

radar screen. In fact, he said he thought it was a game for sissies. Indeed. But upon his return to the States from Vietnam, Larry found himself drawn to golf. One day he noticed a golf center across the street from the Lockheed Martin plant in my hometown where he worked. Thus, the Sam Snead Golf Center in Marietta, Georgia, became the first training ground for his new passion.

For Larry, golf came naturally. He broke 100 on his first round. That is a little discouraging to me, Mr. Speaker. In this recent time in the district, I found one day to go out on the golf course, and I don't think I broke 150. But Larry broke 100 on that very first round, and enjoyed it. He said this many times, he enjoyed dedicating himself to the techniques and strategy of the game. Indeed, the qualities that it takes for victory and success, that determination and the hard work, that has to be put in every day. As Larry told the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "I fell in love with it, and I got better every day."

His humbleness aside, Larry was dedicated to his game, and he worked hard to achieve those goals. He graduated from qualifying school in 1973; and by 1979, just 6 years later, he had already won his first PGA tour victory, capturing the Jackie Gleason Invitational Classic.

Larry Nelson's career saw some amazing highlights. In 2000, he finished number one on the tour. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, he finished number one on the tour, and he was named the Champions Tour Player of the Year. Larry won a total of 19 tournaments; and, listen to this, he finished second 24 times. Just think about how difficult that is, to finish second in a major tournament.

He was never one to brag about his accomplishments, but anyone who looks at Larry Nelson's career knows that it has been outstanding.

Mr. Speaker, when Larry is inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame in St. Augustine this October, he will assume his place among golf's greatest. This is the 11th year Larry has been on the Hall of Fame ballot, and I know many golf lovers join me in saying it is about time. I am so pleased Larry's accomplishments are receiving the distinction that they so much deserve.

Larry Nelson's life and career serve as an inspiration to all of us in any walk of life, an inspiration to pursue new interests and work to achieve the highest levels of success through faith in one's God-given talents, and Larry indeed has that gift.

When he was recently asked about how much longer he would be a golfer, Larry replied that he will keep playing as long as he enjoys it. Knowing Larry's love for the game, I predict we will get to see his successes for some time to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all of my colleagues join me in congratulating

Larry Nelson on his past accomplishments and his present induction into the Golf Hall of Fame.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). 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 California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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 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 April 21, 2006.

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 com-

mittees 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 April 21, 2006—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	2,137,666	(1)
Outlays	2,157,194	(1)
Revenues	1,607,180	9,176,059
Current Level over (+) / under (–)		
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	– 6,718	(1)
Outlays	– 4,226	(1)
Revenues	17,288	96,053

¹ Not 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 \$6,718,000,000 (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 \$4,226,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 outlays to further exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2006 in excess of \$17,288,000,000 (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 \$96,053,000,000 (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 April 21, 2006—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	–23	–24	–57	–64
Difference	–23	–24	–57	–64
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	100	100	500	500
Current Level	–12	–25	28	33
Difference	–112	–125	–472	–467
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	100	100	2,000	2,000
Current Level	1,141	981	2,283	2,240
Difference	1,041	881	283	240
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	2,210	2,210	3,356	3,356
Difference	2,210	2,210	3,356	3,356
Government Reform:				
Allocation	50	50	50	50
Current Level	–1	–1	0	0
Difference	–51	–51	–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	–25	–25	–27	–27
Difference	–25	–25	–27	–27
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	2	1	3
Difference	–8	–6	–49	–47
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	3,027	0	4,107	0
Current Level	4,445	662	37,375	1,521
Difference	1,418	662	33,268	1,521
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	705	720	311	373
Difference	355	374	–1,226	–1,541

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—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 as of November 2, 2005 (H. Rpt. 109–264)		Current level reflecting action completed as of April 21, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	17,088	18,691	17,031	18,747	–57	56
Defense	403,280	372,696	393,131	406,132	–10,149	33,436
Energy & Water Development	30,495	30,273	30,495	30,696	0	423
Foreign Operations	20,937	25,080	20,937	25,213	0	133
Homeland Security	30,846	33,233	30,846	33,184	0	–49
Interior-Environment	26,159	27,500	26,159	28,760	0	1,260
Labor, HHS & Education	142,514	143,802	142,514	143,848	0	46
Legislative Branch	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,809	0	5
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	44,143	81,634	44,143	41,803	0	–39,831
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	57,854	58,856	57,854	58,537	0	–319
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	65,900	120,837	66,518	121,433	618	596
Unassigned	0	430	0	0	0	–430
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	843,020	916,836	833,432	912,162	–9,588	–4,674

