

extraction. In so doing, my legislation does not interfere with the Forest Service's Forest Plan Amendment process. That process is allowing the Forest Service to exercise its expertise and listen to the people and thereby establish a long-term management plan for the Valle Vidal commensurate with its importance as a critical component of our natural and cultural heritage. In my view, which I know is shared by many of my constituents, the Valle Vidal's ecological health and integrity should be restored and protected and enjoyed to the utmost by current and future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues both in the New Mexico delegation as well as in the entire Congress to join me in passing this legislation and protecting the Valle Vidal permanently. This ecosystem is too valuable to the people of New Mexico and the nation, and the energy gains too miniscule to justify the potential damage to this pristine area. We must protect it.

VICENTE FOX, HURRICANE LOOTER

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

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it seems tonight is the night for many of us to talk about the hurricane and the disastrous effects it has had on our country. I heard earlier a couple of my Democratic colleagues berating the majority leader about hurry up with money, hurry up and get it done.

We want to help our friends on the Gulf Coast, but it is also important that we do it sensibly and we pay some attention to the taxpayers here. Just yesterday, in Atlanta, one of the FEMA cards for \$2,000 was used to buy a handbag. I guess you need a handbag if you are in dire straits, but this one was a Louis Vuitton, which does not mean much to me, except it was an \$800 handbag. That is ludicrous. That is not what the American people expect for us to let happen.

□ 1830

We will be rebuilding the gulf coast States for years to come. We will do so with both public and private moneys, with cost estimates now running into the hundreds of billions of dollars. Estimates are that at least a half million Americans from the affected areas have permanently lost their jobs as their workplaces are totally destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, we do want to help these people. We must help these people. It makes perfect sense that we ought to employ as many of these folks as possible in the rebuilding effort of the gulf coast. It is for their personal good we do that, and it is for the good of the country.

Last week, the President approved a temporary waiver of Davis-Bacon labor rules for exactly that purpose, to allow many of these individuals to participate in federally funded reconstruction

projects as general labor helpers. They cannot do that under Davis-Bacon. We need to follow that up with providing whatever vocational training is necessary to allow displaced workers to gain the skills necessary to fully participate in these reconstruction efforts.

Let us do two things at once here.

We need a revival of the Civilian Conservation Corps from the 1930s for this unprecedented national emergency. We should offer every able-bodied displaced person an immediate training wage of \$10 an hour on top of whatever other Federal benefits they may be receiving, and full-time participation in this if they are receiving Federal benefits should be mandatory for all except the elderly or disabled. People who can work and yet will not help themselves should not ask other taxpayers to do it for them. There is good-paying work here for years for every able-bodied American who needs a job if we do the right thing. This has a great potential to build careers.

But there is already somebody else with an eye for these construction jobs, Mexican President Vicente Fox. "The reconstruction of that city," meaning New Orleans, "and of that region is going to require a lot of labor," Mr. Fox said of New Orleans, Mississippi, and Alabama. "And if there is anything Mexicans are good at, it is construction." That is a quote from the New York Times, September 5.

While we appreciate the disaster aid assistance Mexico is providing by sending a military convoy across our southern border, we cannot afford to pay them back with American jobs of our hurricane victims. Rebuilding our gulf coast with labor from Mexico would divert a large part of the estimated \$200 billion cost to rebuild, paid for by the American taxpayers, out of our economy and into "foreign remittances," the monies sent back to Mexico from the United States by illegal immigrants. These "remittances" have now surpassed oil revenues as the number one source of income for Mexico. This is drawn directly out of our economy.

We should not allow our national tragedy to become Mexico's gain.

The time for talk should be over. The time for pleas for the administration to simply enforce the law should be over. Every police and sheriff's department in this Nation should begin vigorously enforcing immigration law while in the course of their routine duties. For every illegal worker not employed to rebuild the gulf coast, there is a ready job for the hundreds of thousands of legal American residents who just lost their jobs in this tragedy.

The CLEAR Act that we just reintroduced has an excellent chance of passing this session; and, if it does, the Federal Government will be responsible for paying 100 percent of these local law enforcement costs for immigration law enforcement efforts.

Hardship has a way of bringing families together. If there is anything posi-

tive that can come from such an incomprehensible disaster as Hurricane Katrina, it could likely be in forcing us to come back together to help defend each other, instead of letting potential taxpayer-funded jobs for storm victims to be looted by illegal immigrant labor cheered on by Mexican President Vicente Fox.

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 five-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. This status report is current through September 2, 2005.

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 H. Con. Res. 95, the conference report on the budget resolution. 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 resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2005 because those years are not considered for enforcement of spending aggregates.

