

The Dahl family business will close its doors for the last time on June, 28 but leave behind a lasting legacy by having been a focal point in Viroqua for generations. The people of Viroqua have countless wonderful memories linked with the Dahl Pharmacy. Generations of residents have grown up with the pharmacy as a fixture in their childhood and a mainstay in their community. Known for their friendly, fast, and precise service, the Dahls established personal connections with their customers that went beyond the normal owner-client relationship.

I want to thank the Dahl family for their many years of service to the Viroqua community. While the Dahl Pharmacy will be missed, I wish the family the best of luck in their future endeavors.

[From the Vernon County Broadcaster]
DAHL PHARMACY TO CLOSE JUNE 28

(By Tim Hundt)

Dahl Pharmacy in Viroqua will shut its doors for good on June 28 due to a buyout by national competitor Walgreens.

The business has been in Viroqua for more than 100 years and has been owned by four generations of the Dahl family.

Dahl Pharmacy owner Katherine Dahl said she informed employees on Sunday that she had reached a deal with Walgreens and would be closing the doors. She said all employees would be first in line for positions at the new Walgreens store that will open in Viroqua the following day, June 29.

"I thought about this for a long, long, long time," Dahl said. "I discussed it a lot with friends. I finally decided this was something I should do."

Dahl said she was concerned about the business and her employees with two new pharmacies set to open in June that would directly compete with her operation.

"The hospital will be opening its new pharmacy and Walgreens was also opening," Dahl said. "My concern was for the employees and to have continuity for them."

Dahl said as a part of the deal she reached with Walgreens executives, she will work for the company as a pharmacist for at least a year and all Dahl employees will be given first opportunity for employment at the new store.

"They were very interested in our employees because they know the people and they know the medical community here," Dahl said.

Dahl said the deal includes the prescription files of the pharmacy as well as the store's inventory of prescription and over-the-counter medication. Dahl said her store will close the evening of the June 28, the inventory and staff will move to the new store and Walgreens will open the morning of June 29.

Dahl said Walgreens emphasis on customers also sold her on the deal.

"I researched their company literature and they are really focused on the pharmacy aspect of the business," Dahl said. "All of their store managers are pharmacists."

As for closing a business that has been one of the pillars of Viroqua's downtown business community, Dahl said it has been difficult.

"Every employee reacts differently, but there have been a few tears," Dahl said.

Steve Felix of Felix's Men's and Women's Wear, which is the second oldest business in Viroqua, was concerned about the development.

"The big guys will come," Felix said. "People have to make choice about where they want to shop and if they don't support downtown businesses they won't be here. Just because a business is 100 years old doesn't necessarily mean they will be 101."

Karen Dahl, wife of Chuck Dahl, who was the third generation Dahl to own the pharmacy before it was sold to Katherine in 2001, said her husband was saddened by the news.

"He is sad because it is an end of era," Karen Dahl said. "The timing is good for employees and clients that will have a smooth transition to the new store, but it is sad for the community."

Karen Dahl said she is concerned about other small businesses in the community.

"We pay an enormous amount of property tax, as does any small business, but I think granting TIF district tax deferment to a major corporation heavily weighs things against local business owners," Dahl said.

Last year the city of Viroqua granted about \$600,000 to the developer of the Walgreens site. A group of citizens protested the use of TIF district funding for the Walgreens project, but city officials said that without the incentives, the project would not have gone forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) is recognized for 5 minutes. (Mr. MCHENRY 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 California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2007 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2007 THROUGH FY 2011

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 2007 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2007 through 2011. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and sections 401 and 501 of H. Con. Res. 376, which is currently in effect as a concurrent resolution on the budget in the House under H. Res. 818. This status report is current through June 23, 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 by H. Con. Res. 376. 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 2007 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 H. Con. Res. 376 for fiscal year 2007 and fiscal years 2007 through 2011. "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 2007 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 2008 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 376. 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.

The fifth table provides the current level of the nondefense reserve fund for emergencies established by section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376. The table is required by section 505 of the budget resolution, and is needed to determine whether an increase in the reserve fund, allocations and aggregates will be necessary for any pending legislation that contains emergency-designated discretionary budget authority.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2007 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 376

(Reflecting Action Completed as of June 23, 2006—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal years—	
	2007	2007–2011
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,283,029	n.a.
Outlays	2,325,998	n.a.
Revenues	1,780,666	10,039,909
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,376,961	n.a.
Outlays	1,712,391	n.a.
Revenues	1,787,094	10,189,839
Current Level over (+) / under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–906,068	n.a.
Outlays	–613,607	n.a.
Revenues	6,428	149,930

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2007 in excess of \$906,068,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2007 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 376.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2007 in excess of \$613,607,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2007 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 376.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2007 in excess of \$6,428,000,000 (if not already included in the current level

estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 376.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years

2007 through 2011 in excess of \$149,930,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 376.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 23, 2006

