In the SAFETEA–LU program, which was the last highway bill, there was an $8 billion rescission that was made. The promise at that time years ago was that we would fix it in the days, months, and years ahead. It was not fixed, and if we don't repeal the rescission tonight, what will happen immediately is that there will have to be layoffs, there will have to be cancellation of contracts, and the order will go out from here to our States. Mr. President, 17,000 jobs are on the line. We have to repeal this rescission. It translates into about $300 million.

I have been working with Senator INHOFE, and we reached agreement and, frankly, the leaders, I believe, reached agreement that what we ought to do is repeal this rescission and, as a paid-for, cut the TARP money because we know that a lot of those funds have been paid back, cut that program by the equivalent of $300 million. We would repeal the rescission, everybody keeps working, the contracts are still going, and we pay for this repeal by cutting $300 million from TARP, the Toxic Asset Relief Program, not very popular in the country, I might add.

I have to say I asked the administration for some other ideas and they had none. I believe in pay as you go. So I said to Senator INHOFE that I was with him on this. He and I are in agreement.

At this time, I am going to make this formal unanimous consent request to repeal this rescission and pay for it by cutting TARP.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3617, received from the House and at the desk; that the Boxer substitute amendment at the desk be considered; further, that the Boxer-Inhofe second-degree amendment with an offset be considered and agreed to, the substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, passed, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD, without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I rise to object. My understanding is there is an objection on our side of the aisle relative to this approach. Thus, I rise this evening to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, let me say how, frankly, shocked I am at this objection. We have the chairman of the EPW Committee, the ranking member of the EPW Committee—this is an amendment that was brought to us by Senator KIT BOND of the other side of the aisle. I do not understand how the Republicans can take this position when we can see these contracts abrogated as a result of our lack of action.

I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask if the Senator from California will yield for a question. If the objection of the Senator from Nebraska holds and if the Republican side of the aisle does not change its position, it is my understanding that there will be a rescission of some $8 billion, which means cutting the highway funds going to Nebraska, the highway funds coming to Illinois, and the highway funds coming to California; is that what the outcome will be because of the objection from the other side?

Mrs. BOXER. I think, with due respect to the Senator from Nebraska, that he is saying that several of his colleagues will not allow this to go through. I don't want to blame him for this. He is the messenger.

But the bottom line is, the $8 billion in authorizing numbers translates to $300 million in contracting authority. So as of tomorrow morning, unless this is reversed, we are going to see cuts to the highway program of $300 million. And it has to be made from existing contracts, so people in your State, in my State, in Kentucky, in the State of the Senator from Nebraska—all of our States are going to suffer. There will be 17,000 people thrown out of work because the Republicans cannot agree with the chairman of the EPW, the ranking member, and both leaders.

Mr. DURBIN. If the Senator from California would further yield, so what the Republican side is objecting to is that we would take money out of the toxic asset relief program—money that was sent to the banks, if you will recall, to help them out of their troubles—and put it into the highway trust fund to save or create 17,000 jobs across America, and if we don't, we stand to lose those jobs—the Republican side is objecting to that?

Mrs. BOXER. The Republican side has objected to an agreement reached by myself and Senator INHOFE and I believe the two leaders that would say we are going to replenish the highway trust fund, we are going to repeal the rescission that was done and as a result the States will be shorted $300 million, and it is my understanding that starting tomorrow morning a lot of these contracts will be canceled or delayed unless we fix this. We could fix it at a later date, but every day that goes by, it makes it more difficult because we are operating under a midnight deadline tonight.

Mr. DURBIN. If the Senator would yield for one last question, just so that I understand, the result of the Republican objection is that we are going to protect the TARP funds, the toxic asset relief program funds that were used to bail out banks, at the expense of jobs for people across America at a time of high unemployment? Is that the result of that objection?

Mrs. BOXER. My friend is right. But I want to give credit to Senator INHOFE. He is with us. There are many Members on his side of the aisle, however, who are letting this happen. But my friend has it exactly right. The Republicans who are objecting to this are protecting the toxic asset relief program and they are jeopardizing 17,000 jobs across America.

I am as stunned as you are, and I guess I am going to try one more time. If I hear another objection, we will leave it for another day. I will try it one more time. Maybe I have convinced my friend. Maybe my friend needs to leave the floor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3617, received from the House and at the desk, and that the Boxer substitute amendment at the desk be considered; further, that the Boxer-Inhofe second-degree amendment with an offset be considered and agreed to, the substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating to the measure appear in the appropriate place in the RECORD as if read, without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. Let me, if I might, through the Chair, inquire of the Senator from California if the Senator would renew her request with one change: to include a different second-degree amendment from Senator VITTER which would provide an offset from non-defense and non-veteran stimulus funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Well, that is easy. If you believe we have a recession, if you believe the unemployment rate is too high, why in God's green Earth would anyone recommend cutting the economic recovery fund, the fund that is providing stimulus and that is putting people to work? I absolutely would not agree to that. That particular fund is giving money back to taxpayers in tax breaks. It is fixing highways and bridges and all the other. Why on Earth would we cut that when we can cut the toxic asset relief program—the TARP money—that went to the wealthiest banks? Why on Earth would we take away jobs from working people and allow the bankers to keep their little fund up there?

No way. We will object to that approach.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, then I do raise an objection. And here is the point, in fairness to the process here. There are many who believe that the TARP money, which was originally designed to buy toxic assets, has drifted so far away from its original purpose that we haven't kept faith with the taxpayer who paid the bill for all this. On the other hand, the stimulus—which, incidentally, I did not support—

had money in it to do highways and that sort of thing, and that is where the objection is coming from.

So I do stand to object, and I continue the objection.

Mr. DURBIN. Would the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Whether the Senator voted for the stimulus bill or not—and I know he did not—the stimulus bill provided tax breaks for working families, provided money for his State and mine for infrastructure projects that will build highways and bridges and create jobs, and it is halfway through. They haven't really finished all the spending on that.

In the midst of this recession, you are suggesting that the way to save the 17,000 highway jobs is to cut the jobs that are being created by the stimulus package? Wouldn't it be better to take the money away from these banks that have received billions of dollars, that have been bailed out over and over, than to take it at the expense of working people in Nebraska and Illinois?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. I thank the Senator from Illinois for that question, but here is what I would say. You can restart the debate on the whole stimulus plan, and I can point to you the promises that were made of all the jobs that were going to be created, and I can point to you the evidence that in fact that has not occurred. But the argument tonight was, look, if we can just get our hands on some TARP money, then we can do all these things. And we are saying, well, look, if the promise of the stimulus was to create jobs, let's use the stimulus. Why not use that fund?

But fundamentally here is the problem. People came to the American people and said: Look, our credit is melting down, our financial system is in serious shape, and the solution to that problem is to buy toxic assets. And low and behold we bought car companies, we bailed out insurance companies, and it just goes on and on. And that is why the objection is coming from over here because this isn't anything near what TARP was intended to do.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. I will be brief, but the Senator from Nebraska just made the argument against TARP. That is where we want to take the money from to protect these jobs. The Senator said the TARP money was misspent, and we are saying we agree with the premise; that this is a better place to take money rather than to take it away from tax cuts to working families in the stimulus or the infrastructure projects that generate jobs.

I don't know that the Senator from Nebraska wanted to assume this role this evening. Occasionally, many of us are cast in these roles where we are objecting on behalf of other people who are not here. But I think when he reflects on this debate tonight, he will understand why Senator BOXER's approach to this is the most reasonable one. We are trying to protect 17,000 jobs across America. We are going to take the money out of the TARP funds from banks, and I think it is money well spent to create jobs across the United States. But to take it away from the stimulus program is to take away money that is going right now, today, into Nebraska for tax relief for your working families and into Illinois for the same.

I am sure most Republicans would agree that tax relief is a good thing. I myself think it is a good thing for working families. So I think what Senator BOXER has suggested is a much more responsible approach.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DURBIN. I will yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I think sometimes these debates go off on tangents and they are hard to follow. They get caught up in a lot of rhetoric. But I think this one tonight says it all to me. We have to ask ourselves a question: Whose side are we on? Whose side are we on? Tonight, we know what side the Republicans are on.

We are ready to save 17,000 jobs and to do it by paying for it out of the money that was given to the biggest banks in this Nation—the banks that got away scot-free while Americans suffered, whether they were shareholders or workers, taxpayers all. We want to take that money from the big banks; they want to take it from the working people, the working families of America, the ones who are out there getting their hands dirty and building the roads and the bridges. That says more about the differences here than many of the other things we do, and I am stunned.

I particularly want to again thank Senator INHOFE for stepping up. He tried his best. He spoke to all his Republican friends, and he couldn't get this. But you know what, we are not going to give up. We will have this battle on the floor. We will. We will get time for this, and we will get agreement on offering these two offsets. You just had a taste of what the debate will be, and it will be a tough debate, and I look forward to it. But I am very stunned that tonight we couldn't cross the aisle that divides us tonight. We should have. We should have done that for all the States—the red States and the blue States, all the States, the United States—because all are going to lose these jobs. We can say we stood here at 7:30 on this night and we had a program that would easily stop those layoffs, easily stop them, but our colleagues on the other side wanted to protect the big banks. I will take that argument back to my home State, but I am not happy we couldn't resolve this.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Senator from California for yielding for a question, and I agree.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased the Senate is debating a short-term extension of the surface transportation bill SAFETEA–LU. With the fiscal year ending at midnight tonight this is an urgent matter. We cannot afford to let Federal highway programs authorizations expire. It would be a disaster if transportation projects across the nation were halted because we failed to extend their authority. Congress needs to rewrite the surface transportation bill, but that will take some time. This short-term extension allows the program authority to continue until a longer reauthorization bill can be passed.

Importantly, the Senate bill includes language to repeal the 2009 rescission contained in the SAFETEA–LU bill that required that on September 30, 2009—today—$8.7 billion of apportioned contract authority provided to states for investment in infrastructure be rescinded. This rescission could require states to de-obligate projects in order to free up the rescinded contract authority if they don't have contract authority balances. This is critical to Michigan and all the other States across the Nation that cannot afford to have Federal infrastructure funding cut at a time of severe budget constraints. The rescission repeal language would ensure that Michigan and other States do not lose these needed Federal transportation funds. Michigan's share of the rescission is estimated to exceed $260 million or roughly 25 percent of its fiscal year 2009 apportionments.

Congress has been strong in its support for transportation infrastructure funding as a way to create jobs and jump start an economic recovery during the severe economic downturn. For instance, Congress provided $27 billion for highway projects in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Congress also recently provided an additional $7 billion to the highway trust fund in order to keep it solvent on top of the $8 billion that it added to the trust fund last year. It would make no sense to undermine the recovery efforts and jeopardize the health of our surface transportation system by allowing an $8.7 billion cut in highway funding to go through tonight.

Time is of the essence in restoring these needed transportation funds to every State in the Nation. I hope this important legislation will be adopted immediately by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

2016 OLYMPICS

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, more than 100 years ago, four American cities competed to host the world's Columbian Exposition. Elected leaders and proud citizens traveled here to Washington to make the case for their hometowns. After much debate, Congress decided that the exposition would take place in the center of the American heartland—Chicago, IL.

The Chicago delegation had made the strongest case and shown the most pride and conviction in their city. They bragged that their hometown on the beautiful banks of Lake Michigan was the perfect site for the Columbia Exposition and that no other city could compare. Folks from Chicago argued so long and so hard that a reporter referred to their hometown as ''that Windy City,'' and the nickname, of course, has stuck throughout the years.

The Columbian Exposition of 1893 was a resounding success. Almost one-fourth of the entire U.S. population came to Chicago, and the city overflowed with happy visitors from across the country and all over the world.

Today, Chicago remains an economic and cultural center of America. The city that hosted the Columbian Exposition has boomed into a world-class metropolis. And once again the proud citizens of the Windy City have stepped forward to make the case for our hometown.

In 2016, 10,000 athletes from more than 200 countries will come together to celebrate the human spirit. Tourists, visitors, and millions of dollars will flow into a single place as a part of the greatest spectacle on Earth.

The whole world will be watching the city that hosts the Olympic Games, and in 2016 that city should be Chicago, IL. From Lake Shore Drive to the West Side, it is a diverse and inclusive city that represents the very best of what it means to be American. It has always been a global leader in culture, art, architecture, commerce, sports, and even cuisine.

I know Chicago will shine on the world stage in 2016, just as it did more than a century ago. The Olympic and Paralympic Games are a powerful force for global unity. It is time to bring the games back to the United States.

President Obama understands what the Olympics will mean to our Nation and for Chicago. New construction and infrastructure improvement will revitalize the Midwest; tourist dollars from all over the world will begin flowing to American businesses once again; jobs will be created, revenue will increase, our local economy will be jolted back to prosperity as we prepare to host the games.

It doesn't stop there. This impact will also be felt at the national level. Foreign visitors who travel to the Olympics in Chicago will also stop in Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Miami, Seattle, New Orleans, and a dozen other cities during their stay in the United States. The international spotlight will be focused on America and it will bring prosperity and good will. That is why I support President Obama's decision to travel to Copenhagen in support of our Olympic bid.

Some have criticized this trip. Some say it is an unnecessary distraction from the challenges we face. But I believe it is just the opposite. It shows that the President is more focused than ever on bringing economic prosperity and international prestige back to the United States.

A few days ago I was meeting with the mayor of Chicago and I told Mayor Daley that I thought the President and the First Lady would go to Copenhagen. There was some consternation as to whether he was going to appear, but because of the importance of the Olympics to Chicago and the Nation, I knew the President's decision was going to be made that would allow him to make an appearance in Copenhagen. I know they are proud Chicagoans, and I am pleased they have decided on strong support for their hometown. The trip will be a short one, but it could make a world of difference for Chicago and for America, because this is not just about Chicago or Illinois, it is about bringing the Olympic Games back to the United States of America. The Olympics will be a boon to our economy and they will strengthen our friendship with other nations.

By appearing before the International Olympic Committee in person, President Obama can make the case that America is ready to lead once again, ready to light the torch of cooperation and prosperity for all of the citizens of the world. He can show the committee that Chicago is by far the best choice among the four remaining finalist cities. For the athletes, world-class training facility and event locations would be very close together, allowing for convenience and ease. For visitors, outstanding public transportation and modern infrastructure would make all events easy to attend. For residents of the city and people all across the United States, Chicago would shine on the world stage and dollars would pour in from across the globe to make it clear it is alive and well in my hometown.

The Chicago 2016 Committee recognizes the importance of the games in renewing old friendships around the world as well as establishing new ones. Its ideals and the value of ''friendship through sport'' is at the heart of the city's Olympic bid.

Let us support President Obama as he travels to Denmark in hopes of bringing the Olympics and Paralympic Games back to the United States. They are a powerful, inspiring force for unity in a world divided. Let us come together once again to welcome the people of every continent to our shores. Just as the people of Chicago did more than 100 years ago, let us celebrate our Nation by sharing one of the greatest cities with all of the world, by sharing its greatest city with the rest of the world, that great city on the lake—Chicago.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk with respect to the substitute amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the committee-reported substitute amendment to H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

Daniel K. Inouye, Harry Reid, Sheldon Whitehouse, Patty Murray, Jon Tester, Jack Reed, Ben Nelson, Richard Durbin, Mark Begich, Bill Nelson, John F. Kerry, Edward E. Kaufman, Charles E. Schumer, Frank R. Lautenberg, Carl Levin, Byron L. Dorgan, Daniel K. Akaka.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion on the bill at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

Daniel K. Inouye, Harry Reid, Sheldon Whitehouse, Patty Murray, Jon Tester, Jack Reed, Ben Nelson, Richard Durbin, Mark Begich, Bill Nelson, John F. Kerry, Edward E. Kaufman, Charles E. Schumer, Frank R. Lautenberg, Carl Levin, Byron L. Dorgan, Daniel K. Akaka.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO AMY MEYER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a distinguished Illinois resident, Amy Meyer. Ms. Meyer is this year's recipient of the Service to America National Security and International Affairs Medal. This award honors Federal employees who have made significant contributions to our nation through their actions in the field of national security.

Since 2006, Ms. Meyer has served as the Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Economic Growth in Pakistan. In this, her first Foreign Service assignment, Ms. Meyer has overseen an expansion of Pakistan's Office of Economic Growth from a small, two-person operation with a $7 million budget into a $200 million initiative.

Ms. Meyer has dedicated herself to leading the U.S. effort to foster economic growth in the country. Through her collaborative approach and the development of a wide range of programs, Ms. Meyer is bringing change to a country facing many problems, including a crippling energy crisis and the growing influence of the Taliban.

Of the many programs Ms. Meyer has developed, several focus on assisting the women of Pakistan. Among them is the Empower Pakistan: Agriculture Program. Through this program 1 million women will join dairy cooperatives where they will collect and store milk to be sold later at markets. Women who participate in this program will be able to earn income from these sales. Ms. Meyer also conducts focus groups for women in her own home and leads a yoga program which airs on Pakistani television.

As the 2009 Service to America National Security and International Affairs Medalist, Amy Meyer is honored for her commitment to working with the people of Pakistan to bring about economic growth and stability. I commend Ms. Meyer on her work in the Office of Economic Growth and congratulate her on receiving the National Security and International Affairs Medal.

FISCAL PRUDENCE

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I listened to the comments of the Senator from Alabama with interest.

I want to inform my colleagues that despite the rhetoric we have heard it is important to remember that the funds that we have recommended in the fiscal year 2010 appropriations bills are in accordance with the level provided to the committee in the budget resolution.

Second, each one of the bills that he mentioned was approved by the committee by unanimous, or near unanimous, votes.

Third, each of the bills considered by the Senate so far this year have been approved at the funding level that the Senator has noted.

In addition, in most cases—in the Transportation and Interior bills for example—the level of funding approved by the committee is lower than the amount requested by the administration.

We are all concerned about deficits and overspending, but the root cause of this problem is not in discretionary domestic spending.

The cause was the failed policies of the previous administration that ran up trillions in our national debt.

To remind my colleagues when President Bush was elected the country had a budget surplus. After 8 long years, the country inherited an unprecedented national debt.

What is even worse, the Obama administration and the Nation also inherited a fiscal crisis unseen since Herbert Hoover.

While I understand and share the concern of many of my colleagues over our Nation's debt, they have set their sights on the wrong target. The increases in discretionary spending will reverse the neglect which occurred in the previous administration and will help put people back to work.

The Appropriations Committee will continue to work in a bipartisan fashion to recommend bills which are fiscally prudent and within the amounts recommended by this Senate.

MEMBERSHIP AND JURISDICTION OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the membership and jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELAITONS UNITED STATES SENATE

(Excerpted from Rules of the Committee)

RULE 1—JURISDICTION

(a) *Substantive.*—In accordance with Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(1), the jurisdiction of the Committee shall extend to all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).
11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.
12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.
13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States.
14. Ocean and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.
15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.
16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.
17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.
18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations.
19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

The Committee is also mandated by Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(2) to study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and report thereon from time to time.

