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# House of Representatives

## DUNCAN HUNTER NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 53 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 53 offered by Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 12___. REPORT ON LONG-TERM COSTS OF OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has been engaged in military operations in Afghanistan since October 2001 and in military operations in Iraq since March 2003.

(2) According to the Congressional Research Service, to date, Congress has appropriated $700,000,000,000 from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2008 for the Department of Defense, the State Department, and for medical costs paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs. This amount includes $526,000,000,000 for Iraq and $140,000,000,000 for Afghanistan and other counterterror operations. Among other expenditures, this amount includes funding for combat operations; deploying, transporting, feeding, and housing troops; deployment of National Guard and Reserve troops; the equipping and training of Iraqi and Afghani forces; purchasing, upgrading, and repairing weapons, munitions and other equipment; supplemental combat pay and benefits; providing medical care to troops on active duty and returning veterans; reconstruction and foreign aid; and payments to other countries for logistical assistance.

(3) Over 90 percent of Department of Defense funds for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have been provided as emergency funds in supplemental or additional appropriations.

(4) The Congressional Budget Office and the Congressional Research Service have stated that future war costs are difficult to estimate because the Department of Defense has provided little detailed information on costs incurred to date, does not report outlays or actual expenditures for war because war and baseline funds are mixed in the same accounts, and does not provide information on many key factors which determine costs, including personnel levels or the pace of operations.

(5) To date, the administration has not provided any long-term estimates of war costs, despite a statutory reporting requirement that the President submit a cost estimate for fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2011 that was enacted in 2004.

(6) Operating costs in Iraq and Afghanistan have been increasing steadily since 2003, and war costs in Iraq have sharply increased from $50,000,000,000 in 2003 to approximately $134,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2007, to the $154,000,000,000 request for fiscal year 2008.

(7) The Iraq Study Group Report states that, ''the United States has made a massive commitment to the future of Iraq in both blood and treasure,'' warns that ''the United States must expect significant 'tail costs' to come'', and predicts that ''Caring for veterans and replacing lost equipment will run into the hundreds of billions of dollars. Estimates run as high as $2 trillion for the final cost of the U.S. involvement in Iraq''.

(8) The Iraq Study Group Report also finds that ''This level of expense is not sustainable over an extended period . . .''.

(9) The use of government contractors and private military firms has reached unprecedented levels, with over 100,000 contractors operating in Iraq.

(10) Over 1,600,000 American troops have served in Afghanistan and Iraq since the beginning of the conflicts.

(11) Over 4,050 United States troops and Department of Defense civilian personnel have been killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom, and over 490 United States troops and Department of Defense civilian personnel have been killed in Operation Enduring Freedom.

(12) National Guard and Reserve troops are being deployed in support of these conflicts at unprecedented levels.

(13) Many troops are serving multiple deployments, and one-third of those serving in the Iraq war have been deployed two or more times.

(14) Over 1,100 service members have suffered amputations as a result of their service in Afghanistan and Iraq.

(15) More than 100,000 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans have been treated for mental health conditions.

(16) 52,000 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans have been diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

(17) Nearly 37 percent of soldiers returning from Iraq and Afghanistan have sought treatment at Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals and clinics.

(18) Many troops have suffered multiple injuries, with veterans claiming an average of five separate conditions.

(19) The Independent Review Group on Rehabilitative Care and Administrative Processes at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and National Naval Medical Center identified Traumatic Brain Injury, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, increased survival of severe burns, and traumatic amputations as the four signature wounds of the current conflicts, and found that the ''numbers of servicemembers surviving with . . . complex injuries have challenged our modern military medical system and exposed weakness and breakdowns in access to care, as well as continuity of care management and follow-on administrative processes''.

(20) The Independent Review Group report also states that the recovery process ''can take months or years and must accommodate recurring or delayed manifestations of symptoms, extended rehabilitation and all the life complications that emerge over time from such trauma''.

(b) REPORT REQUIREMENT; SCENARIOS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, with contributions from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, shall submit a report to Congress containing an estimate of the long-term costs of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The report shall contain estimates for the following scenarios:

(1) The number of personnel deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom is reduced from current levels to 30,000 by the beginning of fiscal year 2010 and remains at that level through fiscal year 2017.

(2) The number of personnel deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom is reduced from



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current levels to 75,000 by the beginning of fiscal year 2013 and remains at that level through 2017.

(3) An alternative scenario, defined by the President and based on current war plans, which takes into account expected troop levels and the expected length of time that troops will be deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(c) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The estimates required for each scenario shall make projections through at least fiscal year 2068, shall be adjusted appropriately for inflation, and shall take into account and specify the following:

(1) The total number of troops expected to be activated and deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan during the course of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. This number shall include all troops deployed in the region in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom and activated reservists in the United States who are training, backfilling for deployed troops, or supporting other Department of Defense missions directly or indirectly related to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. This number shall also break down activations and deployments of Active Duty, Reservists, and National Guard troops.

(2) The number of troops, including National Guard and Reserve troops, who have served and who are expected to serve multiple deployments.

(3) The number of contractors and private military security firms that have been utilized and are expected to be utilized during the course of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(4) The number of veterans currently suffering and expected to suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, or other mental injuries.

(5) The number of veterans currently in need of and expected to be in need of prosthetic care and treatment because of amputations incurred during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(6) The current number of pending Department of Veterans Affairs claims from Iraq and Afghanistan veterans, and the total number of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans expected to seek disability compensation benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(7) The total number of troops who have been killed and wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan to date, including noncombat casualties, the total number of troops expected to suffer injuries in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the total number of troops expected to be killed in Iraq and Afghanistan, including noncombat casualties.

(8) Funding already appropriated for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Veterans Affairs for costs related to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. This shall include an account of the amount of funding from regular Department of Defense, Department of State, and Department of Veterans Affairs budgets that has gone and will go to Iraq and Afghanistan.

(9) Current and future operational expenditures, including funding for combat operations; deploying, transporting, feeding, and housing troops (including fuel costs); deployment of National Guard and Reserve troops; the equipping and training of Iraqi and Afghani forces; purchasing, upgrading, and repairing weapons, munitions and other equipment; and payments to other countries for logistical assistance.

(10) Past, current, and future cost of government contractors and private military security firms.

(11) Average annual cost for each troop deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, including room and board, equipment and body armor, transportation of troops and equipment (including fuel costs), and operational costs.

(12) Current and future cost of combat-related special pays and benefits, including reenlistment bonuses.

(13) Current and future cost of activating National Guard and Reserve forces and paying them on a full-time basis.

(14) Current and future cost for reconstruction, embassy operations and construction, and foreign aid programs for Iraq and Afghanistan.

(15) Current and future cost of bases and other infrastructure to support United States troops in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(16) Current and future cost of providing healthcare for returning veterans. This estimate shall include the cost of mental health treatment for veterans suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury, and other mental problems as a result of their service in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. This estimate shall also include the cost of lifetime prosthetics care and treatment for veterans suffering from amputations as a result of their service in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(17) Current and future cost of providing Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits for lifetime of veterans.

(18) Current and future cost of providing survivors' benefits to survivors of service members.

(19) Cost of bringing troops and equipment home at the end of the wars, including cost of demobilizing troops, transporting troops home (including fuel costs), providing transition services from active duty to veteran status, transporting equipment, weapons, and munitions (including fuel costs), and an estimate of the value of equipment which will be left behind.

(20) Cost to restore the military and military equipment, including the National Guard and National Guard equipment, to full strength after the wars.

(21) Cost of the administration's plan to permanently increase the Army and Marine Corps by 92,000 over the next six years.

(22) Amount of money borrowed to pay for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the sources of that money.

(23) Interest on borrowed money, including interest for money already borrowed and anticipated interest payments on future borrowing for the war in Iraq and the war in Afghanistan.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a simple, commonsense amendment that requires the President to submit a report to Congress on the long-term costs of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

On June 28 of this year, Chairman MURTHA sent a Dear Colleague letter out talking about this very problem and the need to make sure that we are being given accurate information. We have now been engaged in the war in Afghanistan for almost 7 years and the war in Iraq for over 5 years, and the Bush administration has yet to submit a long-term estimate for the costs of the war. The administration has not submitted a cost estimate, despite a statutory reporting requirement for fiscal years 2006 through 2011 that was required in the fiscal year 2005 defense appropriation budget.

As someone who took great interest in the Iraq Study Group report and the massive commitment to the future of Iraq in both blood and treasure, I looked forward to the publication of the Independent Review Group report that was issued in the wake of the Walter Reed Building 18 fiasco.

One of the things that was recognized in that report was the fact that the Nation must recognize that there is a moral, human and budgetary cost of the war. When we engage in armed conflict, we must recognize those costs and be prepared to execute on those obligations.

The Independent Review Group's report, chaired by General Togo West, also identified the four signature wounds of this war: Traumatic brain injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, increased survival of severe burns, and traumatic amputations.

Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that the Bush administration has not provided the required cost reporting, Nobel Prize winning economist Joseph Stiglitz has published a study talking about these exact costs, not just the long-term medical costs, but the cost of rebuilding our military in the book ''The $3 Trillion War.''

One of the things we know is that young men who are severely injured, many of them age 19 or 20, are going to have permanent injuries from these signature wounds, many of them over a life expectancy that may stretch out 55 or 60 years. We also know that there are life-care plans used by medical economists and prosthetic needs analysis that are used to determine what those long-term costs are. The American people, the American taxpayers, deserve to know what these costs will be.

We have already spent $700 billion in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the people of this country deserve to know from the Department of Defense what these long-term costs are going to be over the lifetime of these wounded warriors.

□ 1700

For that reason I have asked that this amendment be included as part of the defense authorization bill to address the long-term and hidden costs of the war. And those are reflected in the testimony of Lieutenant General Chip Rodman at the Independent Review Group hearing that we held in oversight who said, we recognize the cost is immense, and it is our moral obligation to address those issues.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, we are in the middle of a war in which the battlefield situation changes on a daily

basis. The idea that the gentleman has given us a requirement for the administration to project until 2068, for 50, 60 years as to what is going to happen on the battlefield and what the casualties are going to be; and I believe he has laid out 23 considerations.

When you get out that far, Mr. Chairman, this becomes basically an editorial against the war, and I think there are other ways you can put that if you want to frame that particular position. But the idea that we are asking as we sit here and try to figure out what gas prices are going to be in 2 weeks, the idea that we are going to figure out how Iraq is going to be situated half a century from now, I think that is simply something that trivializes our debate on this very critical issue.

And let me tell you, 23 factors if we actually put this thing in law, the idea that we are supposed to have our people in uniform devoted to figuring out how to succeed in their mission, how to take care of our people, to have them out there trying to be seers of the future for half a century with respect to a war that is changing on a weekly basis is an enormous burden on people who wear the uniform.

So, Mr. Chairman, I think we should all vote a resounding ''no'' on this, and let's do analyses that are relevant, that can be utilized. But the idea of sending our people down the pike for a 50-year look at the future I think is not going to be good for this committee and I think it is not going to be productive for the security of the United States.

I reserve the balance of my time

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH of Vermont. I thank the gentleman.

This war is the first time in American history when we have had tax cuts during a war. And if ever there is a moment in time when our country should be called upon to share a sacrifice, it is when we are sending our sons and daughters to war.

This amendment calls the question, it says the obvious: We can't keep paying for this on a credit card. There are costs that are going to be paid not only by this generation, but by future generations. The President has put this war on the credit card, and the irony of that is that it is the sons and the daughters of the men and women who are fighting this war who are going to pay for this. It is time to be candid and honest with the American people.

Mr. HUNTER. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for my friend and colleague from California, and I would just like to point out that this is already a subject that has been considered by the Department of Defense.

When we had the hearings in association with Walter Reed and the independent review group, top medical Army officers admitted that they have the capacity using the numbers that are available to make the types of projections that are being considered by this bill.

The two scenarios that we are talking about are based upon illustrative scenarios that the CBO has already used and estimated the long-term costs of this war.

