

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

(Mr. POE 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 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 5-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 September 1, 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 HOUSE CONFERENCE RESOLUTION 376

(Reflecting Action Completed as of September 1, 2006—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal years—	
	2007	2007–2011
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,283,029	(1)
Outlays	2,325,998	(1)
Revenues	1,780,666	10,039,909
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,376,976	(1)
Outlays	1,712,503	(1)
Revenues	1,787,468	10,182,129
Current Level over (+) / under (-) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	-906,053	(1)
Outlays	-613,495	(1)
Revenues	6,802	142,220

¹ 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 \$906,053,000,000 (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 \$613,495,000,000 (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 \$6,802,000,000 (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 \$142,220,000,000 (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 SEPTEMBER 1, 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	16	119	178	-1,733
Difference	16	118	178	-1,763
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	-3	-3
Difference	0	0	-5	-5
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	-5	0	-12
Difference	-1	-6	-5	-17
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	-3	-4	-19
Difference	-13	-16	-26	-41
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	1	-4	-3
Difference	0	1	-4	-3

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 September 1, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
	Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	17,812	19,497	7	5,827	-17,805

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS—Continued

[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 September 1, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
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 House Concurrent Resolution 376, reflecting action completed as of September 1, 2006

	Budget Authority
Appropriate Level	23,565
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 (highway, 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 House Concurrent Resolution 376, discretionary budget authority for FY2007 reflecting action completed as of September 1, 2006

	[In millions of dollars]
Appropriate Level	6,450
Current Level	0
Current Level over (+) / under (-) Appropriate Level	-6,450

U.S. CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, DC, September 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 2007 budget and is current through September 1, 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 the exempt amounts that affect 2007 spending (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated June 28, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2007:

The Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-241);

The Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-250);

An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 109-251);

An act to provide funding authority to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (Public Law 109-268); and

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-280).

In addition, corrections have been made to the final scoring for both the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-221) and the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-236). These corrections resulted in an \$11 million increase and a \$4 million increase in revenues, respectively.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON, Acting Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions: ¹			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,819,599
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 (P.L. 109-204)	-1,000	-520	0
Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-221)	11	11	11
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

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 2006—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
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	5
Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-241)	0	-3	0
Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-250)	0	1	0
An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom Democracy Act of 2003 (P.L. 109-251)	0	0	-1
An act to provide funding authority to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (P.L. 109-268)	0	-5	0
Pension Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-280) ..	15	119	363
Total, enacted this session:	-976	-12	-32,131
Entitlements and mandatorics: Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	572,421	549,453	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{2,3}	1,376,976	1,712,503	1,787,468
Total Budget Resolution	2,283,029	2,325,998	1,780,666
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	6,802
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	906,053	613,495	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2007-2011:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	10,182,129
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	10,039,909
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	142,220
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. In addition, the scoring for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 includes savings from corrections to two provisions (in sections 8006 and 10002) not yet enacted, 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 for 2007 and \$39,461 million in outlays for 2007 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.

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

(Mr. PALLONE 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. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

IRAQ WATCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening as we come to the floor again as part of what we have come to call our Iraq Watch, and I am grateful that we are joined by several colleagues this evening, Mr. BISHOP from New York, Mr. McDERMOTT from Washington State, and others that will be joining us throughout this early part of the evening.

Now, let me start, as we always have, by recognizing the valiant service of the men and women who wear the uniform. And as our leader Ms. PELOSI often says, our men and women who wear the uniform deserve a leadership that is worthy of the sacrifice that they make on a daily basis. I am proud of this Congress, inasmuch as it has been able to distinguish the warriors from the war, and so we continue to honor those brave men and women who wear the uniform of this country and who sacrifice daily on our behalf.

And yet, as events unfold around the globe, but specifically in the Middle East as it relates to Iraq, what we find is even amongst those who initially favored the war, such as pundits like Thomas Friedman, who now have come to say that we have got to come to the realization that we are no longer midwifing democracy in Iraq but, in essence, babysitting an insurgent civil war. So this evening we come here to discuss Iraq from the context of the mistakes that have been made and the need for accountability, starting with the resignation of the Secretary of Defense.