(b) *Oversight.*—The Committee also has a responsibility under Senate Rule XXVI.8, which provides that ". . . each standing Committee . . . shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee."

(c) *"Advice and Consent" Clauses.*—The Committee has a special responsibility to assist the Senate in its constitutional function of providing "advice and consent" to all treaties entered into by the United States and all nominations to the principal executive branch positions in the field of foreign policy and diplomacy.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS MEMBERSHIP AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(July 21, 2009)

(The chairman and ranking member of the full committee are ex officio members of each subcommittee on which they do not serve as members.)

(Subcommittees are listed in the order of chairmen's seniority within the full committee.)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE, PEACE CORPS, AND GLOBAL NARCOTICS AFFAIRS

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, *Chairman*; ROBERT MENENDEZ; BENJAMIN L. CARDIN; JIM WEBB; KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND; JOHN BARRASSO, *Ranking Member*; JOHNNY ISAKSON; JAMES E. RISCH; and JAMES M. INHOFE.

Jurisdiction:

This subcommittee deals with U.S. relations with the nations of the Western Hemisphere, including Canada and the nations of the Caribbean. The subcommittee also deals with boundary matters, and U.S. policy with regard to the Organization of American States. This subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters within the geographic region relating to (1) terrorism and non-proliferation; (2) U.S. foreign assistance programs; and (3) the promotion of U.S. trade and exports.

This subcommittee also exercises general oversight over (1) all of the activities and programs of the Peace Corps; and (2) all U.S.

foreign policy, programs and international cooperative efforts to combat the flow of illegal drugs or substances.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD, *Chairman;* BENJAMIN L. CARDIN; JIM WEBB; EDWARD E. KAUFMAN; JEANNE SHAHEEN; JOHNNY ISAKSON, *Ranking Member*; JIM DEMINT; BOB CORKER; and JAMES M. INHOFE.

Jurisdiction:

The subcommittee has geographic responsibilities corresponding to those of the Bureau of African Affairs in the Department of State. It considers all matters concerning U.S. relations with countries in Africa, with the exception of countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt to Morocco, which are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South and Central Asian Affairs.

This subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters within the geographic region relating to: (1) terrorism and non-proliferation; (2) crime and illicit narcotics; (3) U.S. foreign assistance programs; and (4) the promotion of U.S. trade and exports.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, AND GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES

BARBARA BOXER, *Chairman*; RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD; ROBERT MENENDEZ; EDWARD E. KAUFMAN; JEANNE SHAHEEN; KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND; ROGER F. WICKER, *Ranking Member*; JIM DEMINT; JOHN BARRASSO; and JAMES M. INHOFE.

Jurisdiction:

The subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters involving international operations and organizations, human rights, democracy, and global women's issues. This jurisdiction includes the general oversight responsibility for the Department of State, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the Foreign Service, and public diplomacy. It also includes oversight responsibility for United States participation in the United Nations, its affiliated organizations, and other international organizations not under the jurisdiction of other subcommittees. Finally, it includes general oversight responsibility for U.S. policy in promoting democracy and human rights abroad.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ROBERT MENENDEZ, *Chairman*; BARBARA BOXER; BENJAMIN L. CARDIN; ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.; JEANNE SHAHEEN; KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND; BOB CORKER, *Ranking Member*; ROGER F. WICKER; JIM DEMINT; and JAMES E. RISCH.

Jurisdiction:

The subcommittee's responsibilities include general oversight responsibility for U.S. development policy and foreign assistance programs. It includes U.S. bilateral humanitarian, development, economic, trade and security assistance programs carried out by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and other U.S. agencies, and U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations providing assistance to foreign nations.

It also includes matters related to: (1) international monetary policy, including U.S. participation in international financial institutions; (2) U.S. foreign economic policy, including export enhancement and trade promotion; and (3) international investment, protection of intellectual property, and technological transfer.

Finally, the subcommittee is responsible for matters related to international energy security and international environmental protection, including the oceans and space.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

ROBERT P. CASEY, JR., *Chairman*; CHRISTOPHER J. DODD; RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD; BARBARA BOXER; BENJAMIN L. CARDIN; EDWARD E. KAUFMAN; JAMES E. RISCH, *Ranking Member*; BOB CORKER; JOHN BARRASSO; and JOHNNY ISAKSON.

Jurisdiction:

This subcommittee deals with all matters concerning U.S. relations with the countries of the Middle East and Arab North Africa. This subcommittee's geographic responsibilities also encompass U.S. relations with the countries of South and Central Asia, corresponding to the jurisdiction of the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs in the Department of State.

This subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters within the geographic region relating to: (1) terrorism and non-proliferation; (2) crime and illicit narcotics; (3) U.S. foreign assistance programs; and (4) the promotion of U.S. trade and exports.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

JIM WEBB, *Chairman*; CHRISTOPHER J. DODD; RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD; BARBARA BOXER; ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.; KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND; JAMES M. INHOFE, *Ranking Member*; JOHNNY ISAKSON; JOHN BARRASSO; and ROGER F. WICKER.

Jurisdiction:

The subcommittee has geographic responsibilities corresponding to those of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs in the Department of State and considers all matters concerning U.S. relations with the countries of that region. It also considers matters related to regional organizations such as the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

This subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters within the geographic region relating to: (1) terrorism and non-proliferation; (2) crime and illicit narcotics; (3) U.S. foreign assistance programs; and (4) the promotion of U.S. trade and exports.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

JEANNE SHAHEEN, *Chairman*; CHRISTOPHER J. DODD; ROBERT MENENDEZ; ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.; JIM WEBB; EDWARD E. KAUFMAN; JIM DEMINT, *Ranking Member*; JAMES E. RISCH; BOB CORKER; and ROGER F. WICKER.

Jurisdiction:

The subcommittee deals with all matters concerning U.S. relations with the countries on the continent of Europe (except the states of Central Asia that are within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs), and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Matters relating to Greenland and the northern polar region are also the responsibility of this subcommittee.

This subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters within the geographic region relating to: (1) terrorism and non-proliferation; (2) crime and illicit narcotics; (3) U.S. foreign assistance programs; and (4) the promotion of U.S. trade and exports.

SAME-SEX MARRIAGE RECOGNITION IN VERMONT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the U.S. Constitution, the document by which we define ourselves as a nation, emphasizes freedom and equality. Its words have inspired generations of Americans to create a society that sustains those values: one that preserves our freedom and reminds its citizens that we are all created equally. Among those who are leading the fight to protect this constitutional guarantee of equality are the people of Vermont, who I have been proud to represent for the past 34 years.

Vermonters have consistently led the charge to perfect our Union and to support the fight for equality and social justice. Vermont was the first State in our Union to outlaw slavery, and was also the first to adopt voting rights, regardless of property ownership. Vermont demonstrated its commitment to social justice years ago with the passage of inclusive hate crimes and employment nondiscrimination legislation. I hope our Federal Government will follow Vermont's lead with regard to these essential protections.

Vermonters have led the Nation by protecting families and by ensuring that children are in stable, loving environments. This is because Vermonters believe that parents should be allowed to strengthen their commitments to one another. In 2000, Vermont took a crucial step when it became the first State in the Nation to allow civil unions for same-sex couples. Recently, Vermont took another step to help sustain the relationships that fulfill our lives by becoming the first state to adopt same-sex marriage through the legislative process without a court mandate to do so.

I commend the Vermont State Legislature for its actions, and for setting aside partisan differences to serve the people of Vermont and to serve as an example for the Nation. Throughout the tumultuous debate on this issue, both chambers considered each side's viewpoint, and all points of view were heard. This was a real testament to our democratic process. Yet despite that debate, the Governor vetoed the legislation that was approved by the legislature.

The Vermont State Legislature has the distinction of being a part-time body. They work within the very communities they represent on a daily basis. During the debate, these legislators listened to their neighbors, their friends, and their constituents. During this process, they realized that marriage equality was something the people of Vermont wanted. Some members of the State legislature ultimately decided to put aside their personal views. They did not want to have such an important issue decided by a single vote. They did not believe that one person should be able to prevent what Vermonters were seeking—equality for all its citizens. In the end, several of the legislators who originally voted against the bill cast their vote to override the Governor's veto. I believe that the actions of those legislators and the entire Vermont Legislature deserve our admiration.

As a Vermonter who has been married for 47 years, I am a great fan of the institution of marriage. I believe it is important to encourage and to sanction committed relationships, and to provide for stable, supportive families. When Vermont passed legislation on same-sex marriage, it reaffirmed my fundamental belief we should not create second-class families who do not enjoy the protections other families have. Unfortunately this is still not the case in our Federal Government. With laws like the Defense of Marriage Act in effect, Vermont same-sex marriages are still treated differently. I believe it is time to repeal it, so that all Vermonters can be treated equally under the law.

Vermont's State motto is depicted clearly on our State flag: ''Freedom and Unity.'' Today, same-sex couples in Vermont are now able to enjoy the same freedoms that opposite sex couples in Vermont enjoy. Same-sex couples now have the freedom to create and to preserve family unity, and to bring happiness and stability to their children and loved ones. I am proud to represent the people of Vermont and I commend them for having reached yet another milestone in the march toward equality.

RECOGNIZING THE CAPITOL HILL SCREENING OF ''THE WAY WE GET BY''

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I commemorate the Capitol Hill screening of ''The Way We Get By'', a deeply moving and powerful documentary film about the iconic Troop Greeters of Bangor in my home State of Maine. On this wonderful occasion, I join with my colleagues in the Maine Delegation—Senator COLLINS, and Representatives MICHAUD and PINGREE—in expressing my tremendous gratitude not only to the USO—the indispensable ''home-away-from-home'' for our more than 2.5 million men and women exceptional enough to wear our Nation's uniform, so admirably led by USO president and CEO Sloan Gibson—but also to Operation Homefront as well as HandsOn Network—cofounded by Michelle Nunn—who is forging her own path within the longstanding, Nunn family history of commitment to service as CEO of Points of Light Institute.

A part of President Obama's United We Serve initiative, all three of these stellar organizations are presenting this magnificent film in the U.S. Capitol at the wonderful Capitol Visitor Center, and we couldn't be more grateful to them—as well as to the Professional Services Council and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting—and others too numerous to mention for helping bring this documentary to fruition. And I would like to especially thank Simon Kilmurry, executive director of American Documentary, and Aron Gaudet, the film's director, for their stalwart leadership and dedication on this exemplary project.

And it couldn't be more fitting to have Dr. Jill Biden, the wife of Vice President BIDEN, introduce this well-deserved tribute to the Bangor Troop Greeters at today's screening—especially as Beau, the Vice President's son and Delaware's attorney general, has just returned from his deployment in Iraq as a member of the Delaware Army National Guard's 261st Signal Brigade. We commend Beau and all of those returning in his brigade, and we cannot thank them enough for their courageous service and heroic sacrifice to our Nation.

And of course, expressing our admiration and thankfulness to those who have placed themselves in harm's way on our behalf is the driving impetus behind this superb endeavor to capture on film the incredible generosity of spirit and good will unflaggingly exemplified by the Bangor Troop Greeters. For these extraordinary individuals, three of whom are showcased in the movie and attended today's screening, meeting our service men and women at the Bangor International Airport is an undeniable labor of love and a heartfelt expression of their devotion to our country and all who defend her.

In chronicling the selfless, patriotic and frankly larger-than-life actions of three amazing Mainers—Bill Knight, Joan Gaudet, and Jerry Mundy, director and Old Town native, Aron Gaudet—in tandem with Gita Pullapilly, the film's producer and interviewer, deftly brings to this undertaking the venerable tradition of extending handshakes and hugs to our brave soldiers, dating back to the first gulf war and Operation Desert Storm. And to document the humanity underpinning this monumental outpouring of support for our troops—which occurs 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, rain or shine—is a marvelous achievement and one which instills enormous pride in us all.

On a personal note, I can't tell you how many of our soldiers I have encountered who have expressed their immense appreciation to the world-renowned Bangor Troop Greeters. In fact, I well recall one soldier coming up to me specifically to convey just how remarkable the troop greeters were and that fellow soldiers shared the same sentiment. We echo that very sensibility today.

Congratulations to all who have been involved in the continuing success of this highly-acclaimed film documenting a phenomenal story of giving back to those who have given us all so much—our service men and women!

TRIBUTE TO FRANK D. STELLA

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to a pillar of my community, Detroit businessman and philanthropist Frank D. Stella.

Born in Pennsylvania, the son of Italian immigrants, he founded the F.D. Stella Products Company in Detroit in 1946, shortly after he returned from military service during World War II. Frank has built the company into a nationwide network of food-service suppliers, forming the backbone of his business and civic involvement in Michigan. And that involvement is extensive. From business to health care to the arts to charity work, there is little that happens in Detroit that doesn't involve Frank Stella in some way. Frank has long been active in the city's most important business groups, including the Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce and Detroit Economic Club. A patron of the arts, he has served on governing boards for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Michigan Opera Theatre, and Detroit Discovery Museum. He has demonstrated a long-time commitment to health care, serving on the boards of the Detroit Medical Center, Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital, Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Center, and Grace Hospital of Detroit. Education has been another focus: He has served on the boards of the University of Detroit-Mercy, his alma mater, as well as the Wayne County Community College Foundation.

The breadth and depth of his accomplishments and involvement has drawn the notice of many. Organizations as diverse as the Detroit Urban League, the Rehabilitation Institute of Michigan, and the American Institute of Architects have honored him for his contributions. In 1995, he received an Ellis Island Medal of Honor, an award recognizing the importance of the immigrant experience in American life. The Italian Government has bestowed numerous awards upon him, as have four U.S. Presidents. His support of his Roman Catholic faith has earned the thanks of popes.

On Oct. 30, many of Frank's friends will gather to honor his 90th birthday. Fittingly, the celebration will serve as a fundraiser for four more of Frank's causes: the National Italian American Foundation Scholarship Fund, Orders of the Sons of Italy in America, Italian Language Inter-Cultural Alliance, and Boys' Town of Italy. I thank him for his years of service to our city and State and wish him continued health and success in his many community endeavors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE PARKS AND PEOPLE FOUNDATION

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I congratulate the Parks and People Foundation of Baltimore, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Community activist Sally Michel founded Parks and People in 1984. Since then, Parks and People has grown from Sally's kitchen counter to a planned, eco-friendly, LEED Platinum-certified headquarters.

Today, Parks and People Foundation, under the leadership of Jackie Carrerra and the creative energy and advocacy

of Sally Michel, is working hard to make Baltimore green, to educate and enable our communities to get involved in that effort, and to make sure that our children grow up knowing about the importance of the environment and their role in protecting it, whether as a landscaper, arborist, scientist, a business owner, or homeowner.

Parks and People also has become a leader in enriching the lives of Baltimore-area children. Its Kids Grow program provides afterschool environmental curriculum and instruction. SuperKids Camp has become a national model for summer learning, providing rising 2nd and 3rd graders in the public schools an opportunity to sharpen reading and math skills as well as experience the cultural and academic resources in the Baltimore area. Sports Leagues provide coaches, equipment, transportation, and referees for volleyball, lacrosse, soccer, and baseball teams in public middle schools without athletic programs. Participants are required to have good school attendance and grades.

In the 1980s, when support for Baltimore's parks was waning due to budget cuts and lack of leadership, the Parks and People Foundation took up the challenge and worked to establish and financially support groups interested in maintaining and creating parks throughout the city. Partnership for Parks provides grants for projects ranging from garden bed improvement and planting to new fences and benches. Watershed 263 is an ambitious experiment to improve the quality of surface water runoff on 930 acres in 13 urban communities. Parks and People works with residents to reduce litter, clean streets, increase recycling, create community gardens, install storm water management facilities and clean and green vacant lots and plant trees. Improvement here will lead to a cleaner, healthier Chesapeake Bay and serve as a model for other urban watershed areas.

I know the entire Senate will join me in congratulating the Parks and People Foundation on celebrating its 25th anniversary and in thanking the foundation for its work to improve the quality of life in Baltimore for future generations.●

TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA SCOTTY GOUGH

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I honor a group of women who have made a lasting contribution to American history. They are the Women Airforce Service Pilots, or WASP.

Who are the WASP?

They were the first women trained in American military aircraft. They were trailblazers and true patriots. They are women like Virginia Scotty Gough. They came from all walks of life. They were students, secretaries, nurses, daughters, wives. One was a nun. They shared the same goal: to contribute to the American war effort.

Between 1942 and 1944, the 1,102 WASP trained in Texas, then went on to fly noncombat military missions so that all their male counterparts could be deployed to combat. These women piloted every kind of military aircraft, and logged 60 million miles flying missions across the United States. Thirty-eight of them died in the line of duty.

These intrepid women served their country with courage and valor. But for too long, their country did not serve them. They were never awarded full military status and were ineligible for officer status. They faced strong cultural and gender bias and received unequal pay. Following the war, they were told to pay their own way home. It was not until 1977—more than 30 years later—that the WASP were granted veterans' status.

Thirteen of these brave women hail from Maryland. Four are still alive today: Virginia Scotty Gough, Florence Marston, Elaine Harmon, and Nancy Magruder. I am proud to honor them today.

Virginia Bradley Gough, known as Scotty, grew up in California. She learned to fly at age 16 and has avidly pursed that dream for many years. In 1943, when she learned about the WASP program, she was eager to join. But her young age prevented her from immediately enrolling in the training. As is so indicative of the WASP, she didn't waste the year. Instead, she earned money to continue flying by making parachute jumps to attract people to the airport.

After completing her WASP training as part of the class of 44–7, Scotty was stationed in the engineering department at Williams Army Air Base in Chandler, AZ. There she served as an engineering test pilot, testing aircraft after major engine overhauls and other major repairs. She served as a check pilot to the aircraft, ensuring repairs and fixes were safe before an aircraft was released to combat. It was dangerous work, requiring a devoted and precise pilot.

After the WASP were unceremoniously disbanded in December 1944, Scotty Gough returned to Los Angeles and flew Luscombe aircraft from the factory to west coast distributors, making the most of her well-honed piloting skills.

Many years later, Scotty Gough and another WASP established the WASP exhibit at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. I am proud that Virginia ''Scotty'' Gough now calls Maryland home.

Like the other WASP, Scotty Gough was a trailblazer and true patriot. She paved the way for the armed services to lift the ban on women attending military flight training in the 1970s, and eventually led to women being fully integrated as pilots in the U.S. military. We owe her our ''thank you''—not in words, but in deeds. Her story should have never been a forgotten chapter in American history. It will no longer be.

I was proud to fight for legislation to award the WASP the most distinguished honor Congress can give: the Congressional Gold Medal. I am proud the bill passed quickly and has now been signed into law. The process of designing, casting, and presenting these medals has begun. I look forward to the day, very soon, when I can present Scotty Gough and all the other WASP this medal they have earned and so long deserved.●

TRIBUTE TO ELAINE HARMON

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I honor a group of women who have made a lasting contribution to American history. They are the Women Airforce Service Pilots, or WASP.

Who are the WASP?