The third estimate allows the administration to base their cost estimates on their own parameters, including the operational costs, the reconstruction costs, the costs to government contractors, private military security firms, and providing lifetime health care and disability benefits for veterans. We know this is done on a daily basis in the private sector, because these types of projections are made for people suffering these very same signature wounds who are injured in automobile collisions and then taken care of by Federal dollars.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. SKELTON

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 1218, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 24, 28, 30, 40, 42, 45, 46, and 43 printed in House Report 110–666 offered by Mr. SKELTON:

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

**SEC. 1071. COMPREHENSIVE INTERAGENCY STRATEGY FOR STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**

(a) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.—

(1) STRATEGY.—The President shall develop a comprehensive interagency strategy for public diplomacy and strategic communication that updates and builds upon the strategy outlined by the Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy Policy Coordinating Committee in the publication titled ''U.S. National Strategy for Public Diplomacy and Strategic Communication'' (June, 2007).

(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy required by this subsection shall contain overall objectives, goals, actions to be performed, and benchmarks and timetables for the achievement of such goals and objectives.

(3) COMPONENTS.—The strategy shall include the following components:

(A) Prioritizing the mission of supporting specific foreign policy objectives, such as counterterrorism and efforts to combat extremist ideology, in parallel and in complement with, as appropriate, the broad mission of communicating the policies and values of the United States to foreign audiences.

(B) Consolidating and elevating Federal Government leadership to prioritize, manage, and implement the strategy required by this subsection, including the consideration of establishing strategic communication and public diplomacy positions at the National Security Council and establishing a single office to coordinate strategic communication and public diplomacy efforts.

(C) Improving coordination across departments and agencies of the Federal Government on—

(i) strategic planning;

(ii) research activities, such as research into the attitudes and behaviors of foreign audiences; and

(iii) the development of editorial content, including content for Internet websites and print publications.

(D) Developing a more rigorous, research-based, targeted approach to strategic communication and public diplomacy efforts, with efforts differentiated for specific target audiences in various countries and regions.

(E) Developing more rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

(F) Making greater use of innovative tools in strategic communication and public diplomacy research and operations, including new media platforms and social research technologies.

(G) Making greater use of participation from private sector entities, academic institutions, not-for-profit organizations, and other non-governmental organizations in supporting strategic communication and public diplomacy efforts, including the consideration of establishing an independent, not-for-profit organization described in subsection (b).

(H) Increasing resources devoted to strategic communication and public diplomacy efforts.

(4) REPORTS.—

(A) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2009, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes the strategy required by this subsection.

(B) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not less than once every two years after the submission of the initial report under subparagraph (A), the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on—

(i) the status of the implementation of the strategy;

(ii) progress toward achievement of benchmarks; and

(iii) any changes to the strategy since the submission of the previous report.

(b) STUDY OF INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly conduct a study assessing the recommendation from the Defense Science Board's Task Force on Strategic Communication to establish an independent, not-for-profit organization responsible for providing independent assessment and strategic guidance to the Federal Government on strategic communication and public diplomacy.

(2) SCOPE.—The study shall include—

(A) an assessment of the benefits gained by establishing such an organization; and

(B) an outline of the potential framework of such an organization, including its organization, mission, capabilities, and operations.

(c) REPORT ON ROLES OF DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 2009, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report—

(A) describing the roles of the Department of State and the Department of Defense regarding strategic communication and public diplomacy; and

(B) assessing proposals to establish an independent center to support government-wide strategic communication and public diplomacy efforts, including the study described in subsection (b).

(2) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report shall contain the following:

(A) A description of activities performed by the Department of Defense as part of strategic communication, including—

(i) efforts to disseminate directly to foreign audiences messages intended to shape the security environment of a combatant command;

(ii) psychological operations, including those in direct support of contingency operations other than Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom, that are intended to counter extremist and hostile propaganda or promote stability and security; and

(iii) public affairs programs to shape the opinions of foreign audiences.

(B) A current description of activities conducted by the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs at the Department of State, including—

(i) outreach to mass audiences and strategic audiences, such as opinion makers, youth, and other targeted groups, using media, lectures, information centers, and cultural events;

(ii) use of interactive media technologies, such as Internet blogs and social networking websites, to build relationships and to counter extremist groups using similar media;

(iii) education and exchange programs;

(iv) book translation; and

(v) work with non-governmental organizations and private-sector partners.

(C) A definition of the roles of the offices within the Department of State and the Department of Defense that are engaged in message outreach to audiences abroad.

(D) A detailed explanation of how the Department of State and the Department of Defense perform unique strategic communication activities and public diplomacy activities.

(E) An explanation of how the Department of State and the Department of Defense coordinate strategic communication and public diplomacy activities in—

(i) using polls, focus groups, and other measures to learn the attitudes and behavior of foreign audiences;

(ii) publishing editorial content on Internet websites and in print media;

(iii) organizing field support for military information support teams, civil affairs, and other shared activities;

(iv) using foreign-directed education and training resources; and

(v) training personnel in both departments by exchanging faculty and students of the Foreign Service Institute, the Army War College, the Naval War College, and other similar institutions.

(d) FORM AND AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—

(1) FORM.—The reports required by this section may be submitted in a classified form.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any unclassified portions of the reports required by this section shall be made available to the public.

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES.—For the purposes of this section, the appropriate committees of Congress are the following:

(1) The Committees on Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) The Committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. SESTAK

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 282, insert after line 2 the following:

(a) MINIMUM COST SHARE PER MONTH.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that autistic children of members of the Armed Forces enrolled in the Extended Care Health Option program shall be eligible to receive a minimum of $5,000 per month of autistic therapy services.

Page 282, line 3, strike ''(a)'' and insert ''(b)''.

Page 282, line 8, strike ''(b)'' and insert ''(c)''.

Page 282, line 23, strike ''(c)'' and insert ''(d)''.

Page 282, insert after line 3 the following:

(3) EXTENDED CARE HEALTH OPTION.—The term ''Extended Care Health Option'' means the program of extended benefits provided pursuant to subsections (d), (e), and (f) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) FUNDING.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1511(a), $29,000,000 is authorized to be used to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. SESTAK

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 239. VISITING NIH SENIOR NEUROSCIENCE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.**

(a) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a program to be known as the Visiting NIH Senior Neuroscience Fellowship Program (in this section referred to as the ''Program'') at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the Defense Center of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury (DCoE).

(b) ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM.—The Program may—

(1) provide a partnership between the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and DARPA that will enable identification and funding of the broadest range of innovative, highest quality clinical and experimental neuroscience studies for the benefit of men and women in the Armed Forces;

(2) provide a partnership between the NIH and the DCoE that will enable identification and funding of clinical and experimental neuroscience studies for the benefit of men and women in the Armed Forces;

(3) provide a technology transfer mechanism whereby the results of such studies can, where appropriate, be used to enhance the health mission of the NIH for the benefit of the public; and

(4) provide a military/civilian collaborative environment for neuroscience-based medical problem-solving in critical areas impacting both military and civilian life, particularly post-traumatic stress disorder.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. CASTLE

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle E of title V, the following new section:

**SEC. 5___. ENHANCING EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY AND FLEXIBILITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.**

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of a military department may enter into one or more education partnership agreements with educational institutions in the United States for the purpose of—

(1) developing plans to improve the accessibility and flexibility of college courses available to eligible members of the Armed Forces;

(2) improving the application process for the Armed Forces tuition assistance programs and raising awareness regarding educational opportunities available to such members;

(3) developing curriculum, distance education programs, and career counseling designed to meet the professional, financial, academic, and social needs of such members; and

(4) assessing how resources may be applied more effectively to meet the educational needs of such members.

(b) COST.—Except as provided in this section, execution of an education partnership agreement with an educational institution shall be at no cost to the Government.

(c) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''educational institution'' means an accredited college, university, or technical school in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. PORTER

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 283, after line 3, add the following new section:

**SEC. 734. SUICIDE RISK BY MILITARY OCCUPATION.**

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to identify the mental health risks associated with the performance of military duties.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of suicide incidence by military occupation.

(2) An identification of military occupations with a high incidence of suicide.

(3) An evaluation of current suicide prevention programs for those military occupations with a high incidence of suicide.

(4) An assessment of the need for additional suicide prevention programs specific to military occupations with a high incidence of suicide.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congressional Defense Committees a report on the findings of the study. The report shall include any recommendations for improving suicide prevention programs for military occupations with a high incidence of suicide.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPITO

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

**SEC. 5___. ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO CARRY OUT FUNERAL HONOR FUNCTIONS AT FUNERALS FOR VETERANS.**

(a) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—The amount made available in section 421 is hereby increased by $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Army, $1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Navy, and $1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Air Force to comply with the requirements of section 1491 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) CORRESPONDING OFFSET.—The amount provided in section 201(1) for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, is hereby reduced by $3,000,000, to be derived from the basic research under the University Research Initiatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 406, after line 18, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 1005. MANAGEMENT OF PURCHASE CARDS.**

(a) REQUIRED SAFEGUARDS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS.—Section 2784 of title 10, United States Code, is amended in subsection (b)—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (10) as paragraphs (4) through (11), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) That expenditures charged to the purchase card are independently received, accepted, or verified by an official with authority to authorize expenditures.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (9) through paragraph (11) (as previously redesignated by paragraph (1)) as paragraphs (10) through (12), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as previously redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following new paragraph:

''(9) That appropriate inventory and property systems are updated promptly in response to expenditures charged to a purchase card related to pilferable property.''.

(b) PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.—Section 2784(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''provide for'' and inserting ''provide for the reimbursement of charges for unauthorized or erroneous purchases and for''.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. INSLEE

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle D of title III the following:

**SEC. 335. STUDY OF CONSIDERATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN ACQUISITION PROCESSES.**

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to develop procedures and methods to measure and consider greenhouse gas emissions in the acquisition process, and shall include in the study an examination of the following:

(1) The processes and methods which would need to be developed and adopted to allow the Department of Defense to consider greenhouse gas emissions in the planning, requirements development, and acquisition processes.

(2) The internal and external data necessary to allow the Department of Defense to consider greenhouse gas emissions in the planning, requirements development, and acquisition processes.

(3) A timetable for the implementation of such procedures and methods in the acquisition process, as well as an estimate of the costs associated with such implementation.

(4) Such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate with respect to the development and implementation of such procedures and methods.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle G of title V, the following new section:

**SEC. 5___. RETROACTIVE AWARD OF ARMY COMBAT ACTION BADGE.**

(a) AUTHORITY TO AWARD.—The Secretary of the Army may award the Army Combat Action Badge (established by order of the Secretary of the Army through Headquarters, Department of the Army Letter 600–05–1, dated June 3, 2005) to a person who, while a member of the Army, participated in combat during which the person personally engaged, or was personally engaged by, the enemy at any time during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 18, 2001 (the date of the otherwise applicable limitation on retroactivity for the award of such decoration), if the Secretary determines that the person has not been previously recognized in an appropriate manner for such participation.

(b) PROCUREMENT OF BADGE.—The Secretary of the Army may make arrangements with suppliers of the Army Combat Action Badge so that eligible recipients of the Army Combat Action Badge pursuant to subsection (a) may procure the badge directly from suppliers, thereby eliminating or at least substantially reducing administrative costs for the Army to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

**SEC. 726. POST-DEPLOYMENT MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.**

(a) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a demonstration project to assess the feasibility and efficacy of providing a face to face post-deployment mental health screening between a member of the Armed Forces and a mental health provider.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The demonstration project shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) A combat stress evaluation conducted in person by a qualified mental health professional within 120 to 180 days after the date on which the member returns from combat theater.

(2) Phone follow-ups by a case manager, not necessarily stationed at the military installation, at the following intervals after the initial post-deployment screening:

(A) Six months.

(B) 12 months.

(C) 18 months.