STATEMENT OF FY2007 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SECTION 401 OF H. CON. RES. 95—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF APRIL 21, 2006

(In millions of dollars)

Appropriate Level	23,158
Current Level:	
Elk Hills	0

	Budget Authority
Employment and Training Administration	2,463
Education for the Disadvantaged	7,383
School Improvement	1,435
Children and Family Services (Head Start)	1,389
Special Education	5,424

	Budget Authority
Vocational and Adult Education	791
Payment to Postal Service	73
Section 8 Renewals	4,200

<i>Budget Authority</i>	
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	0
Total	23,158
Current Level over (+) / under (–) Appropriate Level	0

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 7, 2006.

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 April 3, 2006. 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 of 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). This is my first report of the second session of the 109th Congress.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF APRIL 3, 2006

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,607,180
Permanents and other spending legislation ¹	1,354,569	1,313,097	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,333,823	1,323,802	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–479,958	–479,958	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	2,208,434	2,156,941	1,607,180
Enacted this session:			
Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–176)	250	250	0
An act to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act for the Low-income Energy Assistance program for 2006 (P.L. 109–204)	1,000	750	0
Total, enacted this session:	1,250	1,000	0
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	–72,018	–747	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{1 2 3}	2,137,666	2,157,194	1,607,180
Total Budget Resolution	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	17,288
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	6,718	4,226	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2006–2010:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	9,176,059
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	9,080,006
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	96,053
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

1. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–171) was enacted early in this session of Congress, but is shown under “enacted in previous sessions” as requested by the Budget Committee. Included in current level for P.L. 109–171 are \$980 million in budget authority and —\$4,847 million in outlays.

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 the following amounts:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency requirements enacted in previous session	74,981	112,423	–7,111
Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–176)	250	0	0
National Flood Insurance Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–208)	2,275	2,275	0
Total, enacted Emergency requirements:	77,006	114,698	–7,111

3. Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are also off-budget, but are appropriated annually.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE OFFICIAL TRUTH SQUAD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, what a pleasure it is to be back in front of my colleagues talking about items that are of such remarkable importance to us across our United States. We have been away for 2 weeks now at home on a district work period, and it is my privilege to come on back and take this leadership hour. I thank the leadership for allowing me to spend a few moments with some of my colleagues to talk about an issue that has really come to the fore in the past cou-

ple of weeks. But first I want to just introduce the Official Truth Squad once again.

The Official Truth Squad, many folks know, began with a group of Republican freshmen Congressmen and -women who said after about 6 months here in Washington that, well, you know, there seems to be a tone or a tenor to the debate here that is not productive, and there seems to be a lot of personal animosity that is getting in the way of solving the remarkable challenges that we have here in our Nation.

So we thought it was appropriate, because oftentimes when the anger and the emotion get greatest, that is when truth flies out the window, we thought it was appropriate to form this Official Truth Squad. What we try to do is to come before the House of Representatives almost every night when we are in session and to talk about particular issues that are of importance to the American people and talk about them in a way that hopefully is a little more positive, a little more enthusiastic about the solutions to the challenges that we have before us as a Nation, but

grounded in truth, because if you don’t talk about truth, you can’t get to the right solutions. Everybody knows that.

We have been very, very pleased with the response that we have had really across the Nation, because one of the things we were so disturbed by was the general level of politics, of what I call the politics of division. The politics of division are tried and true, and they occur when people pit one group in our society against another and make it so that you have got to be for one and against another, and you can’t be for both. It just really makes it difficult to solve problems when you have that kind of rhetoric going on.

There was a gentleman that kind of put it all in perspective a little over 100 years ago, the Reverend William Boetcker, who was a public speaker and a leader of the day back at the turn of the 20th century, the 19th to the 20th century. One of his heroes was