They were the first women trained in American military aircraft. They were trailblazers and true patriots. They are women like Elaine Harmon, from Baltimore. They came from all walks of life. They were students, secretaries, nurses, daughters, wives. One was a nun. They shared the same goal: to contribute to the American war effort.

Between 1942 and 1944, the 1,102 WASP trained in Texas, then went on to fly noncombat military missions so that all their male counterparts could be deployed to combat. These women piloted every kind of military aircraft, and logged 60 million miles flying missions across the United States. Thirty-eight of them died in the line of duty.

These intrepid women served their country with courage and valor. But for too long, their country did not serve them. They were never awarded full military status and were ineligible for officer status. They faced strong cultural and gender bias and received unequal pay. Following the war, they were told to pay their own way home. It was not until 1977—more than 30 years later—that the WASP were granted veterans' status.

Thirteen of these brave women hail from Maryland. Four are still alive today: Elaine Harmon, Nancy Magruder, Florence Marston, and V. Scotty Gough. I am proud to honor them today.

Born in Baltimore, Elaine Harmon began flying at College Park Airport while attending University of Maryland. An ad in the local college newspaper for the Civilian Pilot Training Program piqued her interest. The program required a parent's consent. Knowing her mother would never agree to it, she sent the form to her father instead. He signed it and mailed it back to her with the $40 tuition fee. The family never spoke of it again.

After Pearl Harbor, Elaine and her husband supported the war efforts in ways they could. Her husband desperately wanted to join the Army Air Force, but wasn't able to due to a constriction in his aorta. He learned to repair aircraft instruments and moved to Biak Island, West Papua, to locally repair the instruments, thus saving several weeks in repair for transit.

Nearly 5 years after learning to fly, Elaine's husband suggested she join the WASP. She earned her wings as a WASP in the class of 44–9. After completing her WASP training, Elaine was stationed at Nellis Air Force Base, near Las Vegas, NV. There she flew BT–13s and B–17s. BT–13s were used to allow pilots to practice instrument flying. Elaine would pilot the aircraft, freeing her male counterparts to practice their instrument flying.

It was a daunting task. The technology was different then. The men had to sit in the backseat, under a dark hood which obscured their view of everything but the instruments in front of them. They could only do it because they had a great pilot in the front ensuring their safety.

After the WASP were disbanded in December 1944, Elaine made her way back to Baltimore. She didn't stay long. Her mother was embarrassed, ashamed that Elaine would participate in what was seen at the time as an unlady-like endeavor. So Elaine scraped together what skimpy savings she had and bought a one-way ticket to California. With her husband still overseas and with less than $30 in her pocket, she eventually found a job as an air traffic controller in Oakland.

Thirty years passed before Elaine Harmon was offered veterans' status. Thirty years before her service to the nation was recognized. But like the other WASP, Elaine Harmon believed in the cause she served. She knew the obstacles, but chose her own way. In the end, she paved the way for the armed services to lift the ban on women attending military flight training in the 1970s, and eventually led to women being fully integrated as pilots in the U.S. military. Today women can fly every type of aircraft and mission, from fighter jets in combat to the shuttle in space flight. Women like Elaine Harmon made this possible.

The WASP were trailblazers and true patriots. We owe them our ''thank you''—not in words, but in deeds. For their courage, service and dedication to our nation, the WASP have earned the most distinguished honor Congress can give: the Congressional Gold Medal.

Now the bill to give WASP Congress' top award has been passed and signed into law. The process of designing, casting, and presenting these medals had begun. I look forward to the day, very soon, when I can present Elaine Harmon and all the other WASP this medal they have earned and so long deserved.●

TRIBUTE TO NANCY MAGRUDER

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I honor a group of women who have made a lasting contribution to American history. They are the Women Airforce Service Pilots, or WASP.

Who are the WASP?

They were the first women trained in American military aircraft. They were trailblazers and true patriots. They are women like Nancy Magruder. They came from all walks of life. They were students, secretaries, nurses, daughters, wives. One was a nun. They shared the same goal: to contribute to the American war effort.

Between 1942 and 1944, the 1,102 WASP trained in Texas, then went on to fly noncombat military missions so that all their male counterparts could be deployed to combat. These women piloted every kind of military aircraft, and logged 60 million miles flying missions across the United States. Thirty-eight of them died in the line of duty.

These intrepid women served their county with courage and valor. But for too long, their country did not serve them. They were never awarded full military status and were ineligible for officer status. They faced strong cultural and gender bias and received unequal pay. Following the war, they were told to pay their own way home. It was not until 1977—more than 30 years later—that the WASP were granted veterans' status.

Thirteen of these brave women hail from Maryland. Four are still alive today: Nancy Magruder, Florence Marston, Elaine Harmon, and V. Scotty Gough. I am proud to honor them today.

Iola ''Nancy'' Clay Magruder earned her wings as part of class 44–7. After graduation, she was stationed at Enid Army Air Base in Oklahoma. Her mission was to train aviation cadets to become pilots and commissioned officers, an honor that would not be extended to the WASP during WWII. While at Enid Army Air Base, Nancy flew utility missions, or testing missions, to ensure the aircraft were safe for the cadets. She also flew ferrying missions of the BT–13s and BT–15s. In all, Nancy would fly five different aircraft variants: the BT–13; BT–15; PT–17; and the B–18 ''Bolo,'' the most numerous long range bomber of WWII.

Like the other WASP, Nancy was unceremoniously disbanded in December 1944. The promise that she would be militarized and become part of the Army was not kept. Still, Nancy wanted to serve. She would join the U.S. Air Force Reserve and earned the rank of second lieutenant.

Nancy's story is a story of dedication to this county. She risked her life in service to our nation so that the rest of us may live in freedom. She did so without the promise of recognition or pay. And she paved the way for the armed services to lift the ban on women attending military flight training in the 1970s, and eventually led to women being fully integrated as pilots in the U.S. military. We owe her our ''thank you''—not in words, but in deeds.

For too long, the WASP story of service and sacrifice has been left untold. I'm proud to have fought to right this wrong by sponsoring legislation to award Nancy Magruder and her fellow WASP the most distinguished honor Congress can give: the Congressional Gold Medal.

Now the bill has been passed and signed into law. The process of designing, casting, and presenting these medals has begun. And I look forward to the day, very soon, when I can present Nancy Magruder and all the other WASP this medal they have earned and so long deserved.●

TRIBUTE TO FLORENCE MARSTON

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I honor a group of women who have made a lasting contribution to American history. They are the Women Airforce Service Pilots, or WASP.

Who are the WASP?

They were the first women trained in American military aircraft. They were trailblazers and true patriots. They are women like Florence Marston. They came from all walks of life. They were students, secretaries, nurses, daughters, wives. One was a nun. They shared the same goal: to contribute to the American war effort.

Between 1942 and 1944, the 1,102 WASP trained in Texas, then went on to fly noncombat military missions so that all their male counterparts could be deployed to combat. These women piloted every kind of military aircraft, and logged 60 million miles flying missions across the United States. Thirty-eight of them died in the line of duty.

These intrepid women served their county with courage and valor. But for too long, their country did not serve them. They were never awarded full military status and were ineligible for officer status. They faced strong cultural and gender bias and received unequal pay. Following the war, they were told to pay their own way home. It was not until 1977—more than 30 years later—that the WASP were granted veterans' status.

Thirteen of these brave women hail from Maryland. Four are still alive today: Florence Marston, Elaine Harmon, Nancy Magruder, and V. Scotty Gough. I am proud to honor them today.

Florence Niemiec Marston, born in Buffalo, NY, volunteered to enter WASP training at an early age. She paid her own way to get to the training site in Texas, and earned her wings as part of the class of 43–6. After graduation, her talents and bravery were needed in several duty locations: South Plains Army Air Base, Dodge City Army Air Base, and Pueblo Army Air Base.

At South Plains, Florence flew B–25s and C–60s, and trained to tow CG–4 gliders mostly at low altitude and at night. It was a risky and arduous mission. Later, Florence was selected to transfer to Dodge City Army Air Base and fly the B–26.

The B–26 was a difficult aircraft to fly. It was called the ''widowmaker,'' for it was notorious for its number of early accidents. Only about 100 WASP would learn to fly this aircraft. Florence Marston was one of them.

While stationed at Dodge City, Florence Marston flew B–26s on tow-target

missions. This intense mission meant towing a target behind the aircraft, a target that training aerial gunners would practice shooting using live ammunition. It was one of the most dangerous missions the WASP would be asked to perform. Florence mastered it with courage, skill and dedication.

Later, after being transferred to Pueblo Army Air Base, Florence would pilot B–24s, B–25s, UC–78s, and L–5s, primarily in administrative piloting duties. In all, Florence Marston piloted ten different aircraft types as a WASP.

Like the other WASP, Florence Marston was a trailblazer and true patriot. She paved the way for the armed services to lift the ban on women attending military flight training in the 1970s, and eventually led to women being fully integrated as pilots in the U.S. military. We owe her our ''thank you''—not in words, but in deeds. Her story should have never been a forgotten chapter in American history. It will no longer be.

I was proud to fight for legislation to award the WASP the most distinguished honor Congress can give: the Congressional Gold Medal. Now the bill has been passed and signed into law. The process of designing, casting, and presenting these medals has begun. And I look forward to the day, very soon, when I can present Florence Marston and all the other WASP this medal they have earned and so long deserved.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:53 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 685. An act to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study regarding the proposed United States Civil Rights Trail, and for other purposes.

H.R. 905. An act to expand the boundaries of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2950. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow for prepayment of repayment contracts between the United States and the Uintah Water Conservancy District.

H.R. 3123. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to remedy problems caused by a collapsed drainage tunnel in Leadville, Colorado, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 186. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

At 3:57 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriation for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints the following Members as managers of the conference on the part of the House: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FARR, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. OBEY, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. LEWIS of California.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD) reported that he had signed the following enrolled bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.R. 3607. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3614. An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 6:31 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 2131. An act to amend the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to reauthorize the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

H.R. 3593. An act to amend the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 to extend by one year the operation of Radio Free Asia, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 6:42 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2918. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Majority Leader.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 685. An act to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study regarding the proposed United States Civil Rights Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2950. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow for prepayment of repayment contracts between the United States and the Uintah Water Conservancy District; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 905. An act to expand the boundaries of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DORGAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments:

H.R. 1129. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an annual grant to facilitate an iron working training program for Native Americans (Rept. No. 111–84).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HARKIN for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

*George H. Cohen, of Virginia, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.

*Alexa E. Posny, of Kansas, to be Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education.

*Brenda Dann—Messier, of Rhode Island, to be Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 1727. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit judges, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States to 2 circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1728. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyer credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 1729. A bill to establish driver education curriculum for teenage drivers and to provide grants to States and tribal governments to carry out driver education training for licensed teenage drivers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1730. A bill to provide for minimum loss ratios for health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1731. A bill to require certain mortgagees to make loan modifications, to establish a grant program for State and local government mediation programs, to create databases on foreclosures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA):

S. 1732. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for health data regarding Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1733. A bill to create clean energy jobs, promote energy independence, reduce global warming pollution, and transition to a clean energy economy; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1734. A bill to reduce the cost of health care and ensure patient access to doctors by ending excessive malpractice verdicts through common-sense lawsuit reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. VITTER):

S. Res. 294. A resolution commending the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team for winning the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association College World Series; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. Res. 295. A resolution designating October 13, 2009, as ''National Metastatic Breast Cancer Awareness Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. KOHL):

S. Res. 296. A resolution designating October 2009 as ''National Work and Family Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 213

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 213, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to ensure air passengers have access to necessary services while on a grounded air carrier, and for other purposes.

S. 346

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person.

S. 435

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 435, a bill to provide for evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to help build individual, family, and community strength and resiliency to ensure that youth lead productive, safe, health, gang-free, and law-abiding lives.

S. 664

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 664, a bill to create a systemic risk monitor for the financial system of the United States, to oversee financial regulatory activities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 694

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 694, a bill to provide assistance to Best Buddies to support the expansion and development of mentoring programs, and for other purposes.

S. 729

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 729, a bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to permit States to determine State residency for higher education purposes and to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain alien students who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the special rule for contributions of qualified conservation contributions.

S. 987

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 987, a bill to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

S. 990

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to expand access to healthy afterschool meals for school children in working families.

S. 1055

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1055, a bill to grant the congressional gold medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

S. 1171

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1171, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to restore State authority to waive the 35-mile rule for designating critical access hospitals under the Medicare Program.

S. 1197

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1197, a bill to establish a grant program for automated external defibrillators in elementary and secondary schools.

S. 1304

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1304, a bill to restore the economic rights of automobile dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1382

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. KAUFMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1382, a bill to improve and expand the Peace Corps for the 21st century, and for other purposes.

S. 1472

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1472, a bill to establish a section within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice to enforce human rights laws, to make technical and conforming amendments to criminal and immigration laws pertaining to human rights violations, and for other purposes.

S. 1523

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1523, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program to provide supportive services in permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families, and for other purposes.

S. 1524

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. KAUFMAN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were

added as cosponsors of S. 1524, a bill to strengthen the capacity, transparency, and accountability of United States foreign assistance programs to effectively adapt and respond to new challenges of the 21st century, and for other purposes.

S. 1628

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1628, a bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of physicians who practice in underserved rural communities.

S. 1632

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1632, a bill to require full and complete public disclosure of the terms of home mortgages held by Members of Congress.

S. 1640

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1640, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of intensive lifestyle treatment.

S. 1647

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1647, a bill to provide for additional emergency unemployment compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 1675

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1675, a bill to implement title V of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and to promote economical and environmentally sustainable means of meeting the energy demands of developing countries, and for other purposes.

S. 1678

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1678, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the first-time homebuyer tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1683

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1683, a bill to apply recaptured taxpayer investments toward reducing the national debt.

S. 1688

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1688, a bill to prevent congressional reapportionment distortions by requiring that, in the questionnaires used in the taking of any decennial census of population, a checkbox or other similar option be included for respondents to indicate citizenship status or lawful presence in the United States.

S. 1699

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1699, a bill to amend the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 to provide for the temporary availability of certain additional emergency unemployment compensation, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2259

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2259 proposed to H.R. 2997, a bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2555

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2555 proposed to H.R. 3326, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2567

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2567 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3326, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2574

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2574 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3326, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1730. A bill to provide for minimum loss ratios for health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to introduce the Fairness in Health Insurance Act. This bill will hold health insurance companies accountable by requiring that at least 90 percent of your premium dollars go toward health services, not profits or administrative waste. As we move forward in health reform, it is essential that health insurance companies know that their top priority must be serving beneficiaries, not taking care of shareholders or CEOs.

This bill is inspired by the unique culture of health care in Minnesota, which includes the Mayo Clinic, cooperative models like HealthPartners, and visionary public health leadership from State legislators. Heath care in our State is also distinguished by the fact that 90 percent of Minnesotans are served by a nonprofit health plan. These plans outperform their national peers and are able to put 91 cents of every premium dollar toward actual health care services.

In other plans throughout the nation, though, you may find less than 60 percent of your premium is put toward health care; the rest is for overhead, marketing and profits. By taking the profits out of the health insurance industry, Minnesota health plans do a better job helping our residents to live healthier, longer lives. The Fairness in Health Insurance Act will help us hold all health plans to the same standards we've set in Minnesota by requiring that 90 percent of premium dollars actually pay for health services.

But while millions of Americans struggle to pay for health care, insurance executives continue to make obscene salaries. Last year, three top health insurance executives saw boosts in their total compensation—some of them making almost $10 million. I believe in fair competition but I do not support companies making obscene profits off of health care. The Fairness in Health Insurance Act will force insurance companies to prioritize health services for beneficiaries over bonus packages for CEOs.

In fact, the current reality is that most of us don't know where our health insurance premiums go. It's challenging enough to understand a billing statement from your health insurance company, much less track where your money is being spent. The Fairness in Health Insurance Act also requires transparent reporting of how health insurance companies are spending your money. This transparency is especially important as we move to cover all Americans in health reform. Clear reporting will help us hold insurance companies accountable for every dollar we invest in health insurance.

Now, although Minnesota outperforms most states in health care, I know we can continue to do better as well. When I talk with Minnesotans, I hear again and again that people are living in fear about health care. They are afraid of losing their health insurance, or worried about getting sick and going bankrupt. The reality is that 50 percent of bankruptcies today are caused by health costs and 80 percent of these Americans actually have health insurance.

Passing national health reform this year is my top priority because I have listened to Minnesotans across the State. They have told me, loud and clear, that the current health insurance system is not working for them. The Fairness in Health Insurance Act of 2009 is an important part of my health reform strategy that also includes cost containment, simplifying paperwork, focusing on prevention, pushing for a public option and making

sure that all Americans have access to affordable, secure health insurance.

I urge my colleagues to work with me to ensure that these commonsense strategies are included in our health reform bill when it comes to the floor. Taken together, these elements will bring our country into a new era in which high-quality—and affordable—health care is a reality for all Americans.

Mr. President, I ask for unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1730

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Fairness in Health Insurance Act''.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM LOSS RATIO OF 90 PERCENT FOR HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A health insurance issuer shall not offer health insurance coverage unless the issuer demonstrates that such coverage has a medical loss ratio of at least 90 percent.

(b) MEDICAL LOSS RATIO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ''medical loss ratio'' has the meaning given such term by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Secretary shall establish a uniform definition of medical loss ratio and methodology for determining how to calculate the medical loss ratio. Such methodology shall take into account the circumstances of different plans and activities related to health services such as chronic disease management and quality assurance.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2010, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish a report that describes the definition developed under paragraph (1) and the elements with respect to such definition.

(c) TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF DATA.—Beginning in plan year 2011, a health insurance issuer shall provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with data to enable the Secretary to determine whether the issuer is in compliance with subsection (a) with respect to health insurance coverage offered by such issuer.

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTS AND DEFINITIONS.—Not later than December 31, 2010, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall develop, publish in a report, and implement the standardized data elements and definitions to be used by health insurance issuers in the reporting of data necessary for the calculation of the medical loss ratio under paragraph (1).

(d) REBATES.—Each health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage shall provide that for any plan year in which the coverage has a medical loss ratio below 90 percent, the issuer shall provide, in a manner specified by the Secretary, for rebates to enrollees of payments sufficient with respect to such loss ratio.

(e) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations for enforcing the provisions of this section and may provide for appropriate penalties.

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the terms ''health insurance coverage'' and ''health insurance issuer'' shall have the meanings given such terms in section 2791 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–91).

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1731. A bill to require certain mortgagees to make loan modifications, to establish a grant program for State and local government mediation programs, to create databases on foreclosures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I introduce the Preserving Homes and Communities Act of 2009. I thank Senators DURBIN, WHITEHOUSE, and MERKLEY for joining me as original cosponsors of this bill. In the last year the Federal Government has taken decisive action and devoted substantial financial resources to shoring up financial markets, averting a potential national and global financial meltdown. However, the current foreclosure crisis continues to pose a threat to the wellbeing of individual families, local communities, and the broader economy. We must take similarly aggressive actions to stabilize the housing markets.