(D) 24 months.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop the demonstration project in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Secretary of Defense may also coordinate the program with any accredited college, university, hospital-based or community-based mental health center the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) SELECTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION.—The demonstration project shall be conducted at two military installations, one active duty and one reserve component demobilization station, selected by the Secretary of Defense. The installations selected shall have members of the Armed Forces on active duty and members of the reserve components that use the installation as a training and operating base, with members routinely deploying in support of operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other assignments related to the global war on terrorism.

(e) PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure an adequate number of the following personnel in the program:

(1) Qualified mental health professionals that are licensed psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, or clinical social workers.

(2) Suicide prevention counselors.

(f) TIMELINE.—

(1) The demonstration project required by this subsection shall be implemented not later than September 30, 2009.

(2) Authority for this demonstration project shall expire on September 30, 2011.

(g) REPORTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

(1) a plan to implement the demonstration project, including site selection and criteria for choosing the site, not later than June 1, 2009,

(2) an interim report every 180 days thereafter; and

(3) a final report detailing the results not later than January 1, 2012.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. SCHAKOWSKY

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C, add the following new section:

**SEC. 824. PERFORMANCE BY PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACTORS OF INHERENTLY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS IN AN AREA OF COMBAT OPERATIONS.**

(a) MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 862(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 254; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) shall be modified to ensure that private security contractors are not authorized to perform inherently governmental functions in an area of combat operations.

(b) GUIDANCE.—After the issuance of regulations to implement the actions required by section 322 of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue supplementary guidance to describe functions that should not be performed by private security contractors because they constitute inherently governmental functions.

(c) PERIODIC REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate agencies, periodically review the performance of private security functions in areas of combat operations to ensure that such functions are authorized and performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of this section.

(2) REPORTS.—Not later than June 1 of each of 2009, 2010, and 2011, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the most recent review conducted under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MS. BORDALLO

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 2829. PORT OF GUAM IMPROVEMENT ENTERPRISE PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Maritime Administration (in this section referred to as the ''Administrator''), may establish a Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Program (in this section referred to as the ''Program'') to provide for the planning, design, and construction of projects for the Port of Guam to improve facilities, relieve port congestion, and provide greater access to port facilities.

(b) AUTHORITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.—In carrying out the Program, the Administrator may—

(1) receive funds provided for the Program from non-Federal entities, including private entities;

(2) provide for coordination among appropriate governmental agencies to expedite the review process under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for projects carried out under the Program;

(3) provide for coordination among appropriate governmental agencies in connection with other reviews and requirements applicable to projects carried out under the Program; and

(4) provide technical assistance to the Port Authority of Guam (and its agents) as needed for projects carried out under the Program.

(c) PORT OF GUAM IMPROVEMENT ENTERPRISE FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate account to be known as the ''Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Fund'').

(2) DEPOSITS.—There shall be deposited into the Fund—

(A) amounts received by the Administrator from non-Federal sources under subsection (b)(1);

(B) amounts transferred to the Administrator under subsection (d); and

(C) amounts appropriated to carry out this section under subsection (f).

(3) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Administrator to carry out the Program.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not to exceed 3 percent of the amounts appropriated to the Fund for a fiscal year may be used for administrative expenses of the Administrator.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the Fund shall remain available until expended.

(d) TRANSFERS OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year for an intermodal or marine facility comprising a component of the Program shall be transferred to and administered by the Administrator.

(e) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize amounts made available under section 215 of title 23, United States Code, or any other amounts made available for the construction of highways or amounts otherwise not eligible for making port improvements to be deposited into the Fund.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following new section:

**SEC. 7____. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MENTAL HEALTH TASK FORCE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the implementation by the Department of Defense of recommendations made by the Department of Defense Task Force on Mental Health (in this section referred to as the ''Task Force'') developed pursuant to section 723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3348) to ensure a full continuum of psychological health services and care for members of the Armed Forces and their families.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the review required by this section. The report shall include such recommendations as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 438, after line 6, insert the following (and make such technical and conforming changes as may be appropriate):

**SEC. 1048. STUDY ON METHODS TO VERIFIABLY REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF ACCIDENTAL NUCLEAR LAUNCH.**

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a study to evaluate procedural and physical options for introducing into the nuclear weapons launch procedures of the United States, Russia, China, and any other strategically appropriate nations determined by the Secretary, a time-delay before a launch command can be executed that would be transparent to and verifiable by the other nations. The options studied shall encompass a wide range of possible time-delays and shall include, for each option, an analysis of—

(1) the increased time, over current procedures, before a launch command can be executed;

(2) the strategic risk to United States national security, including the survivability of the United States arsenal under a range of verification failures;

(3) the range of possible inspection regimes, including the degree of verifiability that each would afford; and

(4) the availability of parallel options in the other nations included in such study.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study. If a report under this subsection is submitted in classified form, the Secretary shall concurrently submit to the congressional defense committees an unclassified version of such report.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc that have just been offered, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to Mr. CASTLE, the gentleman from Delaware, 2 minutes.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, this group of en bloc amendments includes an amendment I have offered.

Although often overlooked, each military service offers active duty personnel and eligible members of the Guard and Reserve tuition assistance to take college courses during off-duty hours. For example, the Armed Forces Tuition Assistance Program offers active duty personnel up to $4,500 each year to take college courses. These important programs help active duty soldiers to plan ahead by getting an education and setting goals that match their career aspirations.

However, with the demands of deployments and training, many active duty soldiers have difficulty finding time to use these education benefits and face obstacles in attending the institution of their choice. In response, Congressman HINOJOSA and I have introduced this straightforward amendment which gives military installations the ability to enter into partnership with educational institutions for the purpose of making course schedules and curriculum more accessible and flexible for active duty troops. Such partnerships have proven effective in certain areas of the country, and our amendment makes clear the importance of working with local institutions to assist servicemembers in taking better advantage of their educational benefits.

I thank the ranking member for yielding and I thank the chairman for their work on this legislation and their cooperation on this issue.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment and want to point particular attention to the amendment that was offered by me and Mr. THORNBERRY on strategic communications.

Put simply, this is our effort to convey our message in the battle against violent extremism. And what we have discovered on our subcommittee is there are a lot of different pieces at the DOD and Department of State and elsewhere who are working on strategic communications issues, but none of it is coordinated. So our amendment asks for DOD and the administration to bring together and give us a coordinated plan for how to do strategic communications to make sure that our message, our counter-radicalization message, is coordinated and at its most effective.

I think this is an important amendment, and I thank the chairman for including it in the en bloc and urge the support of the body.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlelady from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) 2 minutes.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the ranking member for yielding to me; I would like to thank the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order; and I would like to thank the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and the ranking member for making this an en bloc amendment.

Each of our veterans who have served this country deserves to be honored by a grateful Nation. I come to the floor today to offer an amendment that provides funding for the Authorized Provider Partnership Program, otherwise known as AP3.

Before the 2000 national defense authorization, veterans who had fully retired from the military were normally not afforded a traditional military funeral. The 2000 National Defense Authorization Act then established the AP3 program, which required the Department of Defense to provide at least the folding and presentation of a flag,

the playing of taps, and to assist with any transportation or miscellaneous expenses.

The original provisions of this bill allow the Department of Defense to waive the obligation, which has resulted now in their funding being cut from this program. My amendment will reinstate the funding specifically for AP3 to $3 million, $1 million for the three branches of the military, to continue funeral honor services.

Our veterans have served our country bravely and were prepared to take the ultimate sacrifice. We owe it to them to give them a proper and fitting send-off in the recognition that they have served this country with honor. Their love of country will not go unrecognized.

I would like to say, each of us members have attended funerals of our veterans as they passed away, and there is very compelling and very stirring of patriotism to see our older veterans pay tribute to them by honor guard or folding or presentation of the flag. It is critical we continue this, and I hope that this amendment will be passed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), a member of the House Armed Services Committee and the Readiness Subcommittee.

Ms. BORDALLO. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

I rise in strong support of this en bloc amendment package and of the underlying bill. One of the amendments in this en bloc package enables the Maritime Administration to perform necessary improvements at the Port of Guam. A $13 billion investment is planned for military construction and civilian infrastructure on Guam.

The Port will be handling substantial amounts of cargo in a very condensed timeline. The Maritime Administration has a solid track record of assisting governments. They have done work in Alaska and Hawaii, and that is why we need them for the Port of Guam.

My amendment, which is included in this en bloc package, will enable the Maritime Administration and the government of Guam to execute a port improvement program under the terms of an MOU. Support for this amendment will help eliminate a potential chokepoint to the ultimate success of the build-up.

I want to thank Chairman SKELTON and Chairman ORTIZ for their support of Guam and the provisions in this bill that ensures congressional oversight and accountability of the military build-up. Provisions extend the Davis-Bacon Act to all military construction on Guam, establishes a procurement technical assistance center on Guam, establishes congressional guidance on improvements to the utility system, and encourages the development of an MOU between the Government of Guam and the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Chairman SKELTON. As he said on a recent trip to my district, and I quote, ''What is good for Guam, is good for our Nation.''

I thank the Readiness Subcommittee staff, the full committee policy staff, Erin, Paul, and Andrew for their help. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this en bloc package and ''yes'' on the final passage of H.R. 5658.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE), a great member of our committee.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the en bloc package. It does include an amendment that I have to the national defense authorization bill.

In keeping with the spirit of the Warrior Ethos, in 2005 the Department of Army authorized the creation of the Combat Action Badge. The Combat Action Badge provides special recognition to soldiers who personally engage the enemy or the enemy is engaged with during combat operations. Current Army policy limits eligibility, however, for the Combat Action Badge to those soldiers who serve after September 18, 2001.

While this is a noble effort, the award overlooks the thousands of veterans who have made similar sacrifices in previous wars. My amendment corrects this error by expanding the eligibility to include these soldiers who served since December 7, 1941. Not only does this award recognize all veterans who engaged the enemy in combat, it does so at no cost to the Army.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will properly recognize our veterans for their sacrifices and service to this great Nation. I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc package.

Mr. SKELTON. I yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, Sergeant Jonathan Schulze was an Iraq war veteran who committed suicide after being denied care to address his PTSD symptoms. According to the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, today, among veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the number of suicides may exceed the number who have been killed in combat. This is a broken promise, Mr. Chairman. After asking our soldiers to sacrifice so much, we must ensure they get the care they deserve.

I was proud to work with Chairman SKELTON on the DeLauro-Courtney amendment to direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a demonstration project to assess the feasibility and the efficacy of providing face-to-face postdeployment mental health screening between members of the Armed Forces and a mental health provider.

□ 1715

The 2-year project will include a combat stress evaluation conducted by a qualified mental health professional 120 to 180 days of the date the soldier returns. And a case manager will follow up by phone over the course of another 2 years.

We have no excuse for failing the soldiers who have given this Nation everything.

I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate my colleague from New Jersey yielding this time, and I won't even take that much time.

I rise today to recognize the fact that there may be an amendment later this evening that will address the Marine Corps Training Center at 29 Palms. It's very, very important for the House to know the significance of that facility, the role it plays in the great work of the Marine Corps. The design here is to try to improve and help with that work.

Mr. Chairman, I rise first to congratulate Chairman IKE SKELTON and ranking member and former Chairman DUNCAN HUNTER for working together in a bipartisan manner to craft an excellent National Defense Authorization Bill. As you know, this is DUNCAN HUNTER's last authorization bill and I honor his many years of service on the Armed Services Committee and his unfailing support of our men and women in uniform.

Mr Chairman, unfortunately an amendment has been made in order to strike an important project that would benefit all the marines and their family members who are stationed or who pass through Twentynine Palms marine base.

This project is the Lifelong Learning Center.

Phase I of the Life Long Learning Center, LLLC, project at the Marine Corps base Twentynine Palms provides a facility to help marines and their families fulfill their educational goals.

The project will replace older, undersized facilities with a 17,000 square foot, three-story building which will include classrooms, office spaces, a computer room and other supporting infrastructure.

When completed, the LLLC will facilitate more than 40 higher education classes with an anticipated enrollment exceeding 1500 students per term.

