

operate basic health-care clinics thanks to the volunteer efforts of local medical professionals, and assist in the development of literacy and other skills in order to create new jobs.

Most importantly, however, the countless volunteers who work tirelessly to provide Mission of Hope's services receive the greatest possible reward for their efforts. The sense of gratitude that is visible in thankful children's eyes is what motivates the volunteers each and every day, and it is the satisfaction from this "personal touch" that drives the people of Mission of Hope and their cause.

"What we do wouldn't work in today's business world," says Mr. Emmette Thompson, who is fundamental to the organization's success. "Our business model and the way we distribute our harvest wouldn't work in corporate America because it defies logic . . . I'd love to tell people that I speak to that we're working ourselves out of a job, but that would be a bold-faced lie."

Mr. President, the charitable work that Mr. Emmette Thompson and Mission of Hope provide to the impoverished families of Kentucky and the Appalachia region is extremely honorable. I commend Emmette and the organization for their selfless devotion to this important cause. Organizations and people such as these embrace the spirit of Kentucky and continue to provide hope to the people of our great Commonwealth.

BUDGETARY ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, on October 20, 2011, I filed a statement regarding a revision to committee allocations and budgetary aggregates pursuant to section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011. Specifically, I adjusted the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2012 and the budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2012.

Two of the tables detailing the changes to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregates that are customarily provided for such an adjustment were inadvertently omitted and are provided here.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—PURSUANT TO SECTION 106(b)(1)(C) OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011 AND SECTION 311 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	(\$s in millions)	
	2011	2012
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,070,885	2,983,770
Outlays	3,161,974	3,047,268
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority	0	475
Outlays	0	62
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,070,885	2,984,245

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—PURSUANT TO SECTION 106(b)(1)(C) OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011 AND SECTION 311 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974—Continued

	(\$s in millions)	
	2011	2012
Outlays	3,161,974	3,047,268

FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 106 OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	(\$s in millions)		
	Current Allocation/Limit	Adjustment	Revised Allocation/Limit
Fiscal Year 2011:			
General Purpose Discretionary Budget Authority	1,211,141	0	1,211,141
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,391,055	0	1,391,055
Fiscal Year 2012:			
Security Discretionary Budget Authority	814,744	0	814,744
Nonsecurity Discretionary Budget Authority	363,806	475	364,281
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,327,942	62	1,328,004

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the proposed rules issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, USDA, regarding tomato product crediting. I believe we must provide our children with healthy meals and ensure they have access to nutritious foods not only for their own well-being, but for the well-being of our Nation.

Given that a significant number of children rely on school lunch programs for meals every day, I am concerned that provisions in the rule regarding tomato paste crediting could have unintended consequences.

Tomato paste contributes dietary fiber, potassium—a nutrient of concern for children—as well as Vitamins A and C. It is delivered to kids in popular school menu items they enjoy eating and drives National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program participation. The proposed rule changes a technical crediting issue, effectively mandating the use of three times as much tomato paste or other tomato product. For example, under the proposed rules, the crediting of tomato paste would be based on the volume served as opposed to "single-strength reconstituted basis" as outlined in the Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs. To achieve one vegetable serving, an estimated three times the current quarter cup volume of tomato product—like tomato paste, tomato sauce, or salsa—would be required. This increased amount is unrealistic for many single foods and combination foods and would make the weekly vegetable serving requirement more difficult for schools to achieve.

Under this rule, a plate of spaghetti with three times the normal amount of sauce becomes more of a soup than a pasta dish, and a slice of whole grain pizza with three times the amount of sauce could be equally excessive. This becomes a problem for schools hoping to feed their students healthy meals that kids like.

The Institute of School Meals report does not recommend a change in the way tomato products are calculated. This change does not bring a nutritional benefit, and it was not called for by schools, nutritionists, or the Institute of Medicine. Constituents in Minnesota have said that this would result in increased volumes of foods consumed, increased costs to schools, and the virtual elimination of many foods served in school lunch, because of altered formulas and proper ratios that no longer allows for proper preparation or consumption.

I am not suggesting that USDA stop action on the rule—but, I believe we must focus on increasing fruits and vegetables rather than decreasing specific foods that provide an important source of essential nutrients. And because of that, I suggest that USDA refrain from changing the current tomato paste crediting levels. We need to make sure that we promote nutritious meals and recognize that the quality of the meals our kids eat in school plays a major role in their health and well-being.

AMENDMENT NO. 810

Mr. President, I also wish to speak on Senator SESSIONS' amendment No. 810. While I support Senator SESSIONS' efforts to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse in the government, I have concerns that this amendment will take food away from children and families with the greatest needs. This amendment prohibits the use of any funds from being used to support categorical eligibility in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP. Categorical eligibility reduces administrative costs, simplifies enrollment, and helps eligible low-income households receive food assistance. I have heard from a number of groups in my State who stressed the importance of categorical eligibility in giving states the option to enroll beneficiaries in SNAP, and I know how important it is to reach out to citizens that are eligible for benefits.

While I opposed this amendment, I will work in the farm bill to strengthen and improve the program to ensure that taxpayer resources are spent wisely.

AMENDMENT NO. 739

Mr. President, I also wish to discuss amendment No. 739 offered by Senator MCCAIN to the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill. I share Senator MCCAIN's concern that transportation funds need to be spent carefully to address our most critical infrastructure priorities. However, I voted to table the McCain amendment because I believe it needed