Despite efforts to forestall the current crisis, the number of foreclosures is alarming. A reported 1.5 million properties were in the foreclosure process during the first 6 months of 2009, on pace to surpass last year's foreclosure filings by more than a third. Meanwhile, economist Mark Zandi suggests that the number of mortgages in default could rise to 4 million this year.

The situation in my own State of Rhode Island is particularly dire. Moody's Economy.com reports that 22 percent of Rhode Island mortgages are underwater, and the State has the highest rate of foreclosure starts in New England. More than one in eight mortgages are at least one payment past due, suggesting that the situation may be getting worse. Indeed, as foreclosures dipped nationally in August, they continued to rise in Rhode Island.

These numbers are more than statistics. They represent children uprooted from schools, life savings evaporated, and families faced with the daunting prospect of starting over. For communities, these numbers can translate into cycles of blight, disinvestment, and crime that weaken neighborhoods and damage the property values of the families struggling to retain their homes.

This did not happen overnight. As we all know, during the past several years, housing prices in cities and States around the country far outpaced any increase in wages. Some families stretched themselves financially to become homeowners, but many others were steered towards alternative or exotic mortgage loan products to purchase their homes. However, as home prices have declined, many people who took out these and other exotic loans are now finding they owe more than the value of their property and that they cannot sustain the sharp monthly payment increases their alternative mortgages require.

However, as unemployment has risen, so has the number of foreclosures among homeowners with more traditional mortgages. According to the Mortgage Bankers Association, more than a third of the overall increase in the start of foreclosures in the second quarter was attributable to prime, fixed rate loans. More and more households are finding that even with a fixed rate mortgage that they could afford in normal times, they are just one pink slip away from losing their biggest investment.

I am introducing the Preserving Homes and Communities Act to address this crisis. First, it establishes a new mortgage payment assistance program to help homeowners who, with temporary financial assistance, would be able to hold onto their homes. Specifically, it authorizes $6.375 billion in formula funding to enable states to offer grants or subsidized loan funds to qualified families who have suffered significant decreases in income. My bill outlines requirements to ensure that states will carefully steward Federal dollars by evaluating applicants' prospects for future employment, targeting middle class homeowners, prohibiting payments that reward predatory lenders, and capping maximum loan or grant amounts. Yet the criteria are flexible enough that states can design programs that will most effectively meet local needs.

My bill also takes aim at the slow progress that servicers and lenders have made in implementing the administration's foreclosure prevention programs. A September report on the Home Affordable Modification Program indicated that just 12 percent of eligible homeowners with delinquent mortgages had been granted trial modifications. Too many homeowners are waiting too long—weeks, months, or longer—to get answers to their loan modification applications. In the meantime, they are still subject to costly foreclosure proceedings that can make it more difficult for them to eventually qualify for assistance.

The Preserving Homes and Communities Act creates an incentive for lenders to more quickly evaluate whether homeowners qualify for modifications by requiring that homeowners be evaluated for a loan modification that conforms with the Administration's programs before a bank can initiate foreclosure. It also states that homeowners who qualify must be offered a modification. My bill prevents costly fees from piling up while qualified homeowners wait to be granted more affordable mortgages, and no longer will homeowners be left out in the cold if their particular loan servicer chooses not to participate in the government program. And if lenders fail to follow the rules, this bill will allow homeowners to use servicers' noncompliance as a defense to foreclosure. The bill also places prudent

limits on the fees that homeowners can be charged—particularly foreclosure-related fees.

My legislation provides $80 million as an incentive for more States and local governments to create strong mediation programs, an additional tool to help homeowners facing foreclosure. Mediation programs allow homeowners and servicers to meet, face to face, to try to find an alternative to foreclosure. These programs have shown promise in several state and local settings for helping homeowners avoid foreclosure, and this legislation will provide matching funds to help establish new mediation initiatives. This bill also sets aside $5 million for the creation of a Federal database on defaults and foreclosures to improve oversight of public and private efforts to sustain homeownership.

Finally, we know that these tough economic times are impacting renters as well. Competition for already-scarce affordable housing has increased. With the poverty rate at its highest level in 11 years, more individuals and families with limited incomes are at risk of homelessness. For this reason, the Preserving Homes and Communities Act uses proceeds from the warrant provisions I crafted for the financial rescue package to capitalize the National Housing Trust Fund. These warrant provisions are allowing taxpayers to benefit from the upside of our investments in faltering financial institutions. My view is that some of these returns from providing a firmer foundation for our financial institutions would be put to good use by providing a firmer foundation for affordable housing in our country. The National Housing Trust Fund, which I worked to establish in the Housing and Economic Recovery Act, will enable the building, preservation, and rehabilitation of affordable housing.

I am introducing the Preserving Homes and Communities Act because when homes get foreclosed on, it does not just affect individual borrowers and lenders. Whole neighborhoods pay the price. Housing industry experts estimate that for every foreclosure within an eighth of a mile of a house, two and a half city blocks in every direction, the property value of surrounding homes drops by about 1 percent.

I believe that the Federal Government has a role to play in ensuring that millions of Americans, including neighbors who avoided risky loans and have sacrificed and saved to pay their bills on time, are protected from further declines in property values and the blight of abandoned homes.

This legislation is targeted relief that will help more families keep their homes and protect communities from even greater losses. The Preserving Homes and Communities Act will set us on the path to stabilizing the housing sector as a foundation of lasting economic recovery. I hope my colleagues will join me and Senators DURBIN, WHITEHOUSE, and MERKLEY in supporting this bill and other foreclosure prevention efforts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1731

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Preserving Homes and Communities Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. LOAN MODIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In ths section—

(1) the term ''covered mortgagee'' means—

(A) a mortgagee under a federally related mortgage loan; and

(B) the agent of a mortgagee under a federally related mortgage loan;

(2) the term ''covered mortgagor'' means an individual who is a mortgagor under a federally related mortgage loan—

(A) made by a covered mortgagee;

(B) secured by the principal residence of the mortgagor; and

(C) on which the mortgagor cannot make payments due to financial hardship, as determined by the Secretary;

(3) the term ''federally related mortgage loan'' has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2602);

(4) the term ''home loan modification protocol'' means a home loan modification protocol that is developed under a home loan modification program put into effect by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary;

(5) the term ''qualified loan modification'' means a modification to the terms of a mortgage agreement between a covered mortgagee and a covered mortgagor that is made pursuant to a determination by the covered mortgagee using a home loan modification protocol that a modification would produce a greater net present value than foreclosure to—

(A) the covered mortgagee; or

(B) in the aggregate, all persons that hold an interest in the mortgage agreement; and

(6) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(b) LOAN MODIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered mortgagee may not initiate or continue a foreclosure proceeding against a covered mortgagor that is otherwise authorized under State law unless—

(A) the covered mortgagee has determined whether the covered mortgagor is eligible for a qualified loan modification;

(B) in the case of a covered mortgagor who the covered mortgagee determines is eligible for a qualified loan modification, the covered mortgagee has offered a qualified loan modification to the covered mortgagor; and

(C) in the case of a covered mortgagor who the covered mortgagee determines is not eligible for a qualified loan modification, the covered mortgagee has made available to the covered mortgagor the note, deed of trust, or any other document necessary to establish the right of the mortgagee to foreclose on the mortgage.

(2) NO WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—A covered mortgagee may not require a covered mortgagor to waive any right of the covered mortgagor as a condition of making a qualified loan modification.

(3) SALE OF REAL PROPERTY SECURING MORTGAGE.—

(A) SALE.—A covered mortgagee may not sell the real property securing the mortgage of a covered mortgagor unless the covered mortgagee submits to the appropriate State entity in the State in which the real property is located, a certification that the covered mortgagee has made a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

(B) ACTION BY PURCHASER.—A person that purchases from a covered mortgagee the real property securing the mortgage of a covered mortgagor may not recover possession of the real property unless the covered mortgagee submits to the appropriate State entity in the State in which the real property is located, a certification that the covered mortgagee has made a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

(C) CERTIFICATION STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall establish minimum standards for the certification required under this paragraph.

(4) DEFENSE TO FORECLOSURE.—Failure to comply with this subsection shall be a defense to foreclosure.

(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prevent a covered mortgagee from offering or making a loan modification with a lower payment, lower interest rate, or principal reduction beyond that required by a modification made using a home loan modification protocol with respect to a covered mortgagor.

(c) FEES PROHIBITED.—

(1) LOAN MODIFICATION FEES PROHIBITED.—A covered mortgagee may not charge a fee to a covered mortgagor for carrying out the requirements under subsection (b).

(2) FORECLOSURE-RELATED FEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a mortgagee may not charge a foreclosure-related fee to a mortgagor before—

(i) the mortgagee has made a determination under subsection (b)(1); and

(ii) the mortgage has entered the foreclosure process.

(B) DELINQUENCY FEES.—A mortgagee may charge a delinquency fee for late payment by the mortgagor.

(3) FEES NOT IN CONTRACT.—A mortgagee may charge to a mortgagor only such fees as have been specified in advance by the mortgage agreement.

(4) FEES FOR EXPENSES INCURRED.—A mortgagee may charge a fee to a mortgagor only for services actually performed by the mortgagee or a third party in relation to the mortgage agreement. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''third party'' does not include an affiliate or subsidiary of the mortgagee.

(5) PENALTY.—The Secretary shall collect from any mortgagee that charges a fee in violation of this subsection an amount equal to $6,000 for each such fee.

(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue by notice any requirements to carry out this section. The Secretary shall subsequently issue, after notice and comment, final regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. GRANTS TO STATES TO ASSIST HOMEOWNERS IN DEFAULT.

Section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701x) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) GRANTS TO STATES TO ASSIST HOMEOWNERS IN DEFAULT.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'eligible agency' means a State housing finance agency or an agency designated by the State as an eligible agency;

''(B) the term 'eligible homeowner' means a mortgagor who—

''(i) is a permanent resident of the State in which the principal residence of the mortgagor is located;

''(ii) agrees to seek counseling from a counseling agency approved by the Secretary if the eligible homeowner receives a loan or grant made using funds under this subsection;

''(iii) is suffering from financial hardship which is unexpected or due to circumstances beyond the control of the mortgagor;

''(iv) is unable to correct any delinquency on any amounts past due on the home loan of such mortgagor within a reasonable time without financial assistance;

''(v) has requested a loan modification from the mortgagee;

''(vi) is unable to make full payment on any home loan payment due for all liens within the 30-day period following the date of the application by the mortgagor for a loan or grant using funds under this subsection;

''(vii) the eligible agency determines has a reasonable probability of resuming full payments due for all liens on the mortgage of such mortgagor not later than 15 months after the date on which the mortgagor receives a loan or grant using funds under this subsection; and

''(viii) has not previously received a loan or grant using funds under this subsection; and

''(C) the term 'mortgagor' means a mortgagor under a mortgage—

''(i) secured by a 1- to 4-family owner-occupied residence (including a 1-family unit in a condominium project and a membership interest and occupancy agreement in a cooperative housing project) that is used as the principal residence of the mortgagor;

''(ii) with an interest rate that does not exceed the prime rate of interest at the time of loan origination, as such prime rate is determined by not less than 75 percent of the 30 largest depository institutions in the United States; and

''(iii) for an amount that does not exceed the conforming loan limit for conventional mortgages, as determined under section 302(b)(2) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1717(b)(2)).

''(2) GRANT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible agencies, to enable eligible agencies to provide—

''(A) 1-time emergency grants or subsidized loans to eligible homeowners to assist such eligible homeowners in satisfying any amounts past due on their home loans;

''(B) grants or subsidized loans to eligible homeowners for a specified number of future mortgage payments by the eligible homeowners; and

''(C) stipends of not more than $1,500 to assist with relocation expenses for homeowners not eligible for the program.

''(3) ADDITIONAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY ELIGIBLE AGENCY.—An eligible agency that receives a grant under this subsection shall provide—

''(A) a readily accessible source for information on, and referral to, public services available to assist a homeowner who is in default on their home loan;

''(B) a homeowner with referrals to counseling agencies approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development that may be able to assist that homeowner, if that homeowner is in default on their home loan;

''(C) information to homeowners on available community resources relating to homeownership, including—

''(i) public assistance or benefits programs;

''(ii) mortgage assistance programs, including programs that help homeowners prepare documents for loan modification applications;

''(iii) home repair assistance programs;

''(iv) legal assistance programs;

''(v) utility assistance programs;

''(vi) food assistance programs; and

''(vii) other Federal, State, or local government funded social services; and

''(D) staff who—

''(i) are able to conduct a brief assessment of the situation of a homeowner; and

''(ii) based on such assessment, make appropriate referrals to, and provide application information regarding, programs that can provide assistance to such homeowner.

''(4) FORMULA.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of the Preserving Homes and Communities Act of 2009, the Secretary shall develop a formula for the award of funds under this subsection that includes the following factors:

''(A) The population of the State, as determined by the Bureau of the Census in most recent estimate of the resident population of the State.

''(B) The rate of mortgages in the State that are delinquent more than 90 days.

''(C) The ratio of foreclosures to owner-occupied households in the State.

''(D) The change, if any, in the rate of unemployment in the State between 2007 and 2008.

''(5) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) SELECTION CRITERIA.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity that receives a grant under this subsection shall develop selection criteria for eligible homeowners seeking a grant or subsidized loan under this subsection.

''(ii) INCOME REPORTING.—A mortgagor that receives a grant or subsidized loan under this subsection shall be required, in accordance with criteria prescribed by the eligible agency, to report any increase in income.

''(B) LOAN REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) INTEREST RATE.—Any loan made using a grant under this subsection shall carry a simple annual percentage rate of interest which shall not exceed the prime rate of interest, as such prime rate is determined from time to time by not less than 75 percent of the 30 largest depository institutions in the United States.

''(ii) COMPOUND INTEREST PROHIBITED.—Interest on the outstanding principal balance of any loan under this subsection shall not compound.

''(iii) BALANCE DUE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The principal of any loan made under this paragraph, including any interest accrued on such principal, shall not be due and payable unless the real property securing such loan is sold or transferred.

''(II) DEPOSIT OF BALANCE DUE.—If an event described in subclause (I) occurs, the principal of any loan made under this subsection, including any interest accrued on such principal, shall immediately become due and payable to the eligible agency from which the loan originated.

''(iv) PREPAYMENT.—Any eligible homeowner who receives a loan using a grant made under this subsection may repay the loan in full, without penalty, by lump sum or by installment payments, at any time prior to the loan becoming due and payable.

''(v) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of any loan to any 1 eligible homeowner under this subsection may not exceed 20 percent of the original mortgage amount borrowed by the eligible homeowner.

''(vi) SUBORDINATION.—Any loan made using a grant under this subsection will be subordinated to any refinancing of the first mortgage, any preexisting subordinate financing, any purchase money mortgage, or subordinated for any other reason, as determined by the eligible agency.

''(6) SEPARATE ACCOUNT.—

''(A) SEPARATE ACCOUNT.—An eligible agency that receives a grant under this subsection shall establish a separate account in which to hold amounts received under this subsection.

''(B) REPAYMENT OF LOANS.—Any amounts repaid on a subsidized loan made under this subsection shall be deposited in the account established under subparagraph (A).

''(C) OTHER FUNDING.—Amounts donated or otherwise directed to be used for purposes of this subsection may be deposited in the account established under subparagraph (A) to help capitalize such account.

''(7) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), any amounts made available for purposes of this subsection may be used only for the purposes described in paragraph (2).

''(B) EXCEPTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—An eligible agency may use not more than 5 percent of any funds received under this subsection for administrative costs relating to activities carried out under paragraph (2).

''(8) EXISTING LOAN FUNDS.—Any eligible agency with a previously existing fund established to make loans to assist homeowners in satisfying any amounts past due on their home loan or for future payments may use funds appropriated for purposes of this subsection for that existing loan fund, even if the eligibility, application, program, or use requirements for that loan program differ from the eligibility, application, program, and use requirements of this subsection, unless such use is expressly determined by the Secretary to be inappropriate.

''(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(A) $6,375,000,000 for fiscal year 2010; and

''(B) such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013.''.

SEC. 4. MEDIATION INITIATIVES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''mortgagee'' includes the agent of a mortgagee; and

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to make competitive grants to State and local governments to establish mediation programs that assist mortgagors facing foreclosure.

(c) MEDIATION PROGRAMS.—A mediation program established using a grant under this section shall—

(1) require participation in the program by—

(A) any mortgagee that initiates a foreclosure proceeding; and

(B) any mortgagor who is subject to a foreclosure proceeding;

(2) require any mortgagee or mortgagor required to participate in the program to make a good faith effort to resolve issues relating to foreclosure proceedings through mediation;

(3) if mediation is not made available to the mortgagor before a foreclosure proceeding is initiated, allow the mortgagor to request mediation at any time before a foreclosure sale;

(4) provide for—

(A) supervision by a State court (or a State court in conjunction with an agency or department of a State or local government) of the mediation program;

(B) selection and training of neutral, third-party mediators by a State court (or an agency or department of the State or local government);

(C) penalties to be imposed by a State court, or an agency or department of a State or local government, if a mortgagee fails to comply with an order to participate in mediation; and

(D) consideration by a State court (or an agency or department of a State or local

government) of recommendations by a mediator relating to penalties for failure to fulfill the requirements of the mediation program;

(5) require that each mortgagee that participates in the mediation program make available to the mortgagor, before and during participation in the mediation program, documentation of—

(A) a loan modification calculation or net present value calculation made by the mortgagee in relation to the mortgage using a home loan modification protocol—

(i) developed under a home loan modification program put into effect by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary; or

(ii) approved by the Secretary;

(B) the loan origination, including any note, deed of trust, or other document necessary to establish the right of the mortgagee to foreclose on the mortgage;

(C) any pooling and servicing agreement that the mortgagee believes prohibits a loan modification;

(D) the payment history of the mortgagor and a detailed accounting of any costs or fees associated with the account of the mortgagor; and

(E) the specific alternatives to foreclosure considered by the mortgagee, including loan modifications, workout agreements, and short sales;

(6) prohibit a mortgagee from shifting the costs of participation in the mediation program, including the attorney's fees of the mortgagee, to a mortgagor;

(7) provide that—

(A) any holder of a junior lien against the property that secures a mortgage that is the subject of a mediation—

(i) be notified of the mediation; and

(ii) be permitted to participate in the mediation; and

(B) any proceeding initiated by a holder of a junior lien against the property that secures a mortgage that is the subject of a mediation be stayed pending the mediation;

(8) provide information to mortgagors about housing counselors approved by the Secretary; and

(9) be free of charge to the mortgagor and mortgagee.

(d) RECORD KEEPING.—A State or local government that receives a grant under this section shall keep a record of the outcome of each mediation carried out under the mediation program, including the nature of any loan modification made as a result of participation in the mediation program.

(e) TARGETING.—A State that receives a grant under this section may establish—

(1) a State-wide mediation program; or

(2) a mediation program in a specific locality that the State determines has a high need for such program due to—

(A) the number of foreclosures in the locality; or

(B) other characteristics of the locality that contribute to the number of foreclosures in the locality.