U.S. MARINE CORPS, MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE TRAINING COMMAND, MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER,

*Twentynine Palms, CA, May 22, 2008.*

Subject: Life Long Learning Center—Twentynine Palms

Hon. Mr. Lewis,

*Rayburn House Office Building,*

*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. LEWIS. The Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) is a remote, isolated base that is both home for about one third of the 1st Marine Division and other units assigned to I Marine Expeditionary Force, and is a service level training installation. The installation has worked hard over the years on innovation and best practices as evidenced by our state-of-the-art training capabilities, demonstrated excellence in energy conservation, improvements in quality of life for our people, and

installation management. We are now determined to improve the educational opportunities for the 12,000 Marines, their families and the civilians who serve at this remote outpost.

The Life Long Learning Center (LLLC) project is critical to the success of our education initiatives. MCAGCC's current educational facilities are single story, 1950 era barracks scattered throughout the base that have been converted into classrooms. These facilities do not meet the needs of our educational programs. The LLLC will provide a modern facility that will meet all our requirements in one centralized location. The project, as we have submitted in the Military Construction program, will be constructed in two phases. The first phase is a 17,000 square foot, three-story building which will include classrooms, office spaces, a computer lab and other supporting infrastructure. When completed, this facility will provide space for more than 40 higher education classes with an anticipated enrollment exceeding 1500 students per term. The second phase will provide a library.

We are committed to continuing education for our Marines and Sailors. Not only do we get better Marines and Sailors, we also set them up for success as they return to their civilian communities.

Teaming with local school systems, MCAGCC bas brought the expertise of the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) to assist with local educational challenges. While focused on military dependent children, there are a number of programs that will benefit our local community, to include teacher training and DoDEA provided AP courses. In this remote and isolated location, employment opportunities are limited for spouses and dependents. This facility will allow us to expand education opportunities as an alternative to employment.

MCAGCC is the single largest employer in the Morongo Basin and access to a quality workforce is critical to our mission. We provide multiple workforce development education and training programs. I am convinced that improved education programs will benefit the overall workforce, enhance the quality of life in this region and ensure we are able to continue to train our Marines for combat as our current civilian workforce ages and retires.

The state-of the-art educational facility provided by the LLLC will provide Marines and their families the opportunity to work on their career goals as well as prepare them for life after the Marine Corps. It is my highest quality of life initiative and I truly appreciate your assistance in helping us support the Marines and Sailors preparing to defend this great country of ours.

Sincerely,

M. G. SPIESE,
*Brigadier General.*

Mr. SKELTON. I yield 1 minute at this time to a friend, the gentlelady from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I'd like to thank Chairman SKELTON for working with me on my amendment to prohibit private security contractors from performing inherently governmental functions in combat areas, and for offering his support.

We've all heard about the violent incidents involving private security contractors injuring and killing civilians in Iraq and elsewhere. This is a systemic problem that exists because private employees are currently being tasked with extremely sensitive jobs like gathering intelligence and providing armed security.

And it is a systematic problem that private contractors do not wear the badge of the United States, are clearly not part of the chain of command, are not subject to the same accountability that those who are employed with the badge of the United States, and that those contractors have often damaged the credibility of our military and harmed our relationship with the Iraqi government.

We want to show the American people and the Iraqis, that there are inherently governmental functions that will only be performed by people in the U.S. military or our U.S. Government personnel.

I urge support for this entire bill and for this amendment.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your leadership on this issue. I want to thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for their work on this committee.

My amendment in this en bloc amendment addresses the issue of eliminating waste, fraud and abuse within the DOD system by addressing the issue of government-wide purchase cards. These cards are used to acquire supplies such as pencils, paper, computers, but also to even make payments on government contract. And these cards, while they've proven to be valuable as they reduce administrative costs and increase flexibility, they can be used or abused and misused, as has been evident by a recent GAO study. That study showed that, over a 1-year period of time, 41 percent of the purchase card transactions failed to meet basic internal standards.

My amendment will ensure that purchases are independently verified and received by an authorizing official. It asks for an inventory of property to be updated promptly. Without doing this, property such as laptops and computers can go missing or even stolen.

And for those personnel who abuse the purchase cards, this amendment would dictate that DOD will have the option of having them reimburse the government for unauthorized or erroneous purchases.

I know my colleagues will support this wise amendment to decrease waste, fraud and abuse. I thank my colleagues for their support.

Mr. SKELTON. I yield 1 minute to my friend, my colleague, the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding me the time.

I believe that the prevalence of PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder, among our servicemembers is a critically important issue that we must continue to focus on.

It is distressing that a rising number of our brave service men and women are coming back from conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq suffering from the signature injuries of this conflict, PTSD and traumatic brain injury.

I'm sure that my colleagues are aware of the recent Rand report that up to 300,000 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans may currently be suffering from PTSD or depression. My amendment would ensure that recommendations have been put forward to close identified gaps in access to care, to fight stigma and improve treatment are actually implemented.

Unfortunately, an Iraqi veteran in my district lost his battle with the PTSD, despite his parents' frenetic and futile efforts to get the desperately needed services.

We must never lose sight of the fact that it's our goal not just for DOD to have a plan, but to actually make the changes and do it in a timely manner.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers at this time, and I am prepared to yield back. I do yield back.

Mr. SKELTON. I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for including my amendment in the en bloc package.

My amendment requires the Secretary of Defense to explore ways in which we can reduce the likelihood of an accidental nuclear launch from arsenals around the world.

Since the end of the Cold War, the procedures required to launch nuclear weapons have remained virtually unchanged. Both the U.S. and Russia still maintain thousands of nuclear weapons on high alert that can be launched at a moment's notice. Though the risk of a deliberate nuclear war with Russia is now very low, the danger of an accidental launch has increased.

In an op-ed in the Wall Street Journal in January, George Shultz, William Perry, Henry Kissinger and Sam Nunn said that we must ''take steps to increase the warning and decision times for the launch of all nuclear-armed ballistic missiles, thereby reducing risks of accidental or unauthorized attacks. Reliance on launch procedures that deny command authorities sufficient time to make careful and prudent decisions is unnecessary and dangerous in today's environment.''

This amendment to the defense authorization act calls for a study of the methods by which Chinese, Russian and American weapons can be made safer in a multilateral framework, and I urge its support.

Mr. SKELTON. At this time, I yield 1 minute to a friend, a member of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK).

Mr. SESTAK. Mr. Chairman, there are 8,500 autistic children in the U.S. military. Only 700 get intervention help. Part of the reason is that they, military families move every 2 to 3 years, and if they try to apply to their States into the right intervention help, they don't have enough time to get that.

The other problem is the TRICARE program has in place what's called Echo, where they get, after they wait quite some period of time, 1 hour of help each day. The American Academy of Pediatrics says it should be 5 hours minimum a day, and the National Research Council says 8 hours minimum a day. This amendment, amendment 10, merely says at this time let's give them at least 2 hours a day.

And then, because of Mr. SKELTON, because of Congresswoman DAVIS, because of Congressman SNYDER, this amendment is here today. Also in the bill is a study to see if we can't place them under standardized TRICARE plans so they can get everything that they need.

I very much appreciate your help, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

The Armed Forces Tuition Assistance program offers active duty personnel in our Nation's Armed Forces an annual stipend to enroll in college courses during their off-duty time.

Unfortunately, low awareness of this program and the rigorous and inflexible schedules of our troops have prevented the full utilization of these programs. While the education of our veterans deservedly garners much of our attention, it is important for us to remember that our servicemembers' educational pursuits should not be suspended while on active duty.

Our modest amendment will authorize military installations to enter into partnerships with educational institutions to help provide a richer and more flexible course schedule for our men and women in the armed services.

I wish to thank Mr. CASTLE for joining with me in this effort and hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this amendment.

Mr. SKELTON. I yield back on this en bloc amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON).

The amendments en bloc were agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 110–666 on which further proceedings were postponed, and in the following order:

Amendment Number 3 by Mr. AKIN of Missouri.

Amendment Number 6 by Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

Amendment Number 23 by Mr. TIERNEY of Massachusetts.

Amendment Number 33 by Mr. PEARCE of New Mexico.

Amendment Number 26 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment Number 53 by Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. AKIN

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 128, noes 287, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

AYES—128

Aderholt
Akin
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bilbray
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Everett
Fallin
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Regula
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Wamp
Weller
Westmoreland
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOES—287

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Butterfield
Buyer
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Castle
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Rehberg
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (OH)
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—24

Andrews
Bishop (UT)
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Christensen
Crenshaw
Doyle
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)

□ 1751

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Messrs. HALL of New York, BERMAN, CAZAYOUX, JOHNSON of Georgia, BROWN of South Carolina, SOUDER, LATHAM, GOHMERT, AL GREEN of Texas, LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, CHABOT and ROSKAM changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. CALVERT and SHUSTER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, on roll-call No. 355, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 229, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 356]

AYES—186

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Cazayoux
Chabot
Childers
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cramer
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (AL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Space
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOES—229

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Castle
Chandler
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—24

Andrews
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Christensen
Crenshaw
Doyle
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Lynch
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Wynn
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). There is less than 1 minute remaining in the vote.

□ 1755

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 122, noes 292, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 357]

AYES—122

Ackerman
Allen
Baird
Baldwin
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Castle
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Costello
Courtney
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Ellison
Emanuel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hinchey
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
McNulty
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Serrano
Shays
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Solis
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—292

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Bordallo
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Clyburn
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cramer
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar

Culberson
Davis (AL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Etheridge
Everett
Faleomavaega
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Gene
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hirono
Hoekstra
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Neugebauer
Norton
Nunes
Ortiz
Pastor
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—25

Andrews
Bachus
Buyer
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Christensen
Crenshaw
Doyle
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hall (TX)
Hinojosa
Hobson
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wexler
Wynn
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1759

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 271, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 358]

AYES—145

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Chabot
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hulshof
Hunter
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kline (MN)
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latham
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Marchant
Marshall
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Young (FL)

NOES—271

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Buyer
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Castle
Cazayoux
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Drake
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weller
Wilson (OH)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—23

Andrews
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Christensen
Crenshaw
Doyle
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Renzi
Rush
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wexler
Wynn
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1804

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. LEE

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Ms. BALDWIN). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 234, noes 183, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 359]

AYES—234

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Chandler
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Duncan
Edwards
Ellison
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Poe
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—183

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Carney
Castle
Cazayoux
Chabot
Childers
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Everett
Fallin
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—22

Andrews
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Christensen
Crenshaw
Doyle
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wexler
Wynn
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). There is less than 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1810

Mr. KING of Iowa changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. UPTON and POE and Mrs. EMERSON changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Madam Chairman, during rollcall vote No. 359, on the Lee amendment No. 26 to H.R. 5658, I mistakenly recorded my vote as ''no'' when I should have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 245, noes 168, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 360]

AYES—245

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Buchanan
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Fortenberry
Foster
Frank (MA)
Garrett (NJ)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan

Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—168

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Childers
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Ehlers
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
LaHood
Lamborn
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Wamp
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—26

Andrews
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Christensen
Crenshaw
Doyle
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Lewis (GA)
Manzullo
Melancon
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Wynn
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are advised there is 1 minute left in this vote.

□ 1814

Mr. SHAYS changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 22 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

Add at the end of title XXII the following new section:

**SEC. 2208. PROHIBITING USE OF FUNDS FOR LIBRARY/LIFELONG LEARNING CENTER.**

None of the funds appropriated to carry out this Act (or any amendment made by this Act) may be used for a library/lifelong learning center at Marine Corps Base Twentynine Palms, California.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Chairman, I intend to withdraw this amendment after speaking for a few minutes about the process here.

I intended to offer an amendment to strip an earmark in California. It's not that I've had any epiphany on the earmark where I think it's good now. I don't. I think it should not be in this committee report. But I'm not at all happy with the process here.

