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112TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
112-96

R E P O R T

ON THE

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

SUBMITTED BY MR. ROGERS, CHAIRMAN,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS



JUNE 1, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 1, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: By direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit herewith the Committee's report on the suballocation of budget allocations for fiscal year 2012.

As required by section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this report subdivides the allocation of fiscal year 2012 spending authority to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Sincerely,

HAROLD ROGERS,
Chairman.

(III)

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112TH CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT 112-96
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REPORT ON THE SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

JUNE 1, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROGERS, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report
on the suballocation of budget allocations for fiscal year 2012 pur-
suant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SUBALLOCATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES FISCAL YEAR 2012 BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Subcommittee	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration:			
Budget authority	17,250	116,916	134,166
Outlays	20,950	104,805	125,755
Commerce, Justice, Science:			
Budget authority	50,237	272	50,509
Outlays	62,446	284	62,730
Defense:			
Budget authority	530,025	514	530,539
Outlays	596,349	514	596,863
Energy and Water Development:			
Budget authority	30,639		30,639
Outlays	44,578		44,578
Financial Services and General Government:			
Budget authority	19,895	21,455	41,350
Outlays	23,523	21,450	44,973
Homeland Security:			
Budget authority	40,850	1,440	42,290
Outlays	45,313	1,402	46,715
Interior, Environment:			
Budget authority	27,473	456	27,929
Outlays	30,766	456	31,222
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education:			
Budget authority	139,218	536,436	675,654
Outlays	153,179	537,939	691,118
Legislative Branch:			
All except Senate:			
Budget authority	3,326	110	3,436
Outlays	3,437	110	3,547
Senate items:			
Budget authority	988	26	1,014
Outlays	960	26	986
Total Legislative:			
Budget authority	4,314	136	4,450
Outlays	4,397	136	4,533
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs:			
Budget authority	72,535	67,916	140,451
Outlays	78,492	67,726	146,218
State, Foreign Operations:			
Budget authority	39,569	159	39,728
Outlays	46,060	159	46,219
Transportation, HUD:			
Budget authority	47,655		47,655
Outlays	118,272		118,272
Grand total:			
Budget authority	1,019,660	745,700	1,765,360
Outlays	1,224,325	734,871	1,959,196

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 24, 2011

Measure: Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations, FY 2012

Motion by: Mr. Young

Description of Motion: To approve the suballocations

Results: Adopted, 27 yeas to 21 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Austria
Mr. Bonner
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mrs. Emerson
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Latham
Mr. LaTourette
Mr. Lewis
Mrs. Lummis
Mr. Nunnelee
Mr. Rehberg
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Bishop
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Dicks
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Flake
Mr. Hinchey
Mr. Honda
Mr. Jackson
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Ms. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Moran
Mr. Olver
Mr. Price
Mr. Rothman
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Schiff
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky

MINORITY VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE NORM DICKS

The most recent Commerce Department report showed that economic growth slowed to an annual rate of 1.8 percent in the first quarter of 2011, down from the fourth quarter of 2010, when real GDP increased by 3.1 percent. As David Leonhardt wrote in the New York Times (May 26, 2011):

“The economy is struggling to emerge from the aftermath of a terrible recession. The one thing not to do is to turn to deficit reduction too quickly after a crisis, as Europe is painfully learning.”

From the beginning of this Congress, my Democratic colleagues and I have warned: you can’t balance the budget simply by cutting discretionary spending. The numbers don’t work. Yet the Committee adopted 302(b) allocations for Fiscal Year 2012 that would, in my judgment, cause real harm to the economy and devastate programs that represent vital investments in people and infrastructure all across the nation. Yet, these cuts would do next to nothing to balance the budget.

Our message has been amplified many times over in the past few months by the Bowles-Simpson Commission, the Rivlin-Domenici deficit reduction plan and by leading economists, including Dr. Kenneth Rogoff, who advised Senator John McCain’s presidential campaign. Rogoff said earlier this month:

“You just can’t do this overnight. If we tighten too fast, we would slam growth. The economy will implode on itself. We didn’t get here in two years; we shouldn’t try to get out of it in two years. And it’s not just about cutting spending. The tax take needs to go up too.” (AP, May 17, 2011)

The Bowles-Simpson Commission issued a stern warning against “shocking the fragile economic recovery” by enacting spending cuts too quickly. Alice Rivlin and Pete Domenici, chairing the Bipartisan Policy Center’s debt reduction task force, said if you cut too quickly more Americans will lose their jobs.

All of these people are right.

But the spending levels in these 302(b) allocations ignore all sensible advice; are dangerously inadequate to fund the needs of the nation, particularly at this time when signs point to a fragile economic recovery; and would reverse the recent gains in job growth. Further and deeper cuts at the federal level will undoubtedly delay our nation’s economic recovery and will actually work against the efforts to reduce the deficit because they diminish revenues coming into the Treasury by slowing economic growth.

This allocation will cause real harm to people in need; make it harder to get an education; provide too little for law enforcement, for environmental protection and for homeland security; and in

doing so push recovery further into the future so balancing the budget will be harder to achieve. These allocations, if implemented, would make it impossible to support the investments we as a nation need to make.

The Homeland Security bill is a perfect example. Funding front-line federal personnel—CBP, ICE, TSA, Coast Guard and Secret Service—and adding needed funding for disaster relief, doesn't leave enough to support our state and local partners, including the first responders who must react to terrorism threats and natural disasters.

On the Energy and Water bill, the allocation is nearly \$6 billion below the President's budget request and \$1 billion below the current year. In the context of historic flooding in the Mississippi River basin, an area that makes up 41 percent of the continental United States and encompasses all or part of 31 states, this allocation will probably mean inadequate funding to meet the nation's needs. Several years ago we spent more federal money rebuilding one community, New Orleans, than we did in nearly three years on every other water project in the country because we had not made the proper initial investments. With this allocation, we continue down that path, having learned nothing from the tragedy.

Approximately half of the Energy and Water bill is defense related, including the nuclear weapons program and non-proliferation activities. Given instability in the Middle East and elsewhere, these programs are more important than ever. At this allocation, we may not be able to provide the level of national security we need.

The Labor, HHS, Education bill will be cut by \$18.2 billion below last year and \$41.6 billion below the request level. This represents not a return to FY 2008 levels but *a return to FY 2004 levels*. Pell grants, Head Start, NIH all will face disturbing cuts.

The Transportation/HUD bill and the Agriculture bill will each be cut by more than 13 percent below last year's level. The Commerce, Justice, Science bill faces deep cuts also, despite the need to increase funding for FBI, federal prisons and detention, and restore funding for weather satellites or risk a gap in weather data.

In 2006, the Bush Administration committed to double the funding for certain science investments over a period of seven years. The Obama Administration renewed that commitment; for the first time, we in Congress fell off track in last year's bill and I am concerned that this allocation will only take us farther off-track.

I appreciate and completely support Chairman Rogers' commitment to regular order in committee and on the floor. I renew my pledge to provide whatever procedural support the minority can offer. However, when the starting point is an unrealistic and dangerous allocation, I fear that we cannot complete the process. At these numbers, many of these bills will be extremely difficult to pass in the House and impossible to pass in the Senate or be signed into law. I cannot support this allocation.

NORM DICKS.