(f) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a mediation program established using a grant under this section may not exceed 50 percent.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2010; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

SEC. 5. OVERSIGHT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFORTS TO REDUCE MORTGAGE DEFAULTS AND FORECLOSURES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''heads of appropriate agencies'' means the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, and a representative of State banking regulators selected by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(2) the term ''mortgagee'' means—

(A) an original lender under a mortgage;

(B) any servicers, affiliates, agents, subsidiaries, successors, or assignees of an original lender; and

(C) any subsequent purchaser, trustee, or transferee of any mortgage or credit instrument issued by an original lender;

(3) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(4) the term ''servicer'' means any person who collects on a home loan, whether such person is the owner, the holder, the assignee, the nominee for the loan, or the beneficiary of a trust, or any person acting on behalf of such person.

(b) MONITORING OF HOME LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall develop and implement a plan to monitor—

(A) conditions and trends in homeownership and the mortgage industry, in order to predict trends in foreclosures to better understand other critical aspects of the mortgage market; and

(B) the effectiveness of public efforts to reduce mortgage defaults and foreclosures.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the development of the plan under paragraph (1), and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that—

(A) summarizes and describes the findings of the monitoring required under paragraph (1); and

(B) includes recommendations or proposals for legislative or administrative action necessary—

(i) to increase the authority of the Secretary to levy penalties against any mortgagee, or other person or entity, who fails to comply with the requirements described in this section;

(ii) to improve coordination between public and private initiatives to reduce the overall rate of mortgage defaults and foreclosures; and

(iii) to improve coordination between initiatives undertaken by Federal, State, and local governments.

(c) NATIONAL DATABASE ON DEFAULTS AND FORECLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall develop recommendations for a national database on mortgage defaults and foreclosures that—

(A) provides information to Federal regulatory agencies on—

(i) mortgagees that generate home loans that go into default or foreclosure at a rate significantly higher than the national average for such mortgagees;

(ii) the factors associated with such higher rates; and

(iii) other factors and indicators that the Secretary determines are critical to monitoring the mortgage markets; and

(B) provides information to Federal, State, and local governments on loans, defaults, foreclosure initiations, foreclosure completions, and sheriff sales that—

(i) is not otherwise readily available;

(ii) would allow for a better understanding of local, regional, and national trends in delinquencies, defaults, and foreclosures; and

(iii) helps improve public policies that reduce defaults and foreclosures.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the recommendations under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into consideration privacy concerns and legal issues relating to such concerns, including the advisability of establishing rules relating to access to information obtained under subsection (d).

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON NATIONAL DATABASE.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that contains—

(A) the recommendations developed under paragraph (1); and

(B) an estimate of the cost of maintaining the database described in paragraph (1).

(d) PROVISION OF DATA.—

(1) DATA REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall issue final rules that require each mortgagee or servicer that originates or services not fewer than 100 loans in a calendar year (or any other person that the Secretary determines can effectively provide the data described in paragraph (2)) to submit a report to the Secretary not less frequently than once each quarter that contains data the Secretary determines are necessary to carry out this section.

(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall contain data that—

(A) for each loan, use the identification requirements that are established under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (12 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) for data reporting, including—

(i) the year of origination;

(ii) the agency code of the originator;

(iii) the respondent identification number of the originator; and

(iv) the identifying number for the loan;

(B) describe the characteristics of each home loan originated in the preceding 12 months by the mortgagee or servicer (or, in the case of the first report required to be submitted under this subsection, all active loans originated by the mortgagee or servicer), including—

(i) the loan-to-value ratio at the time of origination for each mortgage on the property;

(ii) the type of mortgage, such as a fixed-rate or adjustable-rate mortgage; and

(iii) any other loan or loan underwriting characteristics determined by the Secretary to be necessary in order to meet the requirements of paragraph (1) and that are not already available to the Secretary through a national mortgage database;

(C) include the performance outcome of each home loan originated in the preceding 12 months by the mortgagee or servicer (or, in the case of the first report required to be submitted under this subsection, all active loans originated by the mortgagee or servicer), including—

(i) whether such home loan was in delinquency at any point in such 12-month period; and

(ii) whether any foreclosure proceeding was initiated on such home loan during such 12-month period;

(D) are sufficient to establish for each home loan that at any point during the preceding 12 months had become 60 or more days delinquent with respect to a payment on any amount due under the home loan, or for which a foreclosure proceeding was initiated, the interest rate on such home loan at the time of such delinquency or foreclosure;

(E) include information relating to foreclosures, including—

(i) the date of all foreclosures initiated by the mortgagee or servicer; and

(ii) the combined loan-to-value ratio of all mortgages on a home at the time foreclosure proceedings were initiated;

(F) for a home loan that is in foreclosure, include information on all actions, including

loan modifications, taken to resolve the problem that led to the initiation of foreclosure proceedings and all actions undertaken prior to initiation of a foreclosure proceeding to resolve a delinquency or default;

(G) identify each home loan for which a foreclosure proceeding was completed in the preceding 12 months, including—

(i) foreclosure proceedings initiated in such 12-month period; and

(ii) the date of the foreclosure completion; and

(H) include any other information that the Secretary determines is necessary to carry out this section.

(3) COMPLIANCE PLAN AND REPORT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall—

(A) develop a plan to monitor the compliance with the requirements established in this subsection by mortgagees and servicers; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on such plan.

(e) CONSOLIDATED DATABASE.—The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council shall create a consolidated database that establishes a connection between the data provided under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (12 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) and the data provided under this subsection.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2010; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

SEC. 6. HOUSING TRUST FUND.

From funds received by the Secretary of the Treasury from the sale of warrants under title I of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5211 et seq.), the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer and credit $1,000,000,000 to the Housing Trust Fund established under section 1338 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4568) for use in accordance with such section.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 294—COMMENDING THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TIGERS MEN'S BASEBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2009 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION COLLEGE WORLD SERIES

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 294

Whereas, on June 24, 2009, the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team won the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association College World Series with an 11–4 victory over the University of Texas at Johnny Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, Nebraska;

Whereas the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team has won 6 national titles in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, and 2009;

Whereas the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team ranks second in all-time College World Series titles;

Whereas, on May 24, 2009, the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team won the 2009 Southeastern Conference Championship with a 6–2 victory over Vanderbilt University at Regions Park in Hoover, Alabama;

Whereas the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team won 56 games during the 2009 season, the most wins by a national champion since 2005;

Whereas head coach Paul Maineri has won his first national title as a head coach in his third season at Louisiana State University;

Whereas outfielder Jared Mitchell was named Most Valuable Player of the 2009 College World Series;

Whereas second baseman D.J. LaMahieu, outfielder Jared Mitchell, outfielder Ryan Schimph, and pitcher Anthony Ranaudo were named to the College World Series All-Tournament Team;

Whereas pitcher Louis Coleman finished his senior year with 14 wins and was selected as a 2009 First Team All-American; and

Whereas by winning the sixth national championship in the history of the University, the Louisiana State University men's baseball team is once again the top-ranked men's college baseball team: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Louisiana State University Tigers men's baseball team for winning the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association College World Series and being crowned national champions;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in helping the Louisiana State University men's baseball team during the 2009 season;

(3) congratulates the citizens of Louisiana, the Louisiana State University community, and fans of Tigers baseball; and

(4) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to Louisiana State University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 295—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 13, 2009, AS ''NATIONAL METASTATIC BREAST CANCER AWARENESS DAY''

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 295

Whereas metastatic breast cancer refers to stage IV breast cancer, when cancer cells travel from the breast, either through the bloodstream or the lymphatic system, to other parts of the body, including the bones, liver, lungs, or brain, and continue to grow in the new location;

Whereas in 2009, an estimated 192,370 women and 1,910 men in the United States will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and 62,280 women will be diagnosed with in situ breast cancer;

Whereas nearly 30 percent of women diagnosed with early stage breast cancer will develop stage IV advanced or metastatic breast cancer;

Whereas in developing countries, the majority of women with breast cancer are diagnosed with advanced stage or metastatic disease;

Whereas the statistic that 155,000 women and men are presently living with metastatic breast cancer in the United States underscores the immediate need for increased public awareness;

Whereas there currently is no cure for metastatic breast cancer, and metastatic breast cancer frequently involves trying one treatment after another with the goal of extending the best quality of life as possible;

Whereas scientists and researchers are conducting important research projects to achieve breakthroughs in metastatic breast cancer research;

Whereas metastatic breast cancer is rarely discussed during National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, observed in October 2009, but those living with the disease should never feel isolated or ignored;

Whereas metastatic Breast Cancer Awareness Day emphasizes the urgent need for new, targeted breast cancer treatments that will provide a high quality of life and long life expectancy for patients by making stage IV cancer a chronic, but not fatal, disease; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of breast cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 13, 2009, as ''National Metastatic Breast Cancer Awareness Day'';

(2) encourages all people of the United States to become more informed and aware of metastatic breast cancer; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Metastatic Breast Cancer Network.

SENATE RESOLUTION 296—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2009 AS ''NATIONAL WORK AND FAMILY MONTH''

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 296

Whereas, according to a report by WorldatWork, a nonprofit professional association with expertise in attracting, motivating, and retaining employees, the quality of workers' jobs and the supportiveness of their workplaces are key predictors of workers' job productivity, job satisfaction, and commitment to employers and of employers' ability to retain workers;

Whereas, according to the 2008 National Study of Employers by the Families and Work Institute, employees in more flexible and supportive workplaces are more effective employees, are more highly engaged and less likely to look for a new job in the next year, and enjoy better overall health, better mental health, and lower levels of stress than employees in workplaces that provide less flexibility and support;

Whereas, according to a 2004 report of the Families and Work Institute entitled ''Overwork in America'', employees who are able to effectively balance family and work responsibilities are less likely to report making mistakes or feel resentment toward employers and coworkers;

Whereas, according to the ''Best Places to Work in the Federal Government'' rankings released by the Partnership for Public Service and American University's Institute for the Study of Public Policy Implementation, work-life balance and a family-friendly culture are among the key drivers of engagement and satisfaction for employees in the Federal workforce;

Whereas, according to a 2009 survey of college students by the Partnership for Public Service and Universum USA entitled ''Great Expectations! What Students Want in an Employer and How Federal Agencies Can Deliver It'', attaining a healthy work-life balance was an important career goal of 66 percent of the students surveyed;

Whereas a 2008 study by the Partnership for Public Service entitled ''A Golden Opportunity: Recruiting Baby Boomers into Government'' revealed that workers between the ages of 50 and 65 are a strong source of experienced talent for the Federal workforce and that nearly 50 percent of workers in that age group find flexible work schedules ''extremely appealing'';

Whereas finding a good work-life balance is important to workers in multiple generations;

Whereas employees who are able to effectively balance family and work responsibilities tend to feel healthier and more successful in their relationships with their spouses, children, and friends;

Whereas 85 percent of wage and salaried workers in the United States have immediate, day-to-day family responsibilities outside of their jobs;

Whereas, in 2000, research by the Radcliffe Public Policy Center revealed that men in their 20s and 30s and women in their 20s, 30s, and 40s identified a work schedule that allows them to spend time with their families as the most important job characteristic for them;

Whereas, according to the 2006 American Community Survey by the United States Census Bureau, 47 percent of wage and salaried workers in the United States are parents with children under the age of 18 who live with them at least half-time;

Whereas job flexibility often allows parents to be more involved in their children's lives and research demonstrates that parental involvement is associated with children's higher achievement in language and mathematics, improved behavior, greater academic persistence, and lower dropout rates;

Whereas the 2000 Urban Working Families study demonstrated that a lack of job flexibility for working parents negatively affects children's health in ways that range from children being unable to make needed doctors' appointments to children receiving inadequate early care, leading to more severe and prolonged illness;

Whereas, from 2001 to the beginning of 2008, 1,700,000 active duty troops served in Iraq and 600,000 members of the National Guard and Reserve (133,000 on more than one tour) were called up to serve in Iraq;

Whereas, because so many of those troops and National Guard and Reserve members have families, there needs to be a focus on policies and programs that can help military families adjust to the realities that come with having a family member in the military;

Whereas research by the Sloan Center for Aging and Work reveals that the majority of workers aged 53 and older attribute their success as an employee by a great or moderate extent to having access to flexibility in their jobs and that the majority of those workers also report that, to a great extent, flexibility options contribute to an overall higher quality of life;

Whereas studies show that ⅓ of children and adolescents in the United States are obese or overweight, and healthy lifestyle habits, including healthy eating and physical activity, can lower the risk of becoming obese and developing related diseases;

Whereas studies report that family rituals, such as sitting down to dinner together and sharing activities on weekends and holidays, positively influence children's health and development and that children who eat dinner with their families every day consume nearly a full serving more of fruits and vegetables per day than those who never eat dinner with their families or do so only occasionally;

Whereas unpaid family caregivers will likely continue to be the largest source of long-term care services in the United States for the elderly;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services anticipates that by 2050 the number of such caregivers will reach 37,000,000, an increase of 85 percent from 2000, as baby boomers reach retirement age in record numbers; and

Whereas the month of October is an appropriate month to designate as ''National Work and Family Month'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 2009 as ''National Work and Family Month'';

(2) recognizes the importance of work schedules that allow employees to spend time with their families to job productivity and to healthy families;

(3) urges public officials, employers, employees, and the general public to work together to achieve more balance between work and family; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe National Work and Family Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2576. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2577. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2578. Mr. KAUFMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2579. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2580. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2581. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2582. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2583. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2584. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2585. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2586. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2587. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2576. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTS NOT INCLUDING HIRING PREFERENCES.—Subject to subsection (a), amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may not be obligated or expended on a contract for work within Iraq or Afghanistan unless such contract includes a preference on hiring for work under the contract in Iraq or Afghanistan, as applicable, for qualified citizens of the United States and qualified citizens of Iraq or Afghanistan, as applicable.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of the prohibition in subsection (a) to a contract if the Secretary determines that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

SA 2577. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for procurement of C–17 aircraft may be obligated or expended as follows:

(1) Until the congressionally-mandated study conducted by the Institute of Defense Analyses and the Mobility Capabilities and Requirements Study 2016 (MCRS–16) have each been submitted to Congress.

(2) Unless the Secretary of Defense determines that the findings of the studies referred to in paragraph (1) support the procurement of additional C–17 aircraft to meet national defense requirements.

SA 2578. Mr. KAUFMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, continue to support requirements for monthly integrated civilian-military training for civilians deploying to Afghanistan at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, including through the allocation of military and civilian personnel, trainers, and other resources for that purpose.

SA 2579. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by title IV under the heading ''RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY'', $1,000,000 may be available for the development of Next Generation Flame-Resistant Fabric Technology.

SA 2580. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount appropriated by title III under the heading ''AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE'' is hereby reduced by $2,500,000,000, the amount equal to the amount by which the amount available under that heading for the procurement of C–17 aircraft exceeds the amount requested by the President in the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2010 for the procurement of such aircraft.

SA 2581. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE GENERALLY.—The amount appropriated by title II for Operation and Maintenance is hereby increased by $2,438,403,000, in accordance with amounts requested by the President in the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2010.

(b) AVAILABILITY FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY, FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—The amount appropriated by title IX under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY'', is hereby increased by $61,597,000.

(c) SOURCE OF INCREASES.—Amounts for the increases made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be derived from a reduction in amounts previously appropriated by this Act for the procurement of C–17 aircraft that was achieved by the adoption of Senate Amendment No. 2580.

SA 2582. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR OVARIAN CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

(1) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.—The amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for the peer-reviewed Ovarian Cancer Research Program of the Department of Defense is hereby increased by $10,000,000.

(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amount available under paragraph (1) for the program referred to in that paragraph is in addition to any other amounts available in this Act for that program.

(b) OFFSET.—The amount appropriated by title IV for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

SA 2583. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) MARIAH HYPERSONIC WIND TUNNEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—The amount appropriated by title IV under the heading ''RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY'' is hereby reduced by $9,500,000, with the amount of the reduction to be allocated to amounts available for the MARIAH Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Development Program.

SA 2584. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE GENERALLY.—The amount appropriated by title II for Operation and Maintenance is hereby increased by $2,438,403,000, in accordance with amounts requested by the President in the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2010.

(b) AVAILABILITY FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY, FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—The amount appropriated by title IX under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY'', is hereby increased by $61,597,000.

SA 2585. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 239, beginning on line 22, strike ''$294,000,000'' and all that follows through ''$236,000,000'' and insert ''$194,000,000, the total amount appropriated in title III of this Act is hereby reduced by $322,000,000, the total amount appropriated in title IV of this Act is hereby reduced by $336,000,000''.

SA 2586. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by title IV under the heading ''RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE'', up to $3,500,000 may be available for Integrated Chemical and Biological Detection System Technology.

SA 2587. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by title II under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY'', up to $1,600,000 may be available for the Combined Mishap Reduction System/Joint Safety Climate Assessment Survey.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 9:45 a.m. in room 328A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''International Cooperation to Modernize Financial Regulation.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 10 a.m., in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 10:15 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled ''Exploring U.S. Policy Options towards Zimbabwe's Transition.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 10 a.m. in SD–430.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled ''Eight Years After 9/11: Confronting the Terrorist Threat to the Homeland.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on September 30, 2009, at 10 a.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Advancing Freedom of Information in the New Era of Responsibility.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 2:30 p.m., to hold a hearing entitled ''U.S. Policy toward Burma: Its Impact and Effectiveness.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009. The Committee will meet in room 412 of the Russell Senate Office Building beginning at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT AND THE COURTS

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on September 30, 2009, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Responding to the Growing Need for Federal Judgeships: The Federal Judgeship Act of 2009.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, GOVERNMENT INFORMATION, FEDERAL SERVICES, AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, at 3 p.m. to conduct a hearing entitled, ''A Prescription for Waste: Controlled Substance Abuse in Medicaid.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 30, 2009, from 11 a.m.–12:30 p.m. in room SD–106 of the Dirksen Senate Office building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BEGICH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 186, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 186) supporting the goals and ideal of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BEGICH. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 186) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2009

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, October 1; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to a period of morning business for 90 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 3326, Defense appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BEGICH. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:02 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, October 1, 2009, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

LOUIS B. BUTLER, JR., OF WISCONSIN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, VICE JOHN C. SHABAZ, RETIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SANFORD C. COATS, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN CHARLES RICHTER, RESIGNED.

MARY ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, OF MISSOURI, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN WOOD, RESIGNED.

STEPHANIE VILLAFUERTE, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE TROY A. EID, RESIGNED.

JOHN LEROY KAMMERZELL, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE EDWARD ZAHREN .

MARK ANTHONY MARTINEZ, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE BRIAN MICHAEL ENNIS, RESIGNED.

