

**Union Calendar No. 53**

112TH CONGRESS }  
*1st Session*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT  
112-96

R E P O R T  
ON THE  
SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

SUBMITTED BY MR. ROGERS, CHAIRMAN,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS



JUNE 1, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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**LETTER OF SUBMITTAL**

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*Washington, DC, June 1, 2011.*

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: By direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit herewith the Committee's report on the suballocation of budget allocations for fiscal year 2012.

As required by section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this report subdivides the allocation of fiscal year 2012 spending authority to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Sincerely,

HAROLD ROGERS,  
*Chairman.*

(III)



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### REPORT ON THE SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

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JUNE 1, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of  
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Mr. ROGERS, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

together with

### MINORITY VIEWS

#### SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report  
on the suballocation of budget allocations for fiscal year 2012 pur-  
suant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

## SUBALLOCATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES FISCAL YEAR 2012 BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Subcommittee	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
<b>Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration:</b>			
Budget authority .....	17,250	116,916	134,166
Outlays .....	20,950	104,805	125,755
<b>Commerce, Justice, Science:</b>			
Budget authority .....	50,237	272	50,509
Outlays .....	62,446	284	62,730
<b>Defense:</b>			
Budget authority .....	530,025	514	530,539
Outlays .....	596,349	514	596,863
<b>Energy and Water Development:</b>			
Budget authority .....	30,639	.....	30,639
Outlays .....	44,578	.....	44,578
<b>Financial Services and General Government:</b>			
Budget authority .....	19,895	21,455	41,350
Outlays .....	23,523	21,450	44,973
<b>Homeland Security:</b>			
Budget authority .....	40,850	1,440	42,290
Outlays .....	45,313	1,402	46,715
<b>Interior, Environment:</b>			
Budget authority .....	27,473	456	27,929
Outlays .....	30,766	456	31,222
<b>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education:</b>			
Budget authority .....	139,218	536,436	675,654
Outlays .....	153,179	537,939	691,118
<b>Legislative Branch:</b>			
<b>All except Senate:</b>			
Budget authority .....	3,326	110	3,436
Outlays .....	3,437	110	3,547
<b>Senate items:</b>			
Budget authority .....	988	26	1,014
Outlays .....	960	26	986
<b>Total Legislative:</b>			
Budget authority .....	4,314	136	4,450
Outlays .....	4,397	136	4,533
<b>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs:</b>			
Budget authority .....	72,535	67,916	140,451
Outlays .....	78,492	67,726	146,218
<b>State, Foreign Operations:</b>			
Budget authority .....	39,569	159	39,728
Outlays .....	46,060	159	46,219
<b>Transportation, HUD:</b>			
Budget authority .....	47,655	.....	47,655
Outlays .....	118,272	.....	118,272
<b>Grand total:</b>			
Budget authority .....	1,019,660	745,700	1,765,360
Outlays .....	1,224,325	734,871	1,959,196

## FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 24, 2011

Measure: Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations, FY 2012

Motion by: Mr. Young

Description of Motion: To approve the suballocations

Results: Adopted, 27 yeas to 21 nays.

*Members Voting Yea*

Mr. Aderholt  
 Mr. Alexander  
 Mr. Austria  
 Mr. Bonner  
 Mr. Calvert  
 Mr. Carter  
 Mr. Cole  
 Mr. Crenshaw  
 Mr. Culberson  
 Mr. Dent  
 Mr. Diaz-Balart  
 Mrs. Emerson  
 Ms. Granger  
 Mr. Graves  
 Mr. Kingston  
 Mr. Latham  
 Mr. LaTourette  
 Mr. Lewis  
 Mrs. Lummis  
 Mr. Nunnelee  
 Mr. Rehberg  
 Mr. Rogers  
 Mr. Simpson  
 Mr. Wolf  
 Mr. Womack  
 Mr. Yoder  
 Mr. Young

*Members Voting Nay*

Mr. Bishop  
 Ms. DeLauro  
 Mr. Dicks  
 Mr. Farr  
 Mr. Fattah  
 Mr. Flake  
 Mr. Hinchey  
 Mr. Honda  
 Mr. Jackson  
 Ms. Kaptur  
 Ms. Lee  
 Ms. Lowey  
 Ms. McCollum  
 Mr. Moran  
 Mr. Olver  
 Mr. Price  
 Mr. Rothman  
 Ms. Roybal-Allard  
 Mr. Schiff  
 Mr. Serrano  
 Mr. Visclosky

## MINORITY VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE NORM DICKS

The most recent Commerce Department report showed that economic growth slowed to an annual rate of 1.8 percent in the first quarter of 2011, down from the fourth quarter of 2010, when real GDP increased by 3.1 percent. As David Leonhardt wrote in the New York Times (May 26, 2011):

“The economy is struggling to emerge from the aftermath of a terrible recession. The one thing not to do is to turn to deficit reduction too quickly after a crisis, as Europe is painfully learning.”