I submitted a total of five amendments to the Rules Committee. Two amendments were to target earmarks sponsored by Democrats. Two amendments were to target earmarks sponsored by Republicans. One was to uphold the President's executive order with regard to earmarks. When the rule came back from the Rules Committee, only one of the amendments was made in order, one amendment targeting a Republican earmark.

Over the past couple of years, as the Members know, I have come to the floor more than a hundred times to try to strike earmarks. I have tried never to make it a partisan issue. When Republicans were in charge of this body, I sponsored more challenges to Republican earmarks. As the Democrats have taken charge, I've probably sponsored more challenges to Democrat earmarks. But as soon as this becomes a partisan issue, then we lose something here. Earmarks are an institutional issue, an institutional problem here, and we cannot treat it in a partisan fashion. That's why I will be asking for unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

But the problem here is that we also didn't allow in the rule the amendment to uphold the President's executive order. The President wisely has recognized that when you don't have earmarks in the bill text, when you're allowed to put them in a committee or conference report, you don't have the scrutiny that you should have on earmarks.

Just take, for example, this bill. This bill has about 500 earmarks. It went through the committee process. The earmarks were added at the last minute. In fact, I am told, at least on the Republican side and I suppose on the Democrat side as well, the rank-and-file members on the committee didn't even know which earmarks were allowed until the markup had happened; so it was impossible to challenge the earmarks while the bill was in committee.

Now, tell me, if we are supposed to be vetting these earmarks, if we're supposed to be looking at them, where are we supposed to do it? It's not happening in the committee process. It's certainly not happening on the floor. So where do we actually look at these?

We have a former Member of this body in jail right now for basically selling earmarks to defense contractors. He used the defense bill, year after year after year, I might add, and there was never a point at which those earmarks were challenged. Nobody looked. In fact, people looked the other way. There were plenty of warning signs out there that these earmarks were untoward. But we looked the other way. I would submit we are doing the same thing today.

When you have a report come to the floor with more than 500 earmarks, none of which were even known to most members of the committee before it arrived here on the floor, and then when I offer amendments to the earmarks, I'm only told I can offer one on the floor, one targeting a Republican earmark, to try to make it a partisan issue, there's something wrong with this picture.

I don't know when we are going to wake up and recognize that earmarks are cheapening this institution, and greatly. In Congress you place value and priorities by appropriating money and authorizing money, but when you have earmarks like this that are slipped in at the last minute out of sight, then you don't get proper debate on these priorities. You basically close your eyes to other people's earmarks because you want to protect your own. And when you have more than 500 earmarks, there are enough to spread around where debate that should be happening on defense priorities or other priorities in other bills is hushed and we simply don't have the scrutiny that these bills deserve.

A lot of these earmarks are, in essence, single-source contracts to private companies. We get all over the administration, and properly so, when they give single-source contracts. Halliburton, how many times have we heard it? We should scrutinize that. We should provide oversight. Yet when one of our Members does it, we turn our backs and say we don't want to know because we might want to do it as well.

Madam Chairman, we have to stop this process.

Madam Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be withdrawn.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Chairman, I reserve the right to object, and I will not object.

Madam Chairman, I think we should point out the fact that the base bill to which you just referred voids an executive order where the President said that any language in a project, in a program, report language, could not be put into force and effect and that it had to be in bill language. It sounds good, but in truth, in fact, what happens if that is the case, whatever is in bill language on a program or project, whatever the case may be, may not be reprogrammed. You're stuck with it.

For instance, I signed, together with my friend DUNCAN HUNTER, a reprogramming on Future Combat Systems within the last 3 or 4 weeks for well over $100 million, and it should have been. We did the right thing. And if the executive order were in full force and effect and if that had been in report language, it would all have been for naught and Mr. HUNTER and I could not have agreed to that very, very important reprogramming which should have been done.

So you're throwing the cat out with the kittle.

Madam Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. HUNTER. Reserving the right to object, Madam Chairman, I will not object, except I want to talk to my friend about what he calls earmarks.

A couple of years ago when our guys started to get hurt with roadside bombs in Iraq, we realized that there were no jammers to jam those electronic signals that detonate the 155 rounds that were blowing up American Marines and soldiers, no portable jammers. That means while we had the big jammers we carry in the trucks to protect convoys, there were no jammers to protect that squad of Marines or soldiers working through a courtyard in Ramadi or Fallujah.

This committee put in $10 million for 10,000, jammers which we researched and developed, manufactured and deployed in the field in 70 days. Those were earmarks.

Now, if the gentleman's assertation is true, and the whole theme of his argument here is if the Pentagon doesn't request it, it's not needed, I disagree with it. This is what the Pentagon had for portable jammers for our troops: zero.

I can tell the gentleman about the system that we put in that has had a very salutary effect on the ability of the enemy to hurt our troops with mortars, also so-called earmarks. I can tell the gentleman about our surveillance programs that we added to, also so-called earmarks. I could tell the gentleman that I put in the defense budget a couple of years ago, along with my good friend Ike Skelton, an increase in U.S. Marine Corps, taking them up at that point to 180,000. Today nobody suggests that we should somehow discharge those Marines because we added them above and beyond the President's budget. In fact, the President now has come back and said, you know, you guys in the Armed Services Committee were right, and because of that, they put in a request this year for 7,000 more Army troops and 5,000 more Marines.

So I would just say to the gentleman it's our job, our responsibility under the Constitution, to build this defense budget. It's not the Pentagon's. In fact, the Constitution doesn't mention the Pentagon.

Now, what I do with the initiatives that I put in, I put them on the Internet. How's that for disclosure? I think at least a couple hundred people see that. Now, with respect to how many people see these, we put out the directive report language. Everybody sees that. But you mark up your subcommittees only a few days, sometimes as much as a week but rarely longer, before you go to full committee. And so the tables that have all of the numbers in them, and it's got hundreds and hundreds of entries, are available to any Member that wants to come by and ask for them. But we're not going to put those out to the press and cause a massive circus of contractors and media people swarming the committee when we're trying to get our job done. We have never done it like that.

But the disparaging way in which the gentleman talks about things that we put in, some of which are crucial to the survival of your constituents, the young men and women who joined the Marine Corps and the Army from your district, I think is misplaced.

The building of the defense budget is a very important thing. It's a thing that we do often in disagreement with the Pentagon. We have put in additional aircraft carriers when you had Presidents who didn't want to put them in because we thought they were important to the survival of this country, and we turned out to be right. We have increased end strength in the Army and Marine Corps. We have done most of the work on UAVs, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. That means you don't get pilots shot down. That means you're able to disperse many more platforms that can gather information.

□ 1830

The things that we put in the defense budget are generally done after a lot of thought, a lot of analysis and, generally speaking, they have been very good for our troops.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I'd be happy to yield.

Mr. FLAKE. The gentleman has mentioned many projects. I'm sure all of those mentioned would survive the authorization, appropriation, and oversight.

Mr. HUNTER. We did authorize them.

Mr. FLAKE. Well, then there's no need to earmark it this way if it's authorized. There's no reason to put it in committee or conference report language and not have it in the bill. I think what the President has rightly recognized is that when it's not in the bill, then there are limited opportunities for other Members to see it and to scrutinize it.

Mr. HUNTER. Let me take back my time and explain to the gentleman why it's important to have report language. You start programs and you also put policies in place. If you put those in the bill and those are locked into law and then you get a call from the administration and they say, You know, we looked at this thing and there's not enough long-lead materials to build this. You are strait-jacketed. The administration can't come back and say, We want to reprogram. At that point, you have to change the law.

If you have a policy, and here you have wars in two theaters, if you have a policy you have to change, you can't just call up and you can't work the policy out with the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps. You now have to go back and change the law. If you have looked at the reprogramming requests that are made by the Pentagon, they are usually made with respect to some factor that has changed. You would have hundreds of changes that now require changes in the law, and in a very real way, having report language that gives flexibility to the administration, is for their benefit.

Now we can put all this stuff in the law if that is the requirement to do it. But it doesn't make sense, either for us or for the administration. That is why you have it, because you have changing situations and you have got to have the flexibility for people to call up and say, You know, we just developed another system that is better than that one. Let's not continue to fund that in a straitjacket. Let's go ahead and reprogram and go to the other one. Or maybe we have a priority. Maybe we need ammunition, maybe we need more ammunition. So we want you to take money from this program and put it into ammunition. You can't do that if everything is in statute.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. Be happy to.

Mr. FLAKE. There is nothing in the President's executive order that binds

the Pentagon from reprogramming funds. It simply says that the Pentagon may decide to exclude earmarks that it did not request and that aren't in the statute language. I understand the importance of report language.

Mr. HUNTER. If you take the gentleman's argument to its ultimate conclusion, that means the portable jammers, the ones that only weigh a couple of pounds that we gave to our marines to save their lives so they can carry them, because you can't carry the 150-pounders on your back when you're on a patrol, they would not have gotten those because they weren't in the Pentagon's budget.

The point that I am making is that the Pentagon often misses things. They don't have always the best judgment in this world. I point to guys like the chairman of the Defense Appropriations in the full committee, Mr. LEWIS, who, by many people, is considered one of the fathers of the Predator. The Predator aircraft has saved lives because it's allowed us to do recon and striking without having to have a pilot out there who may be shot down and have to be recovered. That was a program that required a lot of pushing against the will of the Pentagon.

So I disagree with the gentleman's argument that somehow anything the Pentagon disagrees with is illegitimate. We've had, in many cases, a better idea than the Pentagon, and the increases in the Army and Marine Corps are two of the great examples. This committee said you have to increase it, and we increased it. You call that an earmark. Today, the administration calls it the right thing to do.

Mr. SKELTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. Be happy to yield.

Mr. SKELTON. From time to time you and I are asked to authorize reprogramming that the Pentagon asked for; is that not correct?

Mr. HUNTER. Let me just say to my friend, I believe in disclosure. That is why I put every initiative on the Internet. I think you have got to disclose things and you have got to be able to be accountable for those things. I think that's absolutely true.

Mr. SKELTON. Let me ask. If the program were in bill language, the Pentagon request to reprogram could not be authorized by you and me. Is that correct?

Mr. HUNTER. That's right.

Mr. SKELTON. Thank you.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. Sure.

Mr. FLAKE. Again, the President's directive doesn't relate to report language in general, it's simply the earmark. Now I just have to say, 500 earmarks in this bill. There will be more than 2,000 when the appropriation bill comes to the floor, if tradition holds. If somebody can make the argument that that is a process worthy of this institution, for more than 2,000 earmarks to come to the floor, and no time, no time—it will come to the floor probably the same day that we vote on it—for this body to appropriately scrutinize it, and for every Predator or worthy earmark that you can point to, you can probably point to a dozen where shirts were earmarked that melt on a soldier's body, but somebody in their district just wanted them.

Mr. HUNTER. Taking back my time, I don't think we are going to be appropriating any melting shirts, or authorizing any melting shirts. We do serious stuff. And when you have a defense bill which is over $500 billion and it has thousands and thousands of provisions in it, I would say that the number of changes we make actually is fairly minimal.

If you look at the massive amount of money that is spent on defense, the change that we make in scoping the defense bill, which is not only our prerogative, it's our mandate, it doesn't say: You shall accept and rubber-stamp what the Pentagon puts out there. And experience has shown us. And, thankfully, we have followed our mandate because we have put in systems that have saved lives, that the Pentagon didn't think about, and we have put in more systems that have made us more effective at fighting the Nation's war that the Pentagon didn't think about.

We have got members on the committee, I would say to my friend, who have taken five, six, seven, eight trips to Iraq and Afghanistan. They see things. They write down notes. We have our professional staff with us. We were out there looking at the Fourth Division and we saw some of their trucks whose armor consisted of two layers of plywood, with sandbags in between. That is why we went back and on an initiative we put together double-hulled trucks. To my knowledge, none of those double-hulled trucks has yet been penetrated by any enemy shrapnel from a roadside bomb. We do things in response to what we think the solders and sailors and airmen and marines need.