STEPHEN JAMES SMITH, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JAMES THOMAS ROBERTS, JR.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be commander

LADONN A. ALLEN
KAREN R. ANDERSON
ERICH J. BAUER
AMY M. BEACH
JAMES G. BELLAIRE
CHERI BENIESAU
RICHARD G. BOSTON
GLENN A. BRUNNER
CHRISTOPHER A. BUCKRIDGE
KEVIN M. CARROLL
KEVIN M. CARROLL
MICHAEL S. CAVALLARO
RICHARD F. CHRISTENSEN
DWIGHT E. COLLINS
TIMOTHY J. CONNORS
DARCIE A. CUNNINGHAM
MICHAEL J. DAVANZO
ERIC D. DENLEY
STEVEN M. DETTON
MICHAEL B. DOLAN
ANGELIC D. DONOVAN
BRADY C. DOWNS
PATRICK R. DOZIER
BRIAN E. EDMISTON
MATTHEW EDWARDS
STEVEN M. FACHKO
MICHAEL C. FARRELL
CHRISTIAN A. FERGUSON
PATRICK M. FLYNN
DANIEL P. GAINOR
MARIA G. GALMAN
TONI N. GAY
PAUL M. GILL
AMY B. GRABLE
MARK F. HAMMOND
THOMAS J. HARRINGTON
RICHARD A. HARTLEY
JEFFREY J. HAUKOM
MARC A. HAWKINS
JOSEPH J. HEALY
ROBERT E. HEMP
PATRICK M. HILBERT
BRIAN J. HOFFERBER
MICHAEL A. HUDSON
LANCE E. ISAKSON
KEVIN L. IVEY
KEITH A. JERNIGAN
SCOTT L. JOHNSON
JAMES M. KAMMEL
PATRICK A. KNOWLES
MATTHEW W. LAKE
KELLY M. LARSON
PAUL R. LATTANZI
CYNTHIA A. LEDERER-SYDNOR
STEFANIE A. LINCOLN
STEVEN M. LONG
MICHAEL C. MACMILLAN
JONATHAN H. MAIORINE
GLENN A. MARTINEAU
LUIS E. MARTINEZ
JOSEPH P. MCCONNELL
PHILIP M. MCMANUS

BRIAN L. MELVIN
STACEY MERSEL
KARIN E. MESSENGER
GARY M. MESSMER
DENNIS C. MILLER
RICHARD D. MOLLOY
JEFFREY R. MORGAN
HEATHER L. MORRISON
BETH A. NAFF
MICHAEL F. NASITKA
JEFFREY F. NEUMANN
KEITH O. PELLETIER
ROBERT A. PHILLIPS
CURTISS C. POTTER
GREGORY L. PURVIS
KEVIN P. QUILLIAM
JOSE A. QUINONES-QUINTANA
LISA A. RAGONE
DANA B. REID
KURT W. RICHTER
WILLIAM A. RIMBACH
JAMES V. ROCCO
MONICA L. ROCHESTER
GREGORY C. ROTHROCK
LUIS C. SANDOVAL
WILLIAM E. SASSER
TANYA L. SCHNEIDER
JOHN A. SCHUTZENHOFER
DALE V. SHEPARDSON
GERALD D. SLATER
JOHN A. SMITH
MARTIN L. SMITH
JOSEPH H.D. SOLOMON
TIFFANY M. ST. GEORGE
SAM C. STEVENS
GLENN D. STOCKS
ERIC J. STORCH
CAROL M. STUNDTNER
THOMAS P. SULLIVAN
JEFFREY S. SWANSON
MICHAEL G. TAFFE
JASON P. TAMA
ROXANNE TAMEZ
ROBERT F. TAYLOR
RICHTER L. TIPTON
WENDY M. TOMKO
STEVEN J. TUCKER
JACQUELINE M. TWOMEY
ADAM J. TYNDALE
PETER R. VANNESS
JOHN D. WALLINGTON
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. MARK A. WELSH III

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID L. WEEKS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MELVIN G. SPIESE

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

LEAR E. DUTTON
ROBERT G. TROJANOWSKI
MARK B. VARNEY
TYRA Y. WHITE

To be major

BRIAN S. BLACKSTONE
WILLIAM B. HUBER
GREGORY T. ISBILL
DEBORAH S. KARAGOSIAN
PATRICIA A. PEELER
ANDREA L. SAMPSON
MARCUS C. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

DANIEL T. AMES
SHERMAN W. BAKER, JR.
MICHAEL E. BRAINERD
JAMES R. CARTER
MICHAEL D. CHARLES
TIMOTHY B. EGGLESTON
JONATHAN C. GIBBS III
MATTHEW M. GOFF
WARREN E. KIRBY, JR.
JONATHAN A. MCGRAW
WRAY B. PHYSIOC III
KENNETH F. REVELL
BARBARA K. SHERER
GARY R. STUDNIEWSKI
BRYAN J. WALKER
DAVID L. WATERS, SR.
JAMES C. WATSON
THOMAS C. WAYNICK
THOMAS B. WHEATLEY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

DONALD J. SHEEHAN, JR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JOHN F. TEFFT, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO UKRAINE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAUL ''RED'' FAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, last week the Bay Area lost a fourth-generation San Franciscan and a proud American, Paul ''Red'' Fay.

Over his long life, Red was a devoted public servant, a successful entrepreneur, and a noted philanthropist. Above all, Red was a much-beloved friend to many. He was a man of great humor and an indefatigably good spirit.

Red became a close confidant of President Kennedy when they served together in the Navy during World War II. He worked on all of the President's political campaigns, and was an usher at the President's wedding. He was proud to serve as Undersecretary of the Navy in the Kennedy Administration. Their friendship lasted until President Kennedy's death.

Red was a successful entrepreneur, leading the Fay Improvement Co., his family-owned contracting business and a successful investment firm.

Mr. Fay was a generous supporter of many worthy causes. Proud of his Irish heritage, he was a champion of the American Ireland Fund. He donated his time to the Robert Odell Foundation and the Robert F. Kennedy Foundation. But the cause he devoted the most to was Youth Tennis Advantage, which helped teach underprivileged children the game of tennis that Red enjoyed so much.

Red is survived by his beloved wife of 62 years, Anita, his three children, Paul, Katherine and Sally, and seven grandchildren. I hope it is a comfort to them that so many people are mourning their loss and praying for them at this sad time.

SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2009

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 186 to recognize the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

As we all know, sickle cell disease is a genetic blood disorder that affects tens of thousands of individuals here in the United States and countless others across the globe. Within our country, it is particularly prevalent in the African-American community, and I believe we must continue to fight and research this disease in order to create a happier and healthier life for those who suffer from it, both at home and abroad.

In my district in Dallas, we are doing extraordinary things to combat sickle cell disease. At the UT Southwestern Medical Center, we have one of the leading research groups that studies this disease, and in recent years they have accomplished numerous breakthroughs in sickle cell research. Under the leadership of Dr. George Buchanon, the Sickle Cell Center has recently published an important paper which clarifies how to predict the severity of sickle cell disease in young people much more accurately than previously accepted predictors. Additionally, the center has developed a clinic that caters specifically to adult patients who are now living with the disease well into adulthood. These advances in sickle cell research are crucial blocks in the foundation of our understanding of this painful and destructive disease.

I applaud the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month, and I encourage my colleagues to join me and support this resolution to educate people about the need for early detection methods, effective treatments, and research funding for sickle cell disease.

HONORING SHERIFF BILL KOLENDER

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Bill Kolender, a distinguished public servant, lifelong law enforcement official and well-respected and recently retired Sheriff of San Diego County.

After growing up in Chicago, Bill Kolender found his way to San Diego. In 1964, he earned a Bachelor of Arts in Urban Affairs and Public Administration from San Diego State University, which wisely honored him as its outstanding alumnus in 1985. It was one of many well-deserved awards he received during his 13 years of service as Chief of Police for the San Diego Police Department.

Although he retired from the San Diego Police Department in 1988, Bill Kolender remained in the public eye and continued to serve the public good. In 1991, Governor Pete Wilson appointed Bill to serve as Director of the California Youth Authority (CYA), the largest youth correctional agency in the nation. I remember hearing him speak eloquently of the young people whose lives he touched and how engaged he was in their rehabilitation.

His passion for public safety remained strong and his commitment to San Diego never faltered. Before long, Bill decided to run for sheriff. He was elected by the people of San Diego County to serve as their 28th Sheriff, a position he assumed in 1995. He was reelected three times.

Serving as Sheriff of San Diego County is no small task. His responsibilities were many. As Sheriff, Bill led over 4,000 employees, oversaw a $500 million budget, and successfully operated 7 detention facilities and 11 court facilities. He led by example and administered justice in a firm, but fair, manner. He never sought to exploit a situation or to use another's tragedy to promote a personal agenda. Instead, he worked tirelessly to protect the people of San Diego.

As Sheriff, Bill served as the de facto police chief for 9 of the 18 cities in San Diego County that contracted the services of his office. Bill Kolender was, in short, the chief law enforcement officer for much of San Diego County. It was here, in law enforcement, that he truly shined. When Bill retired earlier this year, crime in San Diego County was at a 25-year low. Across the board and across the county, San Diego is safer thanks to Bill Kolender. In nearly every category, and in nearly every city, crime is down.

As a former police chief, Bill understood that criminals do not respect city boundaries. By working cooperatively, Sheriff Kolender brought together leaders of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to create multi-jurisdictional task forces that successfully shared information and strategies to fight crime and to reduce it.

Those who understand this issue—whether they serve in public safety, in elected office or in academics—credit Bill Kolender for ushering in an era of cooperation between law enforcement agencies across the county. Bill Kolender was the leader who brought these different agencies together to make all of San Diego safer.

I am not the first to honor Sheriff Bill Kolender, and I will not be the last. But I am proud to add my voice to the chorus of those singing his praises because the accolades are well deserved. Thanks to Bill Kolender, San Diego is not only America's finest city, it is one of America's safest cities.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, as Vice-Chair of the House Homeland Security Committee, I am working to ensure that our country and communities have the resources they need to respond to all types of disasters.

I was happy to see that Secretary of Homeland Security Napolitano designated September as National Preparedness Month, and that the Department of Homeland Security is offering resources and classes to ensure our citizens are prepared to handle disasters.

In classrooms and at community events around the country, Americans are learning how to prepare their family for potential disasters.

In California, this type of outreach and education has become especially critical for ensuring that our citizens are able to stay safe

during the massive and frequent Southern California wildfires.

I am also a proud cosponsor of H. Res 731, which was introduced by Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, and commends our first responders and local law enforcement.

These men and women are on the frontlines every day, preventing disasters, educating the public on preparedness, and assisting in response efforts.

I urge all Americans to continue the spirit of national preparedness month beyond September by taking an active role in making sure all of our families and communities are prepared for natural or man-made disasters.

HEAVEN HOLDS A PLACE—A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a poetic tribute penned by Albert Carey Caswell in honor of and in memory of a truly great American.

HEAVEN HOLDS A PLACE

Heaven holds a place!
For all of those whom have so held such faith!
Who, no matter how dark the days . . .
Somehow, always so kept pace!
Heaven holds a place!
For such men of love and grace . . .
Who all the while, somehow always kept their smile . . .
No matter the darkest of days!
All in what, they so faced . . .
Yes, Heaven so holds a place!
For men of peace, and of such grace!
Who have so fought for the poor, the sick, and the old each day!
Heaven, so holds a place!
For those who gave warmth, even though the wind's turned cold they faced . . .
For all those who have so loved children, our Lord God so holds a special place!
For a 77 year old man, who with the heart of a child who would stand . . .
Who somehow ever wore a smile!
Who touched all those around him, all the while!
Yes, Teddy . . . Heaven so holds a place!
For heroes like you, who had to wipe those tears from your face!
Holding a family together, with an of your courage and grace!
Yes, for you Ted . . . Heaven so holds a place!
For men who have so fallen from grace . . .
And, but asked for redemption, and so prayed and prayed . . .
As our Lord so heard you calling, calling night and day . . .
As such burdens, upon your own soul you placed!
As for redemption you so prayed!
Men who have taught love, not hate!
Why, Heaven so holds a place!
Who in the darkness cried out such tears, as the new day they faced . . .
For all those with hearts like of a lion . . .
Who for mankind, never stopped trying!
For you see, such things . . . time can not so erase!
And for such men, Heaven so holds a place!

In loving memory of Senator Edward M. Kennedy. May God bless you and your family . . .

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TO CONDUCT INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased today to join my friend and colleague from Kentucky, Congressman WHITFIELD, in introducing legislation authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to conduct international technical assistance activities.

On April 2, 2007, The Antitrust Modernization Commission, a non-partisan Commission established by an act of Congress, submitted a report to Congress and the President, containing a comprehensive set of recommendations for modernization of our nation's antitrust laws. Included in the report was a recommendation that Congress ''provide budgetary authority, as well as appropriations, directly to the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to provide international antitrust technical assistance.''

While recognizing that progress has been made toward convergence, or standardization, of antitrust laws from country-to-country, in discussing the need for Congress to authorize and fund technical assistance activities, the Commission pointed to three primary reasons for the need of for a sustained technical assistance program. The Commission concluded that: ''First, companies may be subject to conflicting and inconsistent laws, creating uncertainty as to the legal standards applicable to their business arrangements. Second, companies must comply with the procedural requirements of multiple jurisdictions, potentially increasing their costs significantly, particularly with respect to notification requirements for mergers. Third, different countries may ultimately impose different, and inconsistent, remedies with respect to the same conduct or transaction.''

Technical assistance programming involves sending antitrust experts from U.S. agencies with institutional expertise in the regulation and enforcement of antitrust laws to foreign capitols to provide guidance and consultation to their foreign counterparts in the development, implementation and enforcement of antitrust law.

As noted in the Antitrust Modernization Commission Report, ''the DoJ and FTC provide extensive technical assistance to nascent competition law regimes.'' Funding for such technical assistance programming is derived from USAID. USAID, a foreign aid agency of the Department of State, has as its mission to foster democracy, economic growth and human health in developing nations through a variety of means, including food aid, infrastructure construction, training, and technical assistance across a number of public policy and legal areas, including competition policy. As the Commission notes, ''FTC and DoJ requests for limited USAID funding to support antitrust training efforts accordingly compete with others' demands for basic needs such as food and healthcare support.''

As a result of these competing demands, technical assistance funding to DoJ and the FTC is severely limited and inconsistent from year-to-year. The limited and inconsistent nature of USAID funding for technical assistance presents unique challenges for the agencies involved. According to a University of Missouri study by D. Daniel Sokol and Kyle W. Stiegert, entitled ''An Empirical Evaluation of Long Term Advisors and Short Term Interventions in Technical Assistance'' there are generally two types of technical assistance activities, long term advisors (LTA) and short term interventions (STI). ''LTAs are advisors that spend an extended time period working in-country with a recipient antitrust agency. STIs are technical assistance interventions based on a ''discrete set of issues including concentrated programs that simulate investigations of competition cases, training for judges, or other inputs.'' Both approaches involve the commitment of highly skilled and specialized agency staff. Absent a clear and dedicated funding source for technical assistance activities, agencies are reluctant to commit such resources to building out a robust technical assistance program and to dedicate staff to technical assistance activities.

There are other limitations inherent in USAID as the funding source for technical assistance activities that are driven primarily by the mission and foreign aid restrictions placed on the agency. By definition, USAID's mission is to work with emerging democracies and economies. While this mission is important, the countries that receive foreign assistance from USAID, including technical assistance training in whatever form, generally are not those where U.S. businesses are increasingly encountering problems with domestic barriers to entry for trade—countries such as Brazil, India, South Korea and China, which are deemed to be too developed to qualify for USAID assistance. China exemplifies another limitation on use of USAID funding for technical assistance. Because of the nature of Chinese government, it is illegal to provide US foreign aid to China. As a result, even if USAID was inclined to provide funding for technical assistance programming in China, it would be prohibited by law from doing so.

With the rapid proliferation of antitrust enforcement regimes around the globe, the future of international commerce is no longer about classic market access issues like tariffs and quotas. The debate is increasingly about divergent regulations and other so-called ''in-country barriers'' to trade. These in-country barriers to entry make it increasingly difficult for U.S. companies to compete effectively around the world. While technical assistance training, alone, will not solve these highly complex problems, its approach, based on trust building, education and cooperation, represents one very important tool to addressing the challenge of international standardization of antitrust laws and competition policy regimes.

HONORING THE FORT WORTH ZOO ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Fort Worth Zoo, the oldest zoo in Texas.

This nationally renowned zoological park opened in Trinity Park in 1909 with just two bears, a lion, a coyote, an alligator, a peacock, and a few rabbits. Today, it is home to over 5,000 exotic and native animals.

The Zoo moved to its present home in Forest Park in 1912 after flooding from the Trinity River killed all of the animals. The first permanent structure was built to house Queen Tut, the Zoo's first Asian elephant.

The Zoo's early years saw many changes. In 1924, amusement rides were added. This included the Zoo train, which is still in use today. Throughout the 1930s, many improvements were made to include additional exhibits. In the1940s, another elephant was added, as well as a hippo. The 1950s brought exciting changes. The Zoo not only formed the Fort Worth Zoological Association, but the aquarium opened with 100 tanks and 400 species. The herpetarium was added in 1960. The 1980s and 1990s included the opening of the Asian elephant breeding facility, the World of Primates, Asian Falls, and numerous exhibits featuring animals such as penguins, meerkats, koalas, and flamingos. The eight-acre Texas Wild! Complex opened in 2001 and showcases seven separate exhibits with animals that are all native to our great state.

The future is bright with the planned Museum of Living Art, which will house amphibians and reptiles. It will also serve as an educational facility so that visitors can learn about wildlife conservation.

All of these incredible additions have made the Fort Worth Zoo one of the most popular attractions locally, as well as a destination for people from across the United States.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the Fort Worth Zoo on its 100th anniversary and to offer my sincere congratulations to an outstanding facility and its staff that have provided countless memories to children and adults over the years.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING ZACK BAKER FOR WINNING THE BOYS' DIVISION III STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Zack Baker showed hard work and dedication to the sport of baseball; and

Whereas, Zack Baker was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Zack Baker always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with his friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Zack Baker on winning the Boys' Division III State Baseball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship he has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 baseball season.

RECOGNIZING THE NIGHT MINISTRY

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of The Night Ministry and their Response Ability Pregnant and Parenting Program, a program that is devoted to providing supportive services to pregnant and parenting homeless teens to strengthen family support systems, reduce subsequent pregnancies, keep teens in school, improve parenting skills and increase the safety and stability in their living situations.

The Night Ministry's RAPP Program is this year's recipient of the Healthy Teen Network's National Outstanding Emerging Innovation Program Award. This award is given out annually to a program that has demonstrated commitment to the prevention of teen pregnancy or excellence in teen pregnancy and parenting services. The RAPP Program assists teen parents while focusing on both short- and long-term goals such as medical and mental health care, acquiring stable housing, vocational training, accessing public aid and general assistance by offering services in the community and at the eight-bed, eight-crib Open Door Shelter in Lake View.

The Night Ministry's RAPP Program assists homeless teens while they deal with the stresses and strains of pregnancy and parenting. I am proud to recognize the hard work, ingenuity and charity of The Night Ministry as the RAPP Program continues to improve teenager's lives and the prospects of their futures.