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2007		2007–2011 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	45	45	45	45
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-45	-45	-45	-45
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	0	1	0	30
Current level	1	0	5	4
Difference	1	-1	5	-26
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	2	2
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	-2	-2
Government Reform:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
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	1	1	5	5
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-1	-1	-5	-5
Judiciary:				
Allocation	19	16	116	113
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-19	-16	-116	-113
Resources:				
Allocation	0	0	6	6
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	-6	-6
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	13	13	22	22
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	-13	-13	-22	-22
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	-3	-3	0	0
Difference	-3	-3	0	0
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—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 June 6, 2006 (H.Rpt. 109-488)		Current level reflecting action completed as of June 23, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	17,812	19,497	7	5,827	-17,805	-13,670
Defense	377,357	393,165	42	142,855	-377,315	-250,310
Energy & Water Development	30,017	31,411	0	12,624	-30,017	-18,787
Foreign Operations	21,300	23,441	0	14,607	-21,300	-8,834
Homeland Security	32,080	38,711	0	19,234	-32,080	-19,477
Interior-Environment	25,889	26,902	0	10,660	-25,889	-16,242
Labor, HHS & Education	141,930	145,631	19,168	100,082	-122,762	-45,549
Legislative Branch	4,030	4,013	0	622	-4,030	-3,391
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	94,705	88,728	-2,329	18,768	-97,034	-69,960
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	59,839	62,143	0	23,536	-59,839	-38,607
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	67,819	130,069	4,273	75,894	-63,546	-54,175
Unassigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	872,778	963,711	21,161	424,709	-851,617	-539,002

Statement of FY2008 advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 376, reflecting action completed as of June 23, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriate Level	Budget Authority
Current Level:	
Elk Hills	0
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	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
Transportation (highways, transit, Farley Building)	0
Payment to Postal Service	0
Section 8 Renewals	0
Total	0
Current Level over (+) / under (-)	
Appropriate Level	-23,565

Statement of nondefense reserve fund for emergencies under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376, discretionary budget authority for FY2007, reflecting action completed as of June 23, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriate Level	Budget Authority
Current Level	0
Current Level over (+) / under (-)	
Appropriate Level	-6,450

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 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 2007 budget and is current through June 23, 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. 376, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007, as approved by the House of Representatives. Although the House and the Senate have not reached agreement on a concurrent budget resolution for 2007, H. Con. Res. 376 has the force and effect in the House for all purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as though adopted by the Congress pursuant to House Resolution 818.

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 enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 1 of the report). This is my first report for fiscal year 2007.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JUNE 23, 2006

[In Millions of Dollars]

Enacted in previous sessions: ¹	Budget Au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,819,599

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JUNE 23, 2006—Continued

[In Millions of Dollars]

	Budget Au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Permanents and other spending legislation ...	1,355,241	1,303,587	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	409,185	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-549,710	-549,710	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	805,531	1,163,062	1,819,599
Enacted this session:			
An act to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program for fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes (P.L. 109-204)	-1,000	-520	0
Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-221)	11	11	0
Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-222)	0	0	32,674
Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act (P.L. 109-227)	0	0	-4
Veterans' Housing Opportunity and Benefits Improvement Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-233) ..	-3	-3	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234) ²	0	388	168
Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-235)	0	0	1
Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-236)	1	0	1
Total, enacted this session:	-991	-124	-32,508
Entitlements and mandates: Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	572,421	549,453	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{2,3}	1,376,961	1,712,391	1,787,091
Total Budget Resolution	2,283,029	2,325,998	1,780,666
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	6,428
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	906,068	613,607	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2007-2011:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	10,189,840
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	10,039,909
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	149,931
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1. The effects of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Conforming Amendments Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-173) 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 totals exclude \$48 million in budget authority and \$39,461 million in outlays from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234).

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

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

PRIVATE SECTOR MANDATE ANALYSIS FOR H.R. 4761

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

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I am filing in the House a copy of the private sector mandate analysis for H.R. 4761, the Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006. This analysis was not included in the cost estimate prepared

for the Committee on Resources' report on the bill.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2006.

Hon. RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed estimate of the impacts of private-sector mandates in H.R. 4761, the Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006. CBO's analysis of the federal costs and intergovernmental impact of H.R. 4761 was transmitted on June 26, 2006.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Tyler Kruzich.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

H.R. 4761—Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006

Summary: H.R. 4761 would make several changes to programs related to the development of federally-owned resources, particularly oil and natural gas production on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The bill would impose new "conservation of resources" fees on oil and natural gas production on certain deep-water acreage, as well as on all deep-water acreage that is not in production. At the same time, the bill would make additional areas of the OCS available for lease for oil and natural gas production. It also would change some of the terms of existing leases to the benefit of the lessees.

CBO estimates that, if the bill were enacted, private entities would make additional payments to the government totaling about \$12.5 billion over the 2007-2016 period. It is unclear whether those payments would be the result of new mandates as defined in the Unfunded Reform Mandates Act (UMRA).

Private-sector mandates contained in the bill: H.R. 4761 would establish a set of "conservation of resources" fees for certain leaseholders. Section 6 would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to require that the Department of the Interior issue regulations establishing a "conservation of resources" fee set at \$9 per barrel for oil and \$1.25 per million Btu for natural gas on production from certain leased acreage. This fee would effectively apply to certain deep-water leases entered into in 1998 and 1999 that provided royalty relief regardless of the market price of oil or gas. Those leaseholders could avoid the fee, though, if they request that the Secretary of the Interior renegotiate the royalty relief provisions of their original leases so that they would pay royalties on oil and gas production when prices exceed \$40.50 per barrel of oil and \$6.75 per million Btu of natural gas (both prices in 2006 dollars). The Department of the Interior also would be required to issue regulations establishing a "conservation of resources" fee on all acreage that is not in production for both new and existing leases. The bill would direct the Secretary to set that fee at no less than \$1 per acre and no more than \$4 per acre. Both fees would apply retroactively to volumes produced since October 1, 2005.

CBO estimates that leaseholders affected by the fee on wells currently in production would pay an additional \$11.4 billion over the next 10 years, assuming most leaseholders opt to pay royalties under a renegotiated lease instead of the proposed fee. The "conservation of resources" fee on leased acreage that is not in production would cost the private sector an estimated \$1.1 billion over the