So I agree with the gentleman that we should all be accountable for what we put in a bill, whether it's a defense bill or something else, and you have got to stand up. If it's a bad one, you take the heat for it. But just saying anything that doesn't come out of the administration is, by definition, illegitimate, is absolutely not accurate.

I can just tell you this. If you end up with an administration that you don't agree with, like some Republicans who didn't agree with what President Carter did with defense spending in the last part of his term, when we put in, along with some pretty discerning Democrats, an extra aircraft carrier, and if you want to straitjacket this body, where a President that you don't agree with, who you feel is cutting defense spending to the bone, and maybe beyond the bone, where, as a rule, if he or she doesn't agree or doesn't put that out as a defense budget, you consider it your duty to not add a single cent, then I think we are putting ourselves in a position where we are disserving the people that we represent, because our job is to put together a defense budget.

Mr. FLAKE. If the gentleman will yield one more time.

Mr. HUNTER. Absolutely.

Mr. FLAKE. I would simply say that the gentleman mentioned that he believes in disclosure, and if a person puts an earmark in, he should be able to withstand the heat that might come from it. The problem with this process is there's no opportunity for that to happen. I offered four amendments. I was given one. In an appropriations bill of more than 2,000 earmarks, how many can you really do? How many can you challenge.

That is why we have had so many problems over the last couple of years with bad earmarks, is there's simply no way to adequately vet them. There were 36,000 earmark requests before the appropriations committee last year, and no way to vet them.

Mr. HUNTER. Taking my time back, I would just say to the gentleman, I put my initiatives, and I don't call them earmarks because I don't think they are illegitimate, I put them on the Internet. As I learned in my ill-fated national campaign, people aren't paying a lot of attention to my Internet site. But I had it there for millions of people to see. And I think that is the appropriate thing to do.

I just want to assure the gentleman of something so that he rests easy, to some degree. The people of this committee are really hardworking people. I think we have got one member who's been to Afghanistan and Iraq something like 13 times. I haven't been there that much, but I have been there a lot. They spend a ton of time working for the uniformed people of the United States. They make lots of notes and they do lots of analysis.

Let me tell you, the way you put together a defense budget is you have got somebody sitting in the Pentagon, and somebody comes over and sits next to him and says, You know, here's a system that the company I am working for would like to have in the defense budget. And they make a case for it.

None of this stuff is derived through a stainless process. We are all people. The only thing that really makes this government go is accountability, and people should be held accountable for the things that they put in the bill. The vast number of folks that put things in the defense bill put out press releases with respect to what they put in. They don't hide that. People put in provisions that have a value to the military. If you go down the line and analyze them, I think that you would concur with that.

So I want you to know this is a committee that really does its homework. It's got a great staff that works very hard, and we have done a lot of things that have saved soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines on the battlefield, who

would not have been saved if we just rubber-stamped the President's budget. I guess that is my point.

I thank the gentleman.

I withdraw my reservation.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 52 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment that I would like considered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 52 offered by Mr. BISHOP of Georgia:

At the end of title VII, add the following new section:

**SEC. 734. TRANSITIONAL HEALTH CARE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO AGREE TO SERVE IN THE SELECTED RESERVE OF THE READY RESERVE.**

(a) PROVISION OF TRANSITIONAL HEALTH CARE.—Section 1145(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) A member who is separated from active duty who agrees to become a member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subparagraph (E) of section 1145(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to members of the Armed Forces separated from active duty after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) OFFSET.—The amount in section 201(4) for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, is hereby reduced by $22,000,000, to be derived from the Missile Defense Agency.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I rise today to introduce an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act which, if enacted, will provide 180 days of transitional health care for servicemembers who leave active duty and choose to join the National Guard or the Ready Reserves. The text of this amendment is H.R. 5609, which is a bipartisan measure with 51 cosponsors.

Many of our citizens, Madam Chairman, joined the Armed Forces out of a sense of duty and desire to serve our Nation. They joined with the clear understanding that we must have volunteers who are willing to serve to defend our country's freedoms and our way of life.

Our transitional health care amendment will offer the departing soldier, sailor, marine, or airman and their family a bridge of comfort for 180 days after they leave active duty if they join either the National Guard or one of the Ready Reserves.

This amendment will provide former servicemembers with additional time to find a job, to enroll in college, or relocate to another city, with the peace of mind that if a health problem arises, they will not be left without a place to turn or unmanageable medical bills. At a time when we ask so much of our all-volunteer force, this small measure is a benefit which our servicemembers really have earned.

Our veterans are not looking for a handout, they are really looking, as this amendment will provide, for a lift up. It will keep our best-trained soldiers and proven leaders in the Guard and Reserves and enable our military to continue the fight against a determined and unpredictable enemy.

Since September 11, 2001, we have had over 600,000 members of the Guard and the Reserves called to active duty. Without the Guard and Ready Reserves, our ability to defend against enemies both foreign and domestic would be greatly reduced. With the potential to retain 13,000 additional trained soldiers, sailors, marines or airmen for these forces, I believe that this amendment will save our Guard and our Ready Reserves significant cost in retraining new recruits.

This legislation is supported by the National Guard, the Army and the Air, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Coast Guard Reserve. In addition, it's supported by the Guard and Reserve professional organizations, as well as the leading veterans organizations, including the National Guard Association, the Association of the United States Army, the Reserve Officers Association, Military Officers Association of America, the National Association for Uniformed Services, the VFW, and the American Legion.

□ 1845

So I would urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, which demonstrates that we are serious about helping our servicemembers while keeping a trained and ready reserve force.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I would just say to my colleague, I have great respect for him and I agree with the purpose of this amendment. I disagree to some degree with the offset, which is from missile defense. You may have heard a number of us here making the case for the importance of missile defense.

So I would hope as we move along to conference, we can find another offset for this. I do support very strongly your purpose. What I would like to do is find another offset for this.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 25 offered by Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

Add at the end of title X, the following:

**SEC. 10___. PROHIBITION ON INTERROGATION OF DETAINEES BY CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL.**

Effective as of the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense manpower mix criteria and the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to provide that—

(1) the interrogation of enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees, retained persons, other detainees, terrorists, and criminals when captured, transferred, confined, or detained during or in the aftermath of hostilities is an inherently governmental function and cannot be transferred to private sector contractors who are beyond the reach of controls otherwise applicable to government personnel; and

(2) properly trained and cleared contractors may be used as linguists, interpreters, report writers, and information technology technicians if their work is properly reviewed by appropriate government officials.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the chairwoman, and I am pleased to present a narrowly targeted amendment that would simply prohibit the defense community from using private contractors to conduct interrogations.

The interrogation of detainees is clearly an inherently governmental function. It is work that is by nature extremely sensitive and critical to our national security. We should all be able to agree that interrogation should be carried out by individuals who are well-trained, who fall within a clear chain of command, and who have a sworn loyalty to the United States, not by corporate, for-profit contractors.

Some of my colleagues may question why we need to pass a law to address something that ought to be a matter of common sense, but this amendment is absolutely necessary. The defense intelligence community has often utilized contractors for performing interrogations, and continues to do so.

For example, L–3 and its subsidiary, Titan, one of the largest contracting groups working in Iraq, has contracts with the U.S. Army in Iraq under which it performs interrogations. A recent report on the L–3 Titan contract

gets to the heart of the pitfalls of using contractors for interrogations. It concludes, ''There are significant problems with these contracts, notably with the hiring and vetting practices of both interrogators and translators, many of whom are unqualified or poorly qualified for the work. This failure has the potential to seriously compromise national security.''

Another example comes from the Department of Justice's Inspector General, who recently issued a report on the FBI's role in interrogations. He noted instances of contractors ordering abusive practices against detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

My amendment would put an end to these practices. It is not intended to punish contractors, who are often simply responding to available business opportunities. Rather, it is intended to clarify that the practice of interrogation is an inherently governmental function and that our national security depends on preserving the integrity of this boundary.

Let me also note that the amendment withholds judgment on a number of ancillary functions, such as interpretation or IT technicians and report writers, allowing an exemption for contractors to fill these roles. It only prohibits contractors from directly performing interrogations.

Madam Chairman, this is a carefully drafted amendment, and I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), who has been a member of the committee and also the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chairman, this amendment prohibits under all circumstances a contractor from interrogating a detainee.

Now, it is often the case that the most qualified and the most experienced person to conduct an interrogation is a contract employee. As the gentleman from North Carolina mentioned, there is an exception for interpreters. But an interrogator who also speaks the language and even the dialect can be a much more effective interrogator if he can combine those skills. Yet that capability cannot be combined under this amendment unless that person happens to work for the government.

There are situations where technical knowledge is essential to conduct an interrogation, and often that technical knowledge does not exist with government employees. So there is no choice under this amendment. That interrogation simply cannot be conducted in the most effective way.

Madam Chairman, there are folks who have conducted interrogations for years. They are experienced. They know what they are doing. But they have to retire from the military. That person can no longer be hired to do the job.

There are folks who don't want to be government employees all year-round, for whatever reason. They may want to just go work 3 or 6 months. But they know what they are doing. They may work for the FBI. They may work for the police department the rest of the time. That person cannot be an interrogator.

So the bottom line is this amendment ties our hands and prevents us from using the most effective, most qualified people to conduct interrogations. And when you do that, you are limiting the information that is necessary to keep this country safe.

The gentleman talks about, well, we all want high quality folks, well-trained and so forth. Absolutely. And if there are issues the gentleman wants to specifically talk about related to hiring or supervision or qualifications, we ought to talk about that. But this amendment doesn't do that. It is a blanket prohibition, and in my view it ties our hands from having the best people available to protect the country. And that is always a mistake. I think it should be rejected.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chairman, the gentleman talks about the need to have qualified and experienced persons as interrogators. There are some qualified and experienced persons who may be in the private sector, who may be contractors. Yet that contractor is not under a clear chain of command; that contractor is not subject to the same accountability as governmental employees; and that contractor is not in the sworn service of the U.S. Government.

If there ever was an inherently governmental function, it would be that of an interrogator. The case is very plain for those services not being contracted out.

Madam Chairman, I am happy to yield 1 minute to our colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I thank my colleague from North Carolina, and I particularly thank him for introducing this legislation.

I appreciate the views of the gentleman from Texas, but this is a commonsense amendment and there have been abuses. And the people that have abused the law, who acted illegally, whether it be at Abu Ghraib or Guantanamo Bay or some of the black sites that the CIA have operated, some of them have been contract employees.

Now, if we have people who are the best interrogators, we need to hire them. This is an inherently governmental function. I think you could ask any American, even contractors, if this is work that should be contracted out and they would say no. But in fact there are job openings posted for five major defense contractors for interrogators.

I represent any number of defense contractors, but I can tell you, this is not a function that they should be performing. This Congress should support Mr. PRICE's amendment and recognize this as inherently governmental and stop this abuse.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, let me go over the adequate safeguards that are currently in place. The contract must specify the interrogation support. All support must be in accordance with applicable law and policy. They must be trained and certified, in-theater training. They must be closely supervised and monitored. They will not oversee, direct or monitor interrogations. They operate only in fixed facilities. They must submit a written interrogation plan. And, lastly, they are subject to prosecution.

Let me say to my friend from Virginia and the author of this amendment, because they are both friends and I know their hearts are in the right place, I have observed one interrogation, one of the first times I have seen an interrogation. It was an older lady reading a children's book to a detainee.

I said, ''You gotta be kidding me.'' I expected all the classic stuff like we see in the movies. And our escort said, ''Are you kidding?'' They said, ''This lady is one of the most effective people we have, and she does extremely well.'' I believe she was a contractor. She sure as heck wasn't a uniformed service person.

Now, my point is that there is a lot of psychology, that there is a lot of art to this, there is a lot of human relations. And if you have prohibitions against coercive behavior, and we have got rows of those in all of our manuals, if you have got somebody that you can contract with who can walk into a room and walk out maybe 2 days later, maybe 8 days later, maybe 6 months later with information that will save the lives of your troops and advance the mission, who cares if that is an elderly lady who happens to be a civilian and may not want to join the Army?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield for just a second?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to my friend.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. It seems if she is that good, we ought to make an attempt at hiring her and not contracting out, if she is that good. Make her an offer she can't refuse, if she is that good.