ACORN DESERVES EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I oppose the final version of the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill, which includes language that would ban funding for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN). While ACORN has fallen under media scrutiny for actions reported by the media, no criminal charges have been filed against ACORN, no indictment has been reached against ACORN, and no trial by jury has taken place regarding ACORN.

I support an investigation of ACORN, and ACORN has already moved forward with an objective, unbiased investigation of these allegations. Instead of acting on factual data, Congress is reacting based on media reports of alleged wrongdoing. All Americans have the presumption of innocence. With this vote, Congress has ignored this presumption, and the Constitution, as well. This vote against ACORN—or any liberal, conservative, or independent organization without merit—is wrong. In these economically and socially difficult times, Congress must utilize leadership, reason, sense, and sanity. This vote is not sound leadership, and it is not what the American people expect or need.

Congress should not, and must not, start punishing individuals, businesses, or groups without a fair trial. Congress must not assume guilt based on media reports, Internet chat rooms, or anything less than a complete and full investigation of the facts by the appropriate law enforcement agency. Some Members of Congress have even questioned the Constitutionality of Congress' refusing funds to inflict punishment on individuals without a fair trial. While I am not an expert on the Constitution, I do know that we must protect the rights of all individuals. The language in this bill, which would ban federal funds for ACORN for the length of any Continuing Budget Resolution, is wrong. It is wrong to punish organizations or individuals without a trial, and it is wrong because it totally obscures the good work that groups like ACORN have done for years. It is wrong because Congress must lead and not follow.

ACORN has operated for almost 20 years fighting for poor people. The organization has registered voters and attained housing for low income individuals and families.

This vote sets a very chilling precedent of acting first and asking questions or investigating later. I do not know the merits, or lack thereof, of ACORN's alleged wrongdoing. I do know that when Congress acts without the complete set of facts and does not consider the ramifications that this precedent sets, it hurts all Americans.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING TREY PORTER FOR WINNING THE BOYS' DIVISION III STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Trey Porter showed hard work and dedication to the sport of baseball; and

Whereas, Trey Porter was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Trey Porter always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with his friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Trey Porter on winning the Boys' Division III State Baseball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship he has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 baseball season.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES AND CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF JUDGE JERRY BUCHMEYER

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a trailblazing legal mind that changed the face of public housing and city elections, The Honorable Jerry Buchmeyer.

Judge Buchmeyer, a retired U.S. District judge, was first appointed to the bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1979. His unwavering pursuit of fairness, in spite of the discriminatory practices that prevailed during this era,

led to laws being changed in the name of equality. Most notably, his work with public housing desegregation allowed lower income individuals access to neighborhoods once denied to them because of racial grounds.

As a Representative from the Dallas area, I appreciate Judge Buchmeyer's contribution to fair housing in addition to city elections. It is important to note that in the early 1990s the Judge ordered an election system that required more single-member districts which increased the opportunity for fair representation city-wide.

As much as he was known as a proponent of equality and fairness, he was also known for his great sense of humor and legal wit. I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing condolences and celebrating the life of Judge Jerry Buchmeyer.

HONORING CONDUCTOR ERICH KUNZEL

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a great loss in the world of music. I ask that this tribute penned by Albert Caswell of the Capitol Guide Service be placed in the Congressional Record. The Conductor Erich Kunzel, known as "The Prince of Pops," was always a colorful showman who sold well over ten million recordings and for over two decades conducted the National Symphony on Memorial Day and Fourth of July concerts at the United States Capitol in Washington. As the founding conductor, he has directed the Cincinnati Pops Orchestra since its inception in 1977. He will be missed.

ORCHESTRATING A LIFE

Orchestrating, a life . . .
The beats and measures, that which now forever so burn bright . . .
All in the rhythms of our lives . . .
Are all of those songs which we now so leave behind . . .
Are all of those beats of our lives so in time . . .
Composing, something so sublime . . .
All in how we lead, all in these our lifetimes . . .
Composed, all in these our short lives . . .
In this, The Symphony of our lives . . . which we so now leave behind!
Of this the leader of The Band, so very fine . . .
As Erich, you so stood there so waving your baton . . .
All in what you so invoked, so inspired, so beautiful we now so find . . .
Such emotion and masterpieces, with such rhyme . . .
As one of the greatest of all Maestros of our time . . .
As why Eric, for you the violins now so cry . . .
And the drums so beat, for you now that you've died . . .
As that lone bugle plays taps, one last time . . .
Thinking of you, the smiles and the tears we now so find . . .
Of a gentle warm man, so very kind . . .
All because of the life you so conducted, which now so comes to mind . . .
Like a great symphony Erich, what you so orchestrated all in your time . . .
Thinking of you, we hear a rhapsody in blue . . . and now so cry . . .
Knowing, that we have so lost such a wonderful guy . . .
But life, has only so many beats . . . and measures to define . . .
What it is, that we have so left behind . . .
All in what we have so composed, all in these our times . . .
Magnifica, Maestro as is your life's Masterpiece so very fine!
And now, Erich . . . there is music in Heaven so sublime . . .
All because of the kind of life, that you have so orchestrated in your time!
In heaven now, waving his baton . . .

A PROCLAMATION HONORING TANNER ECKSTEIN FOR WINNING THE BOYS' DIVISION III STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Tanner Eckstein showed hard work and dedication to the sport of baseball; and

Whereas, Tanner Eckstein was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Tanner Eckstein always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with his friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Tanner Eckstein on winning the Boys' Division III State Baseball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship he has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 baseball season.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, on September 29, 2009, my flight to Washington, DC, was delayed because of inclement weather, and I missed rollcall vote No. 740. If I had been present, I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO MR. LESLIE M. GREEN

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's unsung heroes, Mr. Leslie M. Green. Mr. Green is a retired Corporal of the 118th Army Air Forces Base Unit who has recently celebrated his 90th birthday. He is an ordinary man who has led an extraordinary life, one that deserves our recognition.

Leslie Green was born in East Point, Georgia on August 14, 1919. He was educated in the only high school available to him at the time, the all-black Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta. After graduation, he worked on the family farm and in his father's business, which was unusual at the time. However, Leslie was drafted into the United States Army at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1941, and was sent to New Orleans for basic training with the 9th Aviation Squadron.

After basic training, he was sent to Maxwell Field in Tuskegee, Alabama, where he received on-the-job training in aircraft maintenance. He became an aircraft crew chief with the rank of Corporal. For his outstanding work, Corporal Green received the American Defense Ribbon, the American Theater Ribbon, Good Conduct Ribbon and the World War II Victory Medal. He was discharged in 1945.

Madam Speaker, there have been many honors and recognitions bestowed upon the pilots known as the Tuskegee Airmen. However, the crews that supplied and serviced these pilots and their aircraft have gone unnoticed by comparison. I want to take this opportunity to thank Corporal Leslie Green and all of his fellow crew members. Our country owes them a debt of gratitude for their role in the remarkable success of the Tuskegee Airmen.

However, his military service is not the only extraordinary aspect of Leslie Green's life. Upon his discharge from the Army, Mr. Green joined his brother in Detroit, Michigan where they opened the first barber school in the city. Mr. Green served as an instructor and helped operate this successful business until 1985. In 1991, he returned to his roots in East Point, Georgia.

Yet Mr. Green knew he wanted to accomplish even more in his life. During most of his adulthood, he had been overweight. His weight led to diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and arthritis. Mr. Green knew he had to get his weight under control to improve his quality of life. He changed his diet and started working out in the fitness center. Over time, he was able to lose seventy pounds, wean himself off insulin, and reduce his other medications. Today he exercises in the fitness center nearly every day serving as a positive example at ninety years old to those much younger. He is an ambassador for healthy living and a motivator for countless people in his community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Mr. Leslie Green's lifetime of achievement. This ordinary man has spent his life doing extraordinary things. He is a war hero, an entrepreneur, and a role model for healthy living. Mr. Green has never met a challenge he wasn't willing to take on wholeheartedly. Through hard work and dedication, he has succeeded time and again. He is a testament to American dedication and ingenuity. I applaud Mr. Leslie Green, and wish him a belated happy 90th birthday.

HONORING LORI WEINSTEIN AS AN ANGEL IN ADOPTION

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize Lori Weinstein as a 2009 Angel in Adoption for her exceptional work in Montgomery County, Maryland's

Health and Human Services Department. Lori has served as a social worker in Montgomery County Child Welfare for 21 years and has been involved in Adoption Services since 1991. She has been instrumental in finding permanent loving homes for more than 160 children.

Lori is a tireless advocate on behalf of the children with whom she works. She ensures that the clinical needs of her children are met and she works with families to resolve difficulties that arise during the adoption process. Indeed, she is known for her adept handling of conflicts that arise from cultural differences. Thanks to her exceptional skills and professionalism, many families have specifically requested Lori's assistance in the adoption process.

Lori is also dedicated to finding ways to improve the systems for handling adoption cases. For example, she developed a database system that better facilitates adoptions by carefully tracking milestones. Lori is known as a respected leader by her colleagues and others working on adoptions in Montgomery County.

Lori's compassion, determination and commitment to her important work have made her a true Angel to countless children and families. I am pleased to name Lori Weinstein a 2009 Angel in Adoption.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING SHANNON McCOMB FOR WINNING THE BOYS' DIVISION III STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Shannon McComb showed hard work and dedication to the sport of baseball; and

Whereas, Shannon McComb was a supportive coach; and

Whereas, Shannon McComb always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with his friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Shannon McComb on winning the Boys' Division III State Baseball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship he has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 baseball season.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise to state for the record that I was unavoidably absent and unable to vote on rollcall votes 740, 741, and 742. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on Nos. 741 and 742, and "nay" on No. 740.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, yesterday evening, I was unfortunately detained and missed the recorded vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H.R. 905, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve Boundary Modification Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 740.

HONORING THE HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution to honor the historical contributions of Catholic sisters in the United States.

In 1727, nine Ursuline Sisters from France arrived in New Orleans to live and work. Since then, Catholic sisters have contributed to the vitality of this country through their dedication to education, health, and social justice. Today the approximately 59,000 Catholic sisters in the U.S. continue to educate our youth, nurse the sick, and serve the most vulnerable in our society.

Catholic sisters have provided a well-rounded education to millions of students across the U.S. They established the nation's largest private school system and founded more than 110 colleges and universities. Attending an all day Catholic kindergarten gave me a strong start in my own education. Later, I attended the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, now St. Catherine's University. It was founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1905 and for more than 100 years has educated students of diverse ages and backgrounds in a tradition of the liberal arts and social justice. At St. Catherine's, I had the opportunity to student teach at St. Luke's Catholic School in St. Paul and worked with educators who enriched students' lives through academics and spiritual development.

As the United States expanded westward, Catholic sisters not only built schools but also established hospitals and other charitable organizations. St. Paul is home to Minnesota's first hospital—St. Joseph's. It was founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1853 in response to the cholera epidemic afflicting the Minnesota territory. My two children were born at St. Joseph's and to this day this hospital provides quality care to the people of Minnesota's Fourth Congressional District.

It is with gratitude for their commitment and efforts that I rise to thank Catholic sisters for their valuable contributions to our nation.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MIKE SMITH FOR WINNING THE BOYS' DIVISION III STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Mike Smith showed hard work and dedication to the sport of baseball; and

Whereas, Mike Smith was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Mike Smith always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with his friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Mike Smith on winning the Boys' Division III State Baseball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship he has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 baseball season.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, I missed recorded votes on the House floor on Tuesday, September 29, 2009.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 740 (on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 905), "aye" on rollcall vote No. 741 (on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 16), "aye" on rollcall vote No. 742 (on motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2997).

A TRIBUTE TO SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT COMPANY IN GARLAND

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2009

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional group of people at a superb company, Sherwin-Williams, in Garland, Texas.

This summer Sherwin-Willams in Garland marked two special-milestones—50 years of service and their historic 1 billionth gallon of paint produced at the nation's largest paint plant.

Founded in 1958, the plant opened with a production starting at 4 million gallons of paint a year. The company has grown to produce, on average, 20 million gallons a year. That translates to roughly 125 gallons per minute, 7,500 per hour, or 180,000 per day. The Garland plant now boats 235 associates who work three shifts seven days a week.

With 1 billion gallons and a 4-inch paint brush you could: circle the earth 9,200 times; make 480 round trips of the moon; travel to Mars and back three times; cover Maryland and Delaware; paint the Golden Gate Bridge

21,000 times; paint the Empire State Building 72,000 times; paint the length of the Great Wall of China 2,400 times; or fill the Houston Astrodome 53 times.

Founded in 1866, the Sherwin-Williams Company is a global leader in the manufacture, development, distribution, and sale of coatings and related products to professional industrial commercial and retail customers. The company manufactures products under well-known brands such as Sherwin-Williams®, Dutch Boy®, Krylon®, Minwax®, Thompson's® Water Seal®, and many more.

The folks at Sherwin-Williams Garland have achieved great things for their community, their industry and their company. Thank you and congratulations on your remarkable achievements. For your landmark milestones, I salute you.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 1, 2009 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the employment situation for September 2009.
SD–106

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine minimizing potential threats from Iran, focusing on administration perspectives on economic sanctions and other United States policy options.
SD–538

10 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, adopted at The Hague on November 23, 2007, and signed by the United States on that same date (Treaty Doc.110–21).
SD–419

Judiciary
Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine accountability for human rights violators.
SD–226

Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold hearings to examine the Recovery Act for small businesses, focusing on what is working and what comes next.
SR–485

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the history and legality of executive branch ''czars''.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Competitiveness, Innovation, and Export Promotion Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine promoting export success for small and medium-sized businesses.
SR–253

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine Al-Qaeda, focusing on Afghanistan.
SD–419

OCTOBER 7

10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004.
SR–253

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider the nominations of M. Patricia Smith, of New York, to be Solicitor, Lorelei Boylan, of New York, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Joseph A. Main, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health, and William E. Spriggs, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Policy, all of the Department of Labor, and Regina M. Benjamin, of Alabama, to be Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, and any pending nominations.
SD–430

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine workplace fairness.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities, Insurance and Investment Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine securitization of assets, focusing on problems and solutions.
SD–538

4 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Barbara Milano Keenan, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Laurie O. Robinson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Ketanji Brown Jackson, of Maryland, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission.
SD–226

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense and Veterans' Affairs response to certain military exposures.
SD–562

10 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jim R. Esquea, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary, and Bryan Hayes Samuels, of Illinois, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
SD–215

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 522, to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, S. 865 and H.R. 1442, bills to provide for the sale of the Federal Government's reversionary interest in approximately 60 acres of land in Salt Lake City, Utah, originally conveyed to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association under the Act of January 23, 1909, S. 881, to provide for the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, S. 940, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Nevada System of Higher Education certain Federal land located in Clark and Nye counties, Nevada, S. 1272, to provide for the designation of the Devil's Staircase Wilderness Area in the State of Oregon, to designate segments of Wasson and Franklin Creeks in the State of Oregon as wild or recreation rivers, and S. 1689, to designate certain land as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Landscape Conservation System in the State of New Mexico.
SD–366

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine pending legislation.
SR–418

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S9943–S9992

Measures Introduced: Eight bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1727–1734, and S. Res. 294–296. **Pages S9981–82**

Measures Passed:

Technical Corrections: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 191, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make technical corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 2918. **Pages S9969–70**

Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 186, supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month. **Page S9991**

Measures Considered:

Department of Defense Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 3326, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S9970–75**

Adopted:

Johanns Modified Amendment No. 2555, to ensure the availability of not less than $30,000,000 for High Priority National Guard Counterdrug Programs. **Page S9972**

Pending:

McCain Amendment No. 2575, to provide for testimony before Congress on the additional forces and resources required to meet United States objectives with respect to Afghanistan and Pakistan. **Pages S9971–72**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 34 yeas to 64 nays (Vote No. 303), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to waive pursuant to section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, with respect to McCain Amendment No. 2558, to strike amounts available for procurement of C–17 aircraft in excess of the amount requested by the President in the budget for fiscal year 2010 and to make such amounts available instead for operation and maintenance in accordance with amounts requested by the President in that budget and for Operation and Maintenance, Army, for overseas contingency operations. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment was in violation of section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Page S9970–71**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Friday, October 2, 2009. **Page S9975**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Friday, October 2, 2009. **Page S9975**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 11 a.m., on Thursday, October 1, 2009. **Page S9991**

Conference Reports:

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act Conference Report: By 62 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. 302), Senate agreed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010. **Pages S9953–59, S9959–69**

During consideration of this measure today, the Senate also took the following action:

By 61 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. 300), three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to

waive the point of order that the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918 violates Senate Rule XXVIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate. Thus, the point of order fell. **Page S9968**

By 61 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. 301), three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to waive the point of order under section 311(a)(2) that the conference report to accompany H.R. 2918 violates the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Thus, the point of order raised fell. **Page S9968**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Louis B. Butler, Jr., of Wisconsin, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin.

Sanford C. Coats, of Oklahoma, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma for the term of four years.

Mary Elizabeth Phillips, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Stephanie Villafuerte, of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

John Leroy Kammerzell, of Colorado, to be United States Marshal for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Mark Anthony Martinez, of Nebraska, to be United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska for the term of four years.

Stephen James Smith, of Georgia, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia for the term of four years.

John F. Tefft, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Ukraine.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Army, Coast Guard, and Navy. **Pages S9991–92**

Messages from the House: **Page S9981**

Measures Referred: **Page S9981**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S9981**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S9981**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S9982–83**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S9983–89**

Additional Statements: **Pages S9978–81**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S9989–90**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S9990–91**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—303) **Pages S9968, S9969, S9971**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:02 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, October 1, 2009. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S9991.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Bartholomew Chilton, of Maryland, Jill Sommers, of Kansas, and Scott D. O'Malia, of Michigan, who was introduced by Senators Bennett and Cochran, all to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Edward M. Avalos, of New Mexico, to be Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, and Harris D. Sherman, of Colorado, to be Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, who was introduced by Senator Bennet, both to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, both of the Department of Agriculture, and Kenneth Albert Spearman, of Florida, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, who was introduced by Senator Nelson (FL), after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

FINANCIAL REGULATION

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Security and International Trade and Finance concluded a hearing to examine international cooperation to modernize financial regulation, after receiving testimony from Kathleen L. Casey, United States Securities and Exchange Commission; Mark Sobel, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs; and Daniel K. Tarullo, Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee continued consideration of an original bill entitled, "America's Healthy Future Act of 2009", but did not complete action thereon, and recessed subject to the call and will meet again on Thursday, October 1, 2009.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD BURMA

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs concluded a hearing to examine United States policy toward Burma, focusing

on its impact and effectiveness, after receiving testimony from Kurt Campbell, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs; Thant Myint-U, Institution for Southeast Asian Studies, Bangkok, Thailand; David I. Steinberg, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, Washington, DC; and David C. Williams, Indiana University Maurer School of Law, Bloomington.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, and Global Narcotics Affairs: Senators Dodd (Chair), Menendez, Cardin, Webb, Gillibrand, Barrasso, Isakson, Risch, and Inhofe.