The second table compares, by authorizing committee, the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. 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 budget authority and outlays for discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2005 with the total of "section 302(b)" suballocations among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures reported by the Appropriations Committee that would breach its section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2005 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2005	Fiscal years 2005–2009
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,078,456	(1)
Outlays	2,056,006	(1)
Revenues	1,483,658	8,519,748
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	2,076,534	(1)
Outlays	2,056,107	(1)
Revenues	1,484,105	8,596,434
Current Level over (+) / under (–):		
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–1,922	(1)
Outlays	101	(1)

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2005 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005—Continued

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2005	Fiscal years 2005–2009
Revenues	447	76,686

¹Not 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 \$1,922,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2005 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2005 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2005 outlays to further exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2005 in excess of \$447,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 in excess of \$76,686,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 95.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2005		2005–2009 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	0	0	400	400
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	–400	–400
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	0	0	1,525	1,525
Current Level	0	0	2,004	1,942
Difference	0	0	479	417
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Government Reform:				
Allocation	0	0	50	50
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	–50	–50
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
International Relations:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:				
Allocation	0	0	6	6
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	–6	–6
Resources:				
Allocation	6	6	45	45
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	–6	–6	–45	–45
Science:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	3,488	0	12,238	0
Current Level	1,603	8	27,787	376
Difference	–1,885	8	15,549	376
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	554	64	1,800	1,558
Current Level	81	45	417	415
Difference	–473	–19	–1,383	–1,143

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(B) SUBALLOCATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations ¹		Current level reflecting action completed as of September 2, 2005		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	n.a.	n.a.	18,689	18,844	n.a.	n.a.
Defense	n.a.	n.a.	352,127	398,270	n.a.	n.a.
Energy & Water Development	n.a.	n.a.	30,533	30,107	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign Operations	n.a.	n.a.	18,892	25,898	n.a.	n.a.
Homeland Security	n.a.	n.a.	38,469	31,925	n.a.	n.a.
Interior-Environment	n.a.	n.a.	28,469	26,994	n.a.	n.a.
Labor, HHS & Education	n.a.	n.a.	143,180	141,773	n.a.	n.a.
Legislative Branch	n.a.	n.a.	3,545	3,785	n.a.	n.a.
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	n.a.	n.a.	80,263	76,417	n.a.	n.a.
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	n.a.	n.a.	58,438	57,956	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	n.a.	n.a.	67,873	117,669	n.a.	n.a.
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)¹	840,036	929,520	840,478	929,638	442	118

¹Appropriations Committee has not submitted the subcommittee allocations since the restructuring of the committee.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, Sept. 15, 2005.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2005 budget and is current through September 2, 2005. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions for fiscal year 2005 that underlie H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. Pursuant to section 402 of

that resolution, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated July 12, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2005:

The Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part III (Public Law 109-35);

The Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part IV (Public Law 109-37);

An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-39);

The Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part V (Public Law 109-40);

The Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-54);

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58);

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109-59); and

The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (Public Law 109-61).

The effects of the actions listed above are detailed in the enclosed report.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2005 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions: ¹			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,484,024
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,191,357	1,102,621	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,298,963	1,369,221	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-415,912	-415,912	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	2,074,408	2,055,930	1,484,024
Enacted this session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-14)	16	0	0
TANF Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-19)	81	45	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part II (P.L. 109-20)	15	0	0
Junk Fax Prevention Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-21)	0	0	*
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part III (P.L. 109-35)	3	0	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part IV (P.L. 109-37)	5	0	0
An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-39)	0	0	*
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part V (P.L. 109-40)	2	0	0
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)	0	0	40
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59)	1,562	8	0
Appropriations Acts:			
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109-13) ²	-1,058	4	41
Interior Appropriations A 2006 (P.L. 109-54)	1,500	120	0
Total, enacted this session:	2,126	177	81
Total Current Level ^{2,3}	2,076,534	2,056,107	1,484,105
Total Budget Resolution	2,078,456	2,056,006	1,483,658
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	101	447
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	1,922	n.a.	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2005-2009:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	8,596,434
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	8,519,748
Current Level Over Budget	n.a.	n.a.	76,686
Resolution Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1. The effects of an act to provide for the proper tax treatment of certain disaster mitigation payments (P.L. 109-7) and the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-8) are included in this section of the table, consistent with the budget resolution assumptions.

2. Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes \$83,140 million in budget authority and \$33,034 million in outlays from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109-13), and \$10,500 million in budget authority and \$1,150 million in outlays from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109-61).

3. Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Notes. n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law; * = less than \$500,000.
Source. Congressional Budget Office.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2006 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2006 THROUGH 2010

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year

2006 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010. 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 2006 (H. Con. Res. 95). This status report is current through September 2, 2005.