From the beginning of this Congress, my Democratic colleagues and I have warned: you can't balance the budget simply by cutting discretionary spending. The numbers don't work. Yet the Committee adopted 302(b) allocations for Fiscal Year 2012 that would, in my judgment, cause real harm to the economy and devastate programs that represent vital investments in people and infrastructure all across the nation. Yet, these cuts would do next to nothing to balance the budget.

Our message has been amplified many times over in the past few months by the Bowles-Simpson Commission, the Rivlin-Domenici deficit reduction plan and by leading economists, including Dr. Kenneth Rogoff, who advised Senator John McCain's presidential campaign. Rogoff said earlier this month:

“You just can't do this overnight. If we tighten too fast, we would slam growth. The economy will implode on itself. We didn't get here in two years; we shouldn't try to get out of it in two years. And it's not just about cutting spending. The tax take needs to go up too.” (AP, May 17, 2011)

The Bowles-Simpson Commission issued a stern warning against “shocking the fragile economic recovery” by enacting spending cuts too quickly. Alice Rivlin and Pete Domenici, chairing the Bipartisan Policy Center's debt reduction task force, said if you cut too quickly more Americans will lose their jobs.

All of these people are right.

But the spending levels in these 302(b) allocations ignore all sensible advice; are dangerously inadequate to fund the needs of the nation, particularly at this time when signs point to a fragile economic recovery; and would reverse the recent gains in job growth. Further and deeper cuts at the federal level will undoubtedly delay our nation's economic recovery and will actually work against the efforts to reduce the deficit because they diminish revenues coming into the Treasury by slowing economic growth.

This allocation will cause real harm to people in need; make it harder to get an education; provide too little for law enforcement, for environmental protection and for homeland security; and in



doing so push recovery further into the future so balancing the budget will be harder to achieve. These allocations, if implemented, would make it impossible to support the investments we as a nation need to make.

The Homeland Security bill is a perfect example. Funding front-line federal personnel—CBP, ICE, TSA, Coast Guard and Secret Service—and adding needed funding for disaster relief, doesn't leave enough to support our state and local partners, including the first responders who must react to terrorism threats and natural disasters.

On the Energy and Water bill, the allocation is nearly \$6 billion below the President's budget request and \$1 billion below the current year. In the context of historic flooding in the Mississippi River basin, an area that makes up 41 percent of the continental United States and encompasses all or part of 31 states, this allocation will probably mean inadequate funding to meet the nation's needs. Several years ago we spent more federal money rebuilding one community, New Orleans, than we did in nearly three years on every other water project in the country because we had not made the proper initial investments. With this allocation, we continue down that path, having learned nothing from the tragedy.

Approximately half of the Energy and Water bill is defense related, including the nuclear weapons program and non-proliferation activities. Given instability in the Middle East and elsewhere, these programs are more important than ever. At this allocation, we may not be able to provide the level of national security we need.

The Labor, HHS, Education bill will be cut by \$18.2 billion below last year and \$41.6 billion below the request level. This represents not a return to FY 2008 levels but *a return to FY 2004 levels*. Pell grants, Head Start, NIH all will face disturbing cuts.

The Transportation/HUD bill and the Agriculture bill will each be cut by more than 13 percent below last year's level. The Commerce, Justice, Science bill faces deep cuts also, despite the need to increase funding for FBI, federal prisons and detention, and restore funding for weather satellites or risk a gap in weather data.

In 2006, the Bush Administration committed to double the funding for certain science investments over a period of seven years. The Obama Administration renewed that commitment; for the first time, we in Congress fell off track in last year's bill and I am concerned that this allocation will only take us farther off-track.

I appreciate and completely support Chairman Rogers' commitment to regular order in committee and on the floor. I renew my pledge to provide whatever procedural support the minority can offer. However, when the starting point is an unrealistic and dangerous allocation, I fear that we cannot complete the process. At these numbers, many of these bills will be extremely difficult to pass in the House and impossible to pass in the Senate or be signed into law. I cannot support this allocation.

NORM DICKS.