At some point, somewhere along the line, there has got to be accountability for the actions that have transpired in Iraq. We were wrong about the information that led up to going into the war. In fact, the strongest critics against us going into the war were people such as Scowcroft, Eagleburger, Kissinger and Baker, hardly left-leaning liberals, but people who understood international policy and the severe consequences that would result if we

ended up going into Iraq without the full support of the world. And so Americans everywhere kind of have to scratch their heads and say, how is it that we had the entire world with us when we invaded Afghanistan and end up virtually with no support in Iraq.

It is clear from discussions with policymakers and former generals that a series of mistakes have been made, not the least of which was going against our own national policy, the Weinberger Doctrine, which stated very clearly the United States should never go to war against another country unless its vital interests are threatened; and the Powell corollary to that, if we do go in, we should go in with overwhelming force.

In both cases, that doctrine and corollary were rejected in favor of the doctrine of preemption and unilateralism, which has left our allies looking at us as we twist slowly in the winds of Iraq, as Friedman says, babysitting an insurrection and civil war while our most precious of resources, our men and women who serve this country, are in harm's way.

We need a new direction. We ought to send a very clear signal to the world, to the people in this country that it is time for accountability; that it is time to say that mistakes were made and then move on. And we can start with Defense Secretary Rumsfeld stepping down, as he should.

The head of the 9/11 Commission has indicated to both Republicans and Democrats alike that we need to continue to adopt those resolutions and recommendations that they have found in their studies, 20 of which still aren't implemented, which is over half. And so in order to prosecute the war on terror, we have got to be able to accomplish those goals. But without a Congress that wants to hold the President accountable, that is not going to happen.

A gentleman that has been doing just that and speaking out in his district has been TIM BISHOP of New York, and at this time, I would like to yield to him.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank my friend from Connecticut for yielding, and I also thank him for his ongoing leadership on this and so many other issues of importance here in our Congress.

Let me just pick up on a few comments that were made with respect to oversight and accountability. And I find it particularly ironic, when one studies the tragic history of our involvement in Iraq, and whether it begins with the misuse of prewar intelligence or whether it begins in effect with the reasons that we were given for going to war, none of which turned out to be accurate, all of which turned out really to be more about marketing a war than about a real threat that imperiled our safety and security, that we are now being told by these very same people that have led us so far astray, that have so weakened our Nation and

so exposed us to a war on terror that we must fight much more vigilantly than we have thus far; we are now being told that these are the people that we must continue to keep in leadership positions in order to keep us free and safe. And, in fact, it is their very leadership, and I am speaking specifically about the Secretary of Defense and other civilian leaders in the Pentagon, that have led us so far astray.

When you chronicle the mistakes that were made in Iraq, we best-cased the result of our involvement in Iraq and we worst-cased the threat that was there. We invaded with too few troops. We have certainly sufficient troops to overthrow a regime that spent a fraction on defense relative to what we spend on defense, but we invaded with too few troops to secure the peace. We failed to secure the borders. We failed to secure ammo dumps. We failed to see to it that our troops were properly equipped and outfitted, and that was because the leadership of the Pentagon refused to accept the warnings that had been given by so many different experts in this area, that we weren't going to be welcomed with open arms, that we weren't going to be treated as conquering heroes and liberators, but in fact we were going to be viewed as occupiers and invaders.

But our troops arrived with insufficient body armor, with insufficiently armored vehicles because this insurgency was not recognized or anticipated. And yet we have these very same people telling us that they are the ones that are going to keep us safe.

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I will just say one other thing, and then yield back. I think this is an administration that specializes in giving us false choices. We are now being presented with the latest false choice, and that is that those of us who do not support the "stay the course" in Iraq can be accused of wanting to abandon the war on terror.

Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a soul on our side of the aisle that would advocate abandoning the war on terror. Everyone on our side of the aisle would advocate continuing to wage that war, but to wage it with the full resources of this Nation and to wage it much more intelligently than we have thus far.

The sad truth about our involvement in Iraq is that it has stripped us of the resources that we need to wage the war on terror. It is why Osama bin Laden remains at large 5 years after September 11, and it is why al Qaeda remains as powerful as it is.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. If the gentleman will let me ask a question, knowing you are from New York and knowing specifically you are from Long Island, and, of course, with a solemn date approaching us of September 11, do most citizens in New York understand, in your estimation, the difference between the war on global terrorism and the war in Iraq and see