Mr. HUNTER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield to the chairman of the committee, our colleague, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON).

Mr. SKELTON. I think back lo those many years ago to a time when I was prosecuting attorney of Lafayette County and had the opportunity to witness our sheriff, deputy sheriff or Missouri Highway Patrol interrogating people who were suspects of various

different offenses, and I shudder to think what if we had contracted that out to someone who had not been fully trained on the one hand and who did not understand the law or the rules and regulations under which interrogations must be conducted.

Fast forward to today and the interrogation of detainees. I think a governmental function that is as important as interrogating detainees should be a function of the government.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired. The gentleman from California has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I would just say to my colleagues that you do have to be certified, you do have to be trained, you have to be supervised, and you are subject to prosecution. So our special operators have laid down a pretty strict set of guidelines. And the last thing that I saw coming from the department was that this would severely hamper Special Operations' capability if it was passed.

Now, that may be because many of the things Mr. THORNBERRY talked about with respect to language, with respect to availability. I think we should respect what the warfighters say about this and get more information before we take a vote like this.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will be postponed.

□ 1900

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 32 offered by Mr. HOLT:

Add at the end of title X, the following:

**SEC. 10___. REQUIREMENT FOR VIDEOTAPING OR OTHERWISE ELECTRONICALLY RECORDING STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATIONS OF PERSONS IN THE CUSTODY OF OR UNDER THE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Army Field Manual on Human Intelligence Collector Operations (FM 2-22.3, September 2006), or any successor thereto, and the guidelines developed pursuant to subsection (e), the Secretary of Defense shall take such actions as are necessary to ensure the videotaping or otherwise electronically recording of each strategic intelligence interrogation of any person who is in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense or under detention in a Department of Defense facility.

(b) CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION.—To protect United States national security, the safety of the individuals conducting or assisting in the conduct of a strategic intelligence interrogation, and the privacy of persons described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall provide for the appropriate classification of video tapes or other electronic recordings made pursuant to subsection (a). The use of such classified video tapes or other electronic recordings in proceedings conducted under the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 (title 14 of Public Law 109-163 and title 10 of Public Law 109-148), the Military Commissions Act of 2006 (10 U.S.C. 948 et seq.; Public Law 109-366), or any other provision of law shall be governed by applicable rules, regulations, and law.

(c) STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''strategic intelligence interrogation'' means an interrogation of a person described in subsection (a) conducted at a theater-level detention facility.

(d) EXCLUSION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring—

(1) any member of the Armed Forces engaged in direct combat operations to videotape or otherwise electronically record a person described in subsection (a); or

(2) the videotaping or other electronic recording of tactical questioning, as such term is defined in the Army Field Manual on Human Intelligence Collector Operations (FM 2-22.3, September 2006), or any successor thereto.

(e) GUIDELINES FOR VIDEOTAPE AND OTHER ELECTRONIC RECORDINGS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Judge Advocates General (as defined in section 801(1) of title 10, United States Code, (Article 1 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice)), shall develop and adopt uniform guidelines designed to ensure that the videotaping or other electronic recording required under subsection (a), at a minimum—

(A) promotes full compliance with the laws of the United States;

(B) is maintained for a length of time that serves the interests of justice in cases for which trials are being or may be conducted pursuant to the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 (title 14 of Public Law 109-163 and title 10 of Public Law 109-148), the Military Commissions Act of 2006 (10 U.S.C. 948 et seq.; Public Law 109-366), or any other provision of law;

(C) promotes the exploitation of intelligence; and

(D) ensures the safety of all participants in the interrogations.

(2) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the guidelines developed under paragraph (1). Such report shall be in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chairman, this is a straightforward amendment with a simple purpose: To ensure the video recording of each strategic intelligence interrogation of any person in the custody of the Department of Defense, except for personnel and troops in the field conducting battlefield interrogations. The video recordings would be kept at the appropriate level of classification and could be used to get maximum intelligence benefit of the interrogation, and the judge advocate general would develop guidelines for the recording and retaining of the recordings. I think it is important for our national security that we make this provision law.

I yield 2 minutes to an Iraq war veteran, a former officer in the Judge Advocate General Corps who understands this very well, the need for it, and will speak, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment from the great State of New Jersey. I rise because this debate is personal to me.

Madam Chairman, as a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division, I saw American heroes at their finest, gaining vital intelligence the right way. We have all seen images of what happens when young soldiers are left without clear leadership at the top. Simply put, the treatment of detainees is a strategic imperative to every servicemember wearing the uniform and every American we took an oath to support and protect.

In the first Gulf War, over 100,000 Iraqi soldiers surrendered to American forces because they knew that they would be treated humanely by the American forces. Thousands who did not hide behind street corners with RPGs or IEDs.

The treatment of detainees is what set America apart as a global leader, and it is how we begin to restore the reputation squandered by President Bush and the tragedy of Abu Ghraib.

Madam Chairman, there is nobody in this chamber who supports the vigorous interrogation of suspected terrorists more than me, but it must be done the way that reflects the greatness of America and in a way that protects our fighting men and women. Madam Chairman, this amendment helps do just that.

One of my heroes, General Colin Powell, once said: The world is beginning to doubt the moral basis of our fight against terrorism.

Will this amendment fix all our problems? Of course not. But it certainly is a start. I urge my colleagues to vote for the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. I am going to yield to Mr. THORNBERRY, but first let me just say this. I respect the gentleman who just made the statement who has been in Iraq. But my son was in Iraq, also, and on two missions, two tours, and Afghanistan. And one important fact that I think comes out when you talk to folks who have been there is the exigency of the battlefield. That is the

need to do things quickly, to be creative, to be able to move quickly to save the lives of your comrades and to carry out your mission.

Now, let's think about this. You have to videotape interrogations. What happens if you have got people coming in, moving in a pincer movement against a particular area, maybe some buildings, maybe you have got some machine gun fire, and you have been hitting IEDs, and you capture somebody and you have got people in movement. And you have to bring up then the video cameras to interrogate before you can have a successful interrogation. And what if you don't have video cameras? You are going to have people who are deterred from being able to do that because they are going to be worried that somehow they are going to be found in violation of the rules.

Now, we have got a letter here from the Under Secretary of Defense who says that the Defense Department very strongly opposes this requirement to video record all intelligence interrogations. They say: This requirement runs contrary to sound Defense Department policy, which relies upon careful selection and empowerment of the chain of command to execute the mission. Currently, commanders video record interrogations only after determining that the environment is conducive and the recordings will add value to the mission.

I might add that if you have interrogations, especially if you have got special operators who are out among the population and you lose one of the recordings, then you expose them to enormous risk.

So the idea of making this not discretionary and mandating it I think doesn't make a lot of sense.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman, and then I will yield to Mr. THORNBERRY.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, I have great respect for the gentleman from California, and that he is also a paratrooper. But, Madam Chairman, I would suggest that those were my same concerns. In that letter we address those concerns that the Under Secretary said; that in forward operating bases in the environment, there is no mandate in this bill that would require them to videotape the interrogations. It is only at the strategic level in theater, only where they go.

In my case in al Rasheed, Baghdad in 2002, 2004, Madam Chairman, we would interrogate them at a forward operating base, then we would bring them up to the Baghdad airport, then they would go to somewhere else. It would only be at that higher level, not at the forward operating base. And we put that language in this bill to address those exact concerns.

So although I respect greatly the service and the commitment of the gentleman from California and his concerns, those concerns were addressed in this bill. And that is why I support our amendment.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman for his answer. But if you have a situation where you are doing intel interrogations close to the battlefield, which you are in many places, a matter of minutes or hours could make the difference between life and death. And if you don't have video equipment available, which you wouldn't have in many of those cases, you could still have what I would call a disastrous result.

I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for the remaining 1½ minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chairman, this idea has been proposed and rejected before, partly because it makes no sense to stop what is happening on the battlefield and go film. The author of this amendment says, no, it only applies to theater level detention facilities. The problem is that if somebody is really going to commit some sort of abuse, they will just conduct that abuse somewhere else. This amendment only applies in certain places.

The problem is that video recordings of interrogations creates a discoverable record, and disclosure of that record complicates the criminal prosecution. That is why a lot of jurisdictions in this country, Federal and State, do not require these sorts of recordings.

In addition, as the former chairman said, having interrogators on camera threatens them, because their face and their voice could well be made public and, therefore, the danger to their lives could increase.

Secondly, these things could be made public, and the techniques and tactics that are used and the procedures would also be made available to the enemy in the future.

The bottom line is that when you have got a camera there, these interrogations are most likely going to be less effective.

So here, again, we have an example of putting our military folks in the category as suspects, because we assume they are going to do some sort of abuse and so we have got to film them because we don't trust them and limit the effectiveness of what they do. We tie their hands and therefore make it more difficult for them to do their job. I think that is a mistake.

Mr. HOLT. May I ask the remaining time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey controls 2 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. I yield 30 seconds to the gentlelady from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Look, law enforcement is using videotaping because it not only is a matter of protection for the person that is being interrogated, but for the interrogator, him or herself, as well. There are rules that guide interrogations. Having those tapes is a safeguard that we can have to make sure that the rules of interrogation set down by the Department of Defense will protect those people as well. If they need to be disguised in some way, I believe that the amendment would allow for that. This is to protect both the interrogator and the one who is being interrogated.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chairman, I thank the gentlelady.

It is becoming standard for interrogations all over this country, I have a list here from the 50 States, for enforcement and prosecutorial interrogations where it is required. In fact, it is required in New Jersey, Alaska, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota. And it is required for a variety of reasons, not just for the protection of the detainees or the protection of the interrogators, but to get maximum benefit from the interrogation.

Under this amendment, the judge advocate general would develop guidelines to ensure that the required video recording is sufficient to protect both the abuse of detainees and to protect the identity of the interrogators from unauthorized disclosure. This is standard practice.

I yield to the chairman of the committee, who can speak not only from his position as Chair but from his experience as a prosecutor, the balance of my time.

Mr. SKELTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let's really look at what we are talking about. It is important to note that the amendment allows the Secretary of Defense to classify videotapes. Under the existing rules—by the way, there are three theater internment facilities in Iraq and one in Afghanistan. Under those rules, one can only be held 14 days. But any interrogation between the time of capture and the time a person is entered in the theater internment facility does not have to be videotaped.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 31 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 31 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN:

At the end of subtitle G of title X of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 10xx. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF NAMES OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS AT WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY COOPERATION.**

Section 2166 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall release to the public, upon request, the information described in paragraph (2) for each of fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, and any fiscal year thereafter.

''(2) The information to be released under paragraph (1) shall include the following with respect to the fiscal year covered:

''(A) The entire name, including the first, middle, and maternal and paternal surnames, with respect to each student and instructor at the Institute.

''(B) The rank of each student and instructor.

''(C) The country of origin of each student and instructor.

''(D) The courses taken by each student.

''(E) The courses taught by each instructor.

''(F) Any years of attendance by each student in addition to the fiscal year covered.''.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Let me begin by thanking Chairman SKELTON for his generosity and his support of this amendment. I also want to thank Defense Appropriations Chair MURTHA for supporting this amendment.

Madam Chairman, this amendment is quite simple. For over 40 years, the names of graduates and instructors at the former U.S. Army School of the Americas, and now the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, were available to the public. All that was required was a phone call or a letter to school officials or to file a Freedom of Information Act request, and the names were provided. Suddenly, in August 2006, the names were classified. The only reason cited by the Defense Department for denying the names was that the list includes personal information.

But nothing about the request had changed. No one had asked for new information, and certainly none of a personal nature. So for the past 2 years, the names of graduates and instructors at the WHINSEC have remained secret. Well, almost secret. Names constantly pop up in WHINSEC PR material like this with the nice color pictures and names underneath them, but the public is still denied access. There doesn't seem to be a security concern when it comes to press releases.