Subcommittee on African Affairs: Senators Feingold (Chair), Cardin, Webb, Kaufman, Shaheen, Isakson, DeMint, Corker, and Inhofe.

Subcommittee on International Operations and Organizations, Human Rights, Democracy, and Global Women's Issues: Senators Boxer (Chair), Feingold, Menendez, Kaufman, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Wicker, DeMint, Barrasso, and Inhofe.

Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs, and International Environmental Protection: Senators Menendez (Chair), Boxer, Cardin, Casey, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Corker, Wicker, DeMint, and Risch.

Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South and Central Asian Affairs: Senators Casey (Chair), Dodd, Feingold, Boxer, Cardin, Kaufman, Risch, Corker, Barrasso, and Isakson.

Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs: Senators Webb (Chair), Dodd, Feingold, Boxer, Casey, Gillibrand, Inhofe, Isakson, Barrasso, and Wicker.

Subcommittee on European Affairs: Senators Shaheen (Chair), Dodd, Menendez, Casey, Webb, Kaufman, DeMint, Risch, Corker, and Wicker.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD ZIMBABWE

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on African Affairs concluded a hearing to examine exploring United States policy options toward Zimbabwe's transition, after receiving testimony from Johnnie Carson, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Earl Gast, Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa, United States Agency for International Development; Andy Baukol, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs; Donald Steinberg, International Crisis Group, Brussels, Belgium; and Nancy Lindborg, Mercy Corps, and Todd J. Moss, Center for Global Development, both of Washington, DC

CONFRONTING TERRORIST THREATS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine confronting the terrorist threat to the homeland eight years after 9/11, after receiving testimony from Janet Napolitano, Secretary of Homeland Security; Robert S. Mueller III, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; and Mike Leiter, Director, National Counter Terrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN MEDICAID

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security concluded a hearing to examine controlled substance abuse in Medicaid, after receiving testimony from Gregory D. Kutz, Managing Director, Forensic Audits and Special Investigations, Government Accountability Office; Penny Thompson, Deputy Director, Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services; Joseph T. Rannazzisi, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice; and Ann Clemency Kohler, National Association of State Medicaid Directors, Baltimore, Maryland, on behalf of the American Public Human Services Association.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original bill entitled ''Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009'', with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Brenda Dann-Messier, of Rhode Island, to be Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, and Alexa E. Posny, of Kansas, to be Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, both of the Department of Education, and George H. Cohen, of Virginia, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine advancing freedom of information in the New Era of Responsibility, after receiving testimony from Thomas J. Perrelli, Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice; Miriam Nisbet, Director, Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration; Tom Curley, Associated Press, New York, New

York; and Meredith Fuchs, National Security Archive, Washington, DC.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts concluded a hearing to examine responding to the growing need for federal judgeships, focusing on the Federal Judgeship Act of 2009, after receiving testimony from George Z. Singal, United States District Judge for the District of Maine; Lawrence J. O'Neill, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California; and Gerald Bard Tjoflat, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

VA HEALTH SERVICE CONTRACTS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Veterans Affairs contracts for health services, after receiving testimony from Joseph A. Williams, Jr., Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Operations and Management, and Mary A. Curtis, Psychiatric Clinical Application Coordinator, Boise VA Medical Center, Boise, Idaho, on behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, both of the Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; Tim S. McClain, Humana Veterans Health Care Services, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; John L. Earnest, Ambulatory Care Solutions, LLC, Marion, Indiana; and Marjie Shahani, QTC Medical Services, Inc., Diamond Bar, California.

SUCCESSFUL HEALTH SYSTEMS

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine how successful health systems keep costs low and quality high, after receiving testimony from Mark Pearson, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, France; Carolyn Bennett, Member of Parliament, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Cathy Schoen, The Commonwealth Fund, New York, New York; Arnold M. Epstein, Harvard School of Public Health Department of Health Policy and Management, Boston, Massachusetts; and Michael Tanner, Cato Institute, Washington, DC.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 12 public bills, H.R. 3675–3686; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 785–787, were introduced. **Pages H10407–08**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H10408–09**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3224, to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, and construct a vehicle maintenance building at the vehicle maintenance branch of the Smithsonian Institution located in Suitland, Maryland (H. Rept. 111–276, Pt. 1);

H.R. 3045, to reform the housing choice voucher program under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, with an amendment (H. Rept. 111–277);

Conference report on H.R. 3183, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 (H. Rept. 111–278);

Conference report on H.R. 2997, making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 (H. Rept. 111–279); and

H. Res. 788, providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3183) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 (H. Rept. 111–280).

Pages H10150–H10402, H10406, H10407

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Recognizing the benefits of service-learning as a teaching strategy to effectively engage youth in the community and classroom, and expressing support for the goals of the National Learn and Serve Challenge: H. Res. 769, to recognize the benefits of service-learning as a teaching strategy to effectively engage youth in the community and classroom, and to express support for the goals of the National Learn and Serve Challenge; **Pages H10082–83**

Supporting the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month: H. Res. 90, to support the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month; **Pages H10084–85**

Providing for the acceptance of a statue of Helen Keller, presented by the people of Alabama: S. Con. Res. 41, amended, to provide for the acceptance of a statue of Helen Keller, presented by the people of Alabama; **Pages H20085–87**

Honoring and saluting Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger: H. Res. 314, to honor and salute Hillerich & Bradsby Co. on the 125th anniversary of the Louisville Slugger; **Pages H10088–90**

Amending title XVIII of the Social Security Act to delay the date on which the accreditation requirement under the Medicare Program applies to suppliers of durable medical equipment that are pharmacies: H.R. 3663, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to delay the date on which the accreditation requirement under the Medicare Program applies to suppliers of durable medical equipment that are pharmacies; **Pages H10090–92**

Foreign Evidence Request Efficiency Act of 2009: S. 1289, to improve title 18 of the United States Code; **Pages H10092–94**

Managing Arson Through Criminal History (MATCH) Act of 2009: H.R. 1727, amended, to establish guidelines and incentives for States to establish criminal arsonist and criminal bomber registries and to require the Attorney General to establish a national criminal arsonist and criminal bomber registry program; **Pages H10094–99**

Supporting the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims: H. Res. 757, to support the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims; **Pages H10099–H10101**

Amending chapter 40 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation of explosive materials for delivery to a federally recognized Indian tribe or an agency of such a tribe from various Federal criminal prohibitions relating to explosives: H.R. 1333, amended, to amend chapter 40 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation of explosive materials for delivery to a federally recognized Indian tribe or an agency of such a tribe from various Federal criminal prohibitions relating to explosives; **Page H10101**

Honoring the life and achievements of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug for his many contributions to alleviating world hunger: H. Res. 739, to honor the life and achievements of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug for his many contributions to alleviating world hunger; **Pages H10101–05**

Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty: H. Con. Res. 51, amended, to recognize the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty; and **Pages H10106–08**

Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009: S. 1707, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote an enhanced strategic partnership with Pakistan and its people. **Pages H10108–21**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed:

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, their partners at all levels of government, and the millions of emergency response providers and law enforcement agents nationwide should be commended for their dedicated service: H. Res. 731, to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, their partners at all levels of government, and the millions of emergency response providers and law enforcement agents nationwide should be commended for their dedicated service on the Nation's front lines in the war against acts of terrorism; **Pages H10078–80**

Congratulating the University of Washington women's softball team for winning the 2009 Women's College World Series: H. Res. 517, to congratulate the University of Washington women's softball team for winning the 2009 Women's College World Series; **Pages H10080–82**

Recognizing the 100th anniversary of the State News at Michigan State University: H. Res. 487, to recognize the 100th anniversary of the State News at Michigan State University; **Pages H10083–84**

Supporting the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month: H. Res. 692, amended, to support the goals and ideals of Tay-Sachs Awareness Month; and **Pages H10087–88**

Expressing the sense of Congress that China release democratic activist Liu Xiaobo from imprisonment: H. Con. Res. 151, amended, to express the sense of Congress that China release democratic activist Liu Xiaobo from imprisonment. **Pages H10105–06**

Suspension—Failed: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure which was debated on Tuesday, September 29th:

Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act of 2009: H.R. 2442, amended, to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to expand the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 240 yeas to 170 nays, Roll No. 743. **Pages H10121–22**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following

measures which were debated on Tuesday, September 29th:

Chesapeake Bay Science, Education, and Ecosystem Enhancement Act of 2009: H.R. 1771, amended, to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 338 yeas to 78 nays, Roll No. 744 and **Page H10122**

Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2009: H.R. 1053, amended, to require the Office of Management and Budget to prepare a crosscut budget for restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and to require the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and implement an adaptive management plan, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 418 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 745. **Pages H10122–23**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate today appear on pages H10077–78 and H10143.

Senate Referrals: S. Res. 293 was held at the desk. **Page H10077**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H10121–22, H10122, H10122–23. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:58 p.m.

Committee Meetings

FARM BILL RESEARCH TITLE IMPLEMENTATION

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy, and Research held hearing to review the implementation of the research title of the 2008 Farm Bill. Testimony was heard from Rajiv Shah, Under Secretary, Research, Education, and Economics, USDA; and public witnesses.

U.S. EFFORTS IN IRAQ

Committee on Armed Services: Held a hearing on the status of ongoing U.S. efforts in Iraq. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of Defense: Michael Vickers, Assistant Secretary, Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict; and GEN Ray Odierno, U.S.A., Commanding General Multi-National Force, Iraq.

TEACHER EQUITY

Committee on Education and Labor: Held a hearing on Teacher Equity: Effective Teachers for All Children. Testimony was heard from Representatives Fattah and Price of Georgia; and public witnesses.

DATA ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRUST ACT; INFORMED P2P USER ACT

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Ordered reported, as amended, the following bills: H.R. 2221, Data Accountability and Trust Act; and H.R. 1319, Informed P2P User Act.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Committee on Financial Services: Held a hearing entitled ''Perspectives on the Consumer Financial Protection Agency.'' Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REFORMING CREDIT RATING AGENCIES

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance and Government Sponsored Enterprises held a hearing entitled ''Reforming Credit Rating Agencies.'' Testimony was heard from Daniel M. Gallagher, Co-Acting Director, Division of Trading and Markets, SEC; and public witnesses.

REGISTERED TRAVELER PROGRAM

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection held a hearing entitled ''The Future of the Registered Traveler Program.'' Testimony was heard from John Sammon, Assistant Administrator, Transportation Sector Network Management, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security; and public witnesses.

CYBERBULLYING/CHILDREN'S ONLINE SAFETY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing on Cyberbullying and other Online Safety Issues for Children, including the following bills: H.R. 1966, Megan Meier Cyberbullying Prevention Act; and H.R. 3630, Adolescent Web Awareness Requires Education Act. Testimony was heard from Representatives Linda T. Sánchez of California, and Debbie Wasserman Schultz; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Ordered reported the following bills: H.R. 2489, amended, AmericaView Geospatial Imagery Mapping Program Act; H.R. 1471, amended, To expand the boundary of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, to redesignate the unit as a National Historical Park, and for other purposes; H.R. 2213, To reauthorize the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act; H.R. 3537, Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Reauthorization Act of 2009; H.R. 3433, To amend the North American Wetlands Conservation Act to establish requirements

regarding payment of the non-Federal share of the costs of wetlands conservation projects in Canada that are funded under that Act, and for other purposes; H.R. 1065, amended, White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2009; H.R. 3254, amended, Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act; and H.R. 3342, amended, Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act.

CREDIT RATING AGENCIES

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Held a hearing entitled ''Credit Rating Agencies and the Next Financial Crisis.'' Testimony was heard from former Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, former Chairman, Senate Committee on Banking; and public witnesses.

CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 3183 ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The Committee on Rules: granted, by a non-record vote, a rule providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3183, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report on H.R. 3183 and against its consideration. The rule provides that the conference report shall be considered as read. Finally, the rule provides that the previous question shall be considered as ordered without intervention of any motion except one hour of debate and one motion of recommit if applicable.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Science and Technology: Subcommittee on Energy and Environment approved for full Committee action, as amended, the following bills: H.R. 3650, Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009; H.R. 3585, Solar Technology Roadmap Act; and H.R. 3598, Energy and Water Research Integration Act.

EXPIRING SMALL BUSINESS TAX INCENTIVES

Committee on Small Business: Held a hearing entitled '' Expiring Tax Incentives: Examining Their Importance for Small Businesses on the Road to an Economic Recovery.'' Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

COAST GUARD'S SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSION

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation held a hearing on A Review of the Coast Guard's Search and Rescue Mission. Testimony was heard from RADM Sally Brice-O'Hara, Deputy Commandant, Operations, U.S. Coast Guard.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management held a hearing on This is NOT a Test: Will the Nation's Emergency Alert System Deliver the President's Message to the Public? Testimony was heard from Mark L. Goldstein, Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues, GAO; Damon C. Penn, Assistant Administrator, National Continuity Programs, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security; Richard Muth, Executive Director, Emergency Management Agency, State Emergency Operations Center, State of Maryland; and public witnesses.

VA ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Held a hearing on Energy Efficiency at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Testimony was heard from Kevin Kampschroer, Acting Director, Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings, GSA; Richard G. Kidd, IV, Program Manager, Federal Energy Management Program, Department of Energy; James M. Sullivan, Director, Office of Asset Enterprise Management, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

BRIEFING—HOT SPOTS

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence met in executive session to receive a briefing on Hot Spots. The Subcommittee was briefed by departmental witnesses.

Joint Meetings

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate and House passed versions of H.R. 2997, making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate and House passed versions of H.R. 3183, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D1065)*

H.R. 1243, to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Arnold Palmer in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf. (Public Law 111–65)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2009

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Finance: business meeting to continue consideration of an original bill entitled ''America's Healthy Future Act of 2009'', 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine Afghanistan's impact on Pakistan, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine violence against women, focusing on global costs and consequences, 2:30 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of David S. Ferriero, of North Carolina, to be Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 448 and H.R. 985, bills to maintain the free flow of information to the public by providing conditions for the federally compelled disclosure of information by certain persons connected with the news media, S. 1692, to extend the sunset of certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act and the authority to issue national security letters, S. 369, to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and the nominations of Roberto A. Lange, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Dakota, Joseph A. Greenaway, Jr., of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Irene Cornelia Berger, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, and Charlene Edwards Honeywell, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, and David Lyle Cargill, Jr., to be United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire, and Timothy J. Heaphy, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, both of the Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to consider certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., S–407, Capitol.

House

Committee on Armed Services, hearing on the President's new plan for missile defenses in Europe and the implications for international security, 9 a.m., 210 HVC.

Committee on Education and Labor, hearing on Ensuring Economic Opportunities for Young Americans, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 3258, Drinking Water System Security Act of 2009 and H.R. 2868, Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Act of 2009, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, hearing entitled ''Federal Reserve Perspectives on Financial Regulatory Reform Proposals,'' 9 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, hearing on the Afghan Elections: Who Lost What? 9 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Emergency Communications,Preparedness and Response, hearing entitled ''Preparedness: State of Citizen and Community Preparedness,'' 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security and International Law, to consider Requests to the Department of Homeland Security for Departmental Reports on the Beneficiaries of two private relief bills, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, hearing on the following bill: H.R. 86, To eliminate an unused lighthouse reservation, provide management consistency by bringing the rocks and small islands along the coast of Orange County, California and meet the original Congressional intent of preserving Orange County's rocks and small islands; H.R. 118, To authorize the addition of 100 acres to Morristown National Historical Park; H.R. 1925, America's Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2009; H.R. 2689, To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the National D-Day Memorial in Bedford, Virginia, as a unit of the National Park System; H.R. 2781, To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Molalla River in Oregon, as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and H.R. 2888, Devil's Staircase Wilderness Act of 2009, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, hearing entitled ''Transnational Drug Enterprises Threats to Global Stability and U.S. National Security from Southwest Asia, Latin America, and West Africa,'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, hearing on Finding the Building Blocks of the Universe, 11 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, hearing on Recovery Act: 225–Day Progress Report for Transportation Infrastructure Investment, 9:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on the following: H.R. 1017, Chiropractic Care Available to All Veterans Act; H.R. 1036, Veterans Physical Therapy Services Improvement Act of 2009; H.R. 2504, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide

for an increase in the annual amount authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans; H.R. 2559, Help Our Homeless Veterans Act; H.R. 2735, To amend title 38, United States Code, to make improvements to the comprehensive service program for homeless veterans; H.R. 3073, To amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to provide assistance to veterans who are at risk of becoming homeless; H.R. 3441, To provide for automatic enrollment of veterans returning from combat zones into the VA medical system; and a Draft Discussion on Homelessness and Graduate Psychology Education, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, hearing on funding levels of defined benefit pension plans and the rules that apply to investment advice, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Intelligence Community Management, hearing on Update on Security Clearance Reform, 10 a.m., 2253 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Thursday, October 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 90 minutes), Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Thursday, October 1

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3183—Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Subject to a Rule). Motion to go to conference on H.R. 2892—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Barrett, J. Gresham, S.C., E2405
Clyburn, James E., S.C., E2404
Davis, Susan A., Calif., E2401
Granger, Kay, Tex., E2402
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E2401, E2403
Johnson, Sam, Tex., E2405
Kilpatrick, Carolyn C., Mich., E2403
Larson, John B., Conn., E2404
McCollum, Betty, Minn., E2405
Meek, Kendrick B., Fla., E2402
Ortiz, Solomon P., Tex., E2404
Pelosi, Nancy, Calif., E2401
Pence, Mike, Ind., E2405
Quigley, Mike, Ill., E2403
Sanchez, Loretta, Calif., E2401
Smith, Adam, Wash., E2405
Space, Zachary T., Ohio, E2403, E2403, E2404, E2405, E2405
Towns, Edolphus, N.Y., E2402
Van Hollen, Chris, Md., E2404

Congressional Record

The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through *GPO Access*, a service of the Government Printing Office, free of charge to the user. The online database is updated each day the *Congressional Record* is published. The database includes both text and graphics from the beginning of the 103d Congress, 2d session (January 1994) forward. It is available through *GPO Access* at www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess. Customers can also access this information with WAIS client software, via telnet at swais.access.gpo.gov, or dial-in using communications software and a modem at 202–512–1661. Questions or comments regarding this database or *GPO Access* can be directed to the *GPO Access* User Support Team at: E-Mail: gpoaccess@gpo.gov; Phone 1–888–293–6498 (toll-free), 202–512–1530 (D.C. area); Fax: 202–512–1262. The Team's hours of availability are Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, except Federal holidays. ¶The *Congressional Record* paper and 24x microfiche edition will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, at the following prices: paper edition, $252.00 for six months, $503.00 per year, or purchased as follows: less than 200 pages, $10.50; between 200 and 400 pages, $21.00; greater than 400 pages, $31.50, payable in advance; microfiche edition, $146.00 per year, or purchased for $3.00 per issue payable in advance. The semimonthly *Congressional Record Index* may be purchased for the same per issue prices. To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2250. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.