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 H. 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 resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2006 because those years are not considered for enforcement of spending aggregates.

The second table compares, by authorizing committee, the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2006 and fiscal years 2006 through 2010. "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 2006 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 as well as the 302(a) allocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2007 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 401 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills or amendments thereto 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 2006 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2006	Fiscal years 2006–2010
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,144,384	(1)
Outlays	2,161,420	(1)
Revenues	1,589,892	9,080,006
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,354,534	(1)
Outlays	1,665,799	(1)
Revenues	1,607,200	9,176,258
Current Level over (+) / under (-):		
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	-789,850	(1)
Outlays	-495,621	(1)

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2006 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005—Continued

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2006	Fiscal years 2006–2010
Revenues	17,308	96,252

¹Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2006 in excess of \$789,850,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2006 in excess of \$495,621,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2006 in excess of \$17,308,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010 in excess of \$96,252,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 95.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2006		2006–2010 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	100	100	500	500
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-100	-100	-500	-500
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	100	100	2,000	2,000
Current Level	141	231	2,283	2,240
Difference	41	131	283	240
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Government Reform:				
Allocation	50	50	50	50
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-50	-50	-50	-50
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
International Relations:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:				
Allocation	6	6	6	6
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-6	-6	-6	-6
Resources:				
Allocation	8	8	50	50
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-8	-8	-50	-50
Science:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005—Continued

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2006		2006–2010 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	3,027	0	4,107	0
Current Level	3,444	36	36,374	520
Difference	417	36	32,267	520
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	350	346	1,537	1,914
Current Level	175	192	406	440
Difference	-175	-154	-1,131	-1,474

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(B)

(In millions of dollars)

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of June 22, 2005 (H.Rpt. 109–145)		Current level reflecting action completed as of September 2, 2005		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA OT	
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	16,832	18,691	7	5,399	-16,825	-13,292
Defense	363,440	372,696	27	126,306	-363,413	-246,390
Energy & Water Development	29,746	30,273	36	11,092	-29,710	-19,181
Foreign Operations	20,270	25,080	0	17,091	-20,270	-7,989
Homeland Security	30,846	33,233	0	14,762	-30,846	-18,471
Interior-Environment	26,107	27,500	26,159	28,760	52	1,260
Labor, HHS & Education	142,514	143,802	19,166	98,279	-123,348	-45,523
Legislative Branch	3,719	3,804	3,804	3,809	85	5
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	85,158	81,634	-2,170	16,515	-87,328	-65,119
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	57,453	58,856	0	23,080	-57,453	-35,776
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	66,935	120,837	4,223	70,800	-62,712	-50,037
Unassigned	0	430	0	0	0	-430
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	843,020	916,836	51,252	415,893	-791,768	-500,943

STATEMENT OF FY 2007 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SECTION 401 OF H. CON. RES. 95 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority
Appropriate Level	23,158
Current Level:	
Elk Hills	0
Employment and Training Administration	0
Education for the Disadvantaged	0
School Improvement	0
Children and Family Services (Head Start)	0
Special Education	0
Vocational and Adult Education	0
Payment to Postal Service	0
Section 8 Renewals	0
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	0
Total	0
Current Level over (+) / under (-) Appropriate Level	-23,158

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, Sept. 15, 2005.
Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2006 budget and is current through September 2, 2005. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions for fiscal year 2005 that underlie H. Con. Res. 95, the Concucent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated July 12, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget

authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2006:

An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–39);

The Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 109–53);

The Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–54);

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–55);

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58);

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109–59); and

The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (Public Law 109–61).

The effects of the actions listed above are detailed in the enclosed report.

Sincerely,
DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions: ¹			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,607,650
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,351,021	1,318,426	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	382,272	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-479,872	-479,872	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	871,149	1,220,826	1,607,650
Enacted this session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
TANF Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–19)	148	165	0
Junk Fax Prevention Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–21)	0	0	*
An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–39)	0	0	-1
Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 109–53)	27	27	3
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–58)	141	231	-588

FISCAL YEAR 2006 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 2005—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59)	3,444	36	9
Appropriations Acts:			
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109-13) ²	-39	-21	11
Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-54)	26,211	17,301	122
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-55)	3,804	3,185	0
Total, enacted this session:	33,736	20,924	-450
Entitlements and mandatory:			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	449,649	424,049	n.a.
Total Current Level ³	1,354,534	1,665,799	1,607,200
Total Budget Resolution	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	17,308
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	789,850	495,621	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2006-2010:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	9,176,258
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	9,080,006
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	96,252
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1. The effects of an act to provide for the proper tax treatment of certain disaster mitigation payments (P.L. 109-7) and the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-8) are included in this section of the table, consistent with the budget resolution assumptions.

2. Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes \$30,757 million in outlays from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109-13), and \$7,750 million in outlays from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109-61).

3. Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Notes. n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law; * = less than \$500,000.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

IRAN

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, as the International Atomic Energy Agency meets on Monday to determine whether to refer Iran to the Security Council, the United States must clearly and firmly state its position on Iran.

Iran's clandestine nuclear weapons program has been in the works for the past 2 decades. As a member of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, all of Iran's nuclear activities must be constantly monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Since 1987, Iran has pursued a hidden nuclear program in flagrant violation of its treaty obligations.

Mr. Speaker, Iran's actions over the past 18 years are clearly directed toward building a nuclear weapons capability. Yet Iran calls upon the western countries to trust Iranian intentions. But how could we possibly do that, Mr. Speaker? Iran claims its nuclear program is intended only for peaceful purposes, but that claim is simply not credible.

Iran has the world's second largest proven natural gas reserves and huge crude oil reserves as well. It is neither cost effective nor expedient to develop nuclear capabilities for Iran's energy needs.

The world must not be so naive in this grave situation. We must look at Iran's past and present actions as the most reliable indication of its true intent.

For years, since the early 1990s, Iran has persistently stated its need for nuclear weapon development. Its newly elected president pledged that he will continue to support Hezbollah's struggle against "the enemies of Islam." He has even vowed to reinforce Hezbollah; and he announced just today, Mr. Speaker, that his country is prepared to provide nuclear technology to other Islamic nations.

Mr. Speaker, the spiritual adviser to and supporter of the president, Ayatollah Misbah Yazdi, issued a call for the public to join the swelling ranks of Iran's homegrown suicide bombers, stating that "Suicide operations are the peak of the nation and the height of its bravery." And President Ahmadinejad himself has equated martyrdom with art and made known his ambition to spread his government's Islamic ideology to the world.

Mr. Speaker, the possibility of the regime in Iran having indigenous nuclear capability is a recipe for destruction that is simply unthinkable, and we absolutely must not make the cataclysmic error of believing that those now ruling in Iran have only peaceful purposes in developing nuclear capabilities.

Iran attempts to allay international concerns, pledging that its nuclear program will be subject to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Yet this assurance is completely unassuring when we put it in the context of 18 years of unrelenting deception in the IAEA's ineffectiveness. Iran has violated its obligations and forfeited its credibility.

On Sunday, Iran's Foreign Minister Mottaki warned that referral to the UN Security Council would be a political no-win situation with "certain consequences affecting Iran's decisions." It is totally disingenuous for Iran to appeal to the West's conscience in this regard. Iran has set on a course that it has never wavered from, and it is seeking only to buy time. Mr. Speaker, the International Atomic Energy Agency should refer Iran to the Security Council.

It goes unnoticed, Mr. Speaker, that it is the Iranian people who are suffering the most as a result of this radical clerical regime. The people of Iran should know that they have at least this Nation's unequivocal support to take the stand that they have yearned for for so many years. This support should be stated openly, clearly, and repeatedly.

Regardless of what the International Atomic Energy Agency decides, United Nations policy should be clear. It should be articulated, and it should be open support for the freedom-loving people of Iran to establish a restored Iran, an Iran that contributes to its people and to the world, as it classically has done. What is required, Mr. Speaker, as Assad Homayoun has articulated, is "legitimization through recognition" and the people of Iran will rightfully have the resolve and recourse to establish a government by the people and for the people. This is a day we all should look forward to with gratitude to the good people of Iran.

Mr. Speaker, as the International Atomic Energy Agency meets to determine in the next days whether to refer Iran to the Security Council, the United States must clearly—and firmly—state its position on Iran.

Iran's clandestine nuclear weapons program has been in the works for the past two decades. As a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, all of Iran's nuclear activities are treaty-bound to be constantly safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Since 1987, Iran has pursued a hidden nuclear program in flagrant violation of its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Iran's actions over the past 18 years are clearly directed toward building a nuclear weapons capability. The Iranians have already built a pilot uranium enrichment facility and are currently completing a huge facility capable of producing enough highly enriched uranium to produce forty nuclear weapons per year.

Iran has secretly imported 18 tons of uranium yellowcake from China and constructed a conversion facility to produce uranium hexafluoride gas for enrichment.

Iran has also experimented with separating plutonium, and are presently building a heavy water reactor.

Further, it has now been reported that Iran has experimented with polonium. Polonium is a radioactive isotope with only one principal use: to trigger a nuclear explosion.

Further, Mr. Speaker, analysis by the U.S. Department of State released as of August 2005 states that "the United States believes