It is difficult, Madam Chairman, to understand the national security or privacy concerns raised by some when this information has been available for so many years. The WHINSEC and Defense Department have never, ever cited personal security or national security as the reason for denying the names. In over four decades of public access, not once has there ever been a whisper that military officers attending WHINSEC were targets. And these were turbulent years, with coups in the southern cones, civil wars in Central America, and insurgencies, drug lords, and armed groups in the Andes, especially in Colombia and Peru. Not a hint that attending the school was dangerous.

The WHINSEC is supposed to be a model for transparency, accountability, and respect for civil society, including human rights groups and critics. What signal does the school send to its Latin American counterparts about our democratic values when it denies NGOs access to information that has been available for decades? I urge my colleagues to vote to restore public access this information.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. I want to yield very quickly to Dr. GINGREY. But first, we have that list, and any Member can go look at it but it is not made available to the public. And I think there is a safety issue here. I think there is a safety issue with respect to the families, the children, the wives of the folks that attend this particular institution.

□ 1915

And you know something else?

We applaud our military people regularly. We acknowledge that they're some of the most honorable of citizens. We trust them with the lives of our children and in battles in Iraq and Afghanistan.

And yet it seems like the amendments that come up show quite a bit of distrust. We don't trust our interrogators, so now we're going to videotape them as if they were stealing candy at a 7–Eleven because we don't trust them.

And here we don't trust these great military folks that run WHINSEC who, I think, are going to have a salutary effect on the leaders that come from other countries that come to this school.

Americans are the best. Our military people are often the very best ambassadors for this country. And the idea that we continue to try to close down the best ambassadors, so that the people who will offer schools to them are people like Hugo Chavez, I think that doesn't make a lot of sense.

So as much as I respect my colleague who is offering this amendment, I would hope that my colleagues would vote against it.

I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

And I appreciate the gentleman's intentions with his amendment. But I do have some serious concerns, and I briefly want to outline them, Madam Chairman.

The protection of the names of WHINSEC students and staff is both a privacy and security issue, with broader implications for our international security cooperation.

Publicizing the names of WHINSEC students in their home countries, where in some cases there are active guerilla or narcotrafficking insurgencies could expose these students to threats to their personal safety and, indeed, to that of their families. This could include hostile attention from nations, organizations and individuals that may wish to do harm to the United States, its friends and its allies.

Such publication, Madam Chairman, could serve as a disincentive to foreign students who would otherwise want to attend WHINSEC, and it could discourage nations from sending their students to the institute. This would undercut the effectiveness of WHINSEC as a tool for building hemispheric security cooperation and communicating the democratic values and the respect for human rights that we champion.

A further concern I have is that cooperative training at WHINSEC does not just involve military personnel. We're also training police forces, of which more are from Colombia than any other nation. Many of these personnel are involved in counterdrug operations when they return to their country. It is incomprehensible that we would put their names out there, likely to be published on the Web sites of radical protest groups and put at risk not only their ability to participate in counternarcotic operations, but also their lives. Indeed, Madam Chairman, we would be putting a bull's-eye on their backs.

Madam Chairman, the gentleman noted that these names have been available upon request prior to 2005. That is true.

Well, Madam Chairman, the world has changed. You used to be able to drive freely around this Capitol prior to 9/11. You used to be able to get on an airplane without going through metal detectors. Obviously, you can't do that now. The security environment in the western hemisphere has also changed.

In his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, Admiral Stavridis, the Commander of SOUTHCOM, testified, and I quote, ''Some trends in a few countries in SOUTHCOM's area of responsibility impede security cooperation, as their governments espouse vocal, anti-U.S. messages, and they undertake policies that portend a less stable and secure hemisphere.''

For most of the period of time when names were released, as Mr. MCGOVERN was mentioning, Venezuela's foreign policy toward the United States was much different than it is now. We now also know that China is engaging militarily on a daily basis with the nations in our own backyard.

Madam Chairman, those who seek to close WHINSEC will attempt to take advantage of this policy to create the appearance——

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HUNTER. I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Chairman, they will take advantage of this policy to create the appearance of impropriety at the institute, and Venezuela and China will be the beneficiaries. Those concerned about human rights will then have to deal with these potentially hostile nations setting the human rights standard in Latin America.

As for transparency, Madam Chairman, you simply do not learn everything about any institution solely by looking at the names of those who have attended. If you followed that logic, one could contend that Harvard is an institution that trains brutal killers and human rights violators simply because the Unabomber once took a class there.

On the other hand, WHINSEC is open to visitors every working day. It invites people to sit in class, talk with the students, the faculty, review instructional material. This is perhaps the most open, transparent and welcoming organization in the Department of Defense. And it has certainly been the subject of more oversight than any other element of the Department.

Madam Chairman, unfortunately, I believe that the release of personal information has less to do with transparency and more to do with yet another effort to shut down WHINSEC.

On May 7, 2008, the Department of Defense provided to the Congress the names, country of origin, rank, courses, dates of attendance of students and instructors at WHINSEC for the years 2005, 2006, 2007 in accordance with the report language in the fiscal year 2008 Defense Appropriations Act. This information was provided in a classified format. The Department of Defense deemed that sensitive personal information must be safeguarded to protect the privacy, security and dignity of individual students, instructors and families. The fiscal year 2008 information will be provided in a similar format no later than 60 days after the beginning of the next fiscal year, as directed.

There's a working system to provide information regarding WHINSEC students, instructors and courses. This information my friend is asking for with his amendment——

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has again expired.

Mr. HUNTER. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. GINGREY. This information that my friend is asking for in this amendment has therefore already been made available to Congress. He can walk over right now to the Rayburn Building and study the names to his heart's content.

So I am led to wonder, Madam Chairman, what is the McGovern amendment trying to accomplish?

I fear it will only give ammunition to radical groups who hope to ultimately shut down WHINSEC, which the Armed Services Committee and this Congress are opposed to doing.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, let me again remind my colleagues that the names have always been public with regard to those who attended WHINSEC, and it never discouraged attendance. The only thing that's different is it's now classified and there's no transparency.

I would like to yield 1 minute to the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. SKELTON. Let me say at the outset that it's important that this school continue to succeed. It does yeoman's work, not just in educating, but in building fences between our country and those in Latin America. The military culture reigns, as it should, and friendships are formed through the years.

And I think that transparency as to who goes, who graduates, and the fact that names and pictures are put in the advertising brochures lets everyone know that this is not such a secret thing.

Openness is important. The Defense Department, up until 2005, released the names of instructors to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. I think, in order for this school to be fully transparent and successful, it should allow the names to be made public.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I would like to yield at this time to another gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) 1½ minutes.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I want to thank Ranking Member HUNTER. And I certainly agree with what he said about the military being some of our greatest ambassadors that we have for this country.

I also want to agree with the distinguished chairman of the committee about the great work that WHINSEC does.

I also want to emphasize what Congressman GINGREY said about, that this is no more than a back door attempt to shut down this school. It does great work. I have visited there. This school is open to the public 7 days a week. You can go in, you can sit in the classes, you can talk to the military personnel. It's as open as you could possibly get.

The times in this country and times in this world have changed. And to put these men and women at risk in their own country and their families at risk is not fair.

The DOD has released these names. They've publicized it. They're for anybody in this body that wants to go read them to try to find out who has been there. I don't know what more we can ask for.

If we're going to have transparency in everything we do, why don't we release all the information about our families and where we're from and maybe even our intelligence community.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, who represents the district where the WHINSEC is located, Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I'm pleased to cosponsor this amendment which would provide public access to the names of the graduates and instructors of WHINSEC, which is located at Fort Benning, where I'm privileged to represent.

I have been in this House some 16 years, and every one of those 16 years I have found myself in the position of defending this school. Throughout my years of representing Fort Benning, I've visited on many occasions this institute, and consistently I've supported the institute's efforts to provide civil and military training and leadership skills to our friends and our partners in Latin America. They do a tremendous job.

It serves as a unique, creative and a powerful tool in preserving democracy and fighting the global war on terror, promoting human rights, and facilitating international cooperation in our hemisphere.

But every fall we have hundreds of thousands of protesters who come to our city and cause millions of dollars to be spent in security because the protestors believe that some sinister activities take place at this school. Transparency is the only way to put the lie to that, and to show the wonderful work that takes place at that school.

And so I agree with my colleague, Mr. MCGOVERN. We've been on different sides of this issue for many years. But with regard to this, I believe it's appropriate that transparency be there, and that the personnel who attend or teach at the institute should be made public as a matter of transparency. I believe that allowing information will prevent attempts to discredit the institute, will fortify the public's belief in its mission.

We must keep open the channels of information that show WHINSEC's true purpose, namely, that protecting human rights and building democratic governments requires a continued, concerted effort by friends, both at home and abroad.

Please join me in supporting this to secure that the institutions that we entrust promote democratic principles.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Please, I ask this House to join me in supporting this effort to ensure that the institution that we entrust to promote democratic principles remains open for review and discussion.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and help us put the lie to

all of these protesters that come down and pretend, or that, through misinformation, believe that some sinister activities are taking place there. Please support this amendment. It's good for the school, and it's good for American democracy.

□ 1930

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairwoman, I would like to yield to Dr. GINGREY such time as we have left.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Chairman, you have heard some serious, serious concerns with this amendment. But whatever the outcome today, we must remember what is at stake when it comes to WHINSEC. If we were not to engage with the participating nations, Madam Chairman, we would be abandoning our most effective means of developing relationships with the security forces of these countries. The void created would be filled by countries with poor records on democracy and human rights, such as Venezuela and China.

Madam Chairman, the friendships fostered at WHINSEC have enabled El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Honduras to provide well-trained forces to our endeavors in Iraq. Further, thanks to the counterdrugs civil military and medical assistance courses at WHINSEC, hemispheric military police and civilian organizations have also been capably providing counterdrugs and disaster-relief capabilities.

Madam Chairman, the success of current and foreseeable future conflicts will be highly influenced by the degree of international cooperation of allied and friendly countries. This requires engagement and building partnerships and relationships. And I certainly look forward to working with Chairman SKELTON, Admiral Sestak, Mr. BISHOP, my colleague from Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, to ensure that we continue utilizing WHINSEC for this purpose.

Needless to say, Madam Chairman, since we already have a system in place where we're reviewing the names of students attending WHINSEC and because the institute is very transparent, I believe the amendment is unnecessary and could potentially do much more harm than good.

As for the brochures that the gentleman presented, I can assure him, and I'm sure he knows, that those pictures are only published with the permission of those students. So I don't think that is in any way indicative of what we're talking about here.

With that, Madam Chairman, I would urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment. It's a dangerous amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a cosponsor of this amendment, Mr. SESTAK.

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Chairman, I stood here a year ago and borrowed time from the other side to speak with my good colleague from Georgia against an amendment from my good colleague from Massachusetts that had defunded this school.

This school is everything you say it is. It has come a long way since the days of the School of the Americas. And I told the story of how I pulled into, during my 30 years in the military, one country where young officers got underway with us. And as the officers left, one of them said to me, You treat your enlisted different than we do. And I said, What do you mean? He said, You treat them as though they're equal to you. And I said, Well, they say ''yes, sir,'' ''no, sir.'' He said, No. You treat them as though they're equal human beings. We don't.

That's what's good about this School of the Americas. They're exposed to us, Americans.

But I took two other things away that day. That young man was attracted to us. Even though they respected the power of our economy and our military, he admired the power of our ideals. That's what is good about being attracted to our ideals.

I believe also in transparency because the second thing is I learned in this those 30 years that I did not work, even though I took orders from the Commander in Chief of this Nation, I worked for the public citizens of this country. They deserve to know how I was doing my job, whether it was leading men or women into harm's way or whether it was whom I was working with as long as it was safe for them.

I do believe that 40-some years of having told who these individuals were to change it, it eludes me why now it is a danