

fiscal restraint, but I disagree with some of the priorities reflected in this bill, particularly the funding level for the EQIP program.

The ramifications of this funding level are made quite clear when we consider the backlog of projects that exist under this important program. By some estimates, the backlog for EQIP funding nationwide is in excess of \$1 billion, with the backlog in South Dakota alone in the tens of millions of dollars. These are commendable projects that do a great deal to improve water quality and wildlife habitat across the country.

I appreciate the stringent budgetary constraints under which we are currently operating, but this is not the program that should be the target of such substantial cuts.

Another important program is the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program, or WHIP. WHIP is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat on private land. USDA provides both technical assistance and up to 75 percent cost-share assistance to establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

WHIP has proven to be a highly-effective and widely-accepted program across the country. By targeting wildlife habitat projects, WHIP provides assistance to conservation-minded landowners who are unable to meet the specific eligibility requirements of other USDA conservation programs.

Unfortunately, this bill would fund WHIP at \$25 million below its authorized levels for fiscal year 2005. While \$25 million may not seem like a large sum of money relative to other amounts considered by this body, keep in mind that this bill funds the entire program at \$60 million. The difference between \$85 million and \$60 million is almost 30 percent. This is a significant shortfall, and one I think should be reevaluated in conference.

Again, I voice my overall support for this legislation and will vote in favor of final passage, but I am concerned with some of the funding choices that were made. I urge my colleagues that will serve as conferees to seek additional funding for both the EQIP and WHIP programs.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. EVERETT).

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time.

I rise to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA), chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

For the past 3 years, the committee and Congress have supported funding for the Tri-States Joint Peanut Research project between Auburn University, the University of Florida, and the University of Georgia. In the past this project has focused on a sod-based rota-

tion with peanuts, cotton, and other row crops.

This year the project was renamed the Tri-States Initiative to incorporate fruits, nut crops, and vegetables in the rotation. This created some confusion and was unfortunately viewed as a new start and subsequently received no funding. As the gentleman is aware, producers in southern States face the problem of compacted soils, which can be greatly improved with the use of proper crop rotation. This research would allow southeastern producers to make informed decisions on how to diversify their operations while increasing farm profitability and improving soil characteristics.

The Tri-States Initiative is a reasonable extension of a previously funded project. Since the project was viewed as a new start, I ask the chairman to be supportive of restoring the fiscal year 2004 funding for the project in conference.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVERETT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

The gentleman is correct. The naming of this program did cause confusion, but it is clear that this is a continuation of the program that the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Subcommittee has funded for the past 3 years. The Tri-State Initiative conducts important commodity research in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; and I would be happy to work with the gentleman to restore funding for this program in conference.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the chairman for his response, and I appreciate his willingness to work with me in conference to restore this important program.

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

As we close this evening, I just want to say that the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) and I intend to offer a biofuels amendment tomorrow to the bill with great hope that we can help push America into a new energy age, a new renewable energy age, starting right in rural America; and I wanted to acknowledge that while she is still on the floor with us tonight.

I did also want to, for the record, thank deeply Roger Szemraj of our own staff for the tremendous work that he does and for the time he takes away from his own family to be with us even tonight on this floor as we move this important bill for fiscal year 2005 agriculture appropriations.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HENSARLING) having assumed the chair, Mr. TERRY, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4766) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

□ 2045

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HENSARLING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE GARRETT LEE SMITH MEMORIAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a subject that is very difficult for many of us to address, and that is the subject of suicide.

Last Friday, along with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON), the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), I introduced H.R. 4799, the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act. This legislation offers a comprehensive strategy toward addressing suicide, suicide prevention and mental health in high schools and on college campuses.

So why is it important to address this critical issue? I would like people to consider these facts.

Number one, more children and young adults die from suicide each year than from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke and chronic lung disease combined.

Number two, over 4,000 children and young adults take their own lives

every year, making suicide the third overall cause of death between the ages of 10 and 24.

From 1952 to 1995, the rate of suicide in children and young adults has tripled.

The American College Health Association found that 61 percent of college students reported feeling hopeless, 45 percent said they feel so depressed they could barely function, and 9 percent felt they were suicidal.

According to the Chronicle of Higher Education, depression among college freshmen has nearly doubled to 16.3 percent. I find these statistics very troubling and somewhat alarming.

According to the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 20 percent of full-time undergraduate college students use illicit drugs, and 18.4 percent of adults ages 18 to 24 are dependent on or are abusing illicit drugs or alcohol, and all of this drug abuse and alcohol abuse oftentimes leads to suicide as well.

The Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act works to address in a proactive way this national problem.

The legislation consists of two parts:

Part one provides grant funding to States for development of a youth suicide prevention and intervention strategy through educational systems, juvenile justice systems, local governments and private nonprofit entities that are engaged in activities focused on mental health. The bill also provides for screening programs for youth that can identify mental health and behavioral conditions that place youth at risk for suicide. The bill also establishes a Federal Suicide Prevention Technical Assistance Center.

Part 2 of this bill provides grant funding to colleges and universities to establish or enhance their mental health outreach and treatment centers and enhance their focus on youth suicide prevention and intervention.

The bill authorizes a total of \$15 million for fiscal year 2005, gradually increasing funding over the next 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just take a minute and discuss the genesis of this particular legislation. This bill is named in honor of the son of Senator GORDON SMITH of Oregon. Garrett Lee was his son and took his life last year after several years of struggle with bipolar disorder. Senator SMITH and his wife, Sharon, are determined to turn their private tragedy into something positive. I admire the Smith family's courage in speaking publicly about their son, and I hope that their efforts will raise awareness and save other young people from the same fate. I invite other Members of the House to support this important legislation.

There was a time when suicide was not mentioned. However, only when we openly discuss the problem, confront the statistics, and work towards solutions such as those proposed by the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act can we start to prevent these tragedies from happening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BLUMENAUER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana 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 Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio 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. GINGREY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GINGREY 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 Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2005 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2005 THROUGH FY 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2005 and for the 5-year period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 401 of the Conference Report on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2005 (S. Con. Res. 95), which is currently in effect as a concurrent resolution on the budget in the House under H. Res. 649. This status report is current through July 9, 2004.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by S. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget reso-

lution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2005 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under S. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2005 and fiscal years 2005 through 2009. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2005 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2006 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of S. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 401 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2005 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN S. CON. RES. 95, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 9, 2004

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2005	Fiscal years 2005–2009
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,012,726	(1)
Outlays	2,010,964	(1)
Revenues	1,454,637	8,638,287
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,165,717	(1)
Outlays	1,489,191	(1)
Revenues	1,482,789	8,687,742
Current Level over (+) / under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–847,009	(1)
Outlays	–521,773	(1)
Revenues	28,152	49,455

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2006 through 2009 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2005 in excess of \$847,009,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2005 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2005 in excess of \$521,773,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2005 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue reduction for FY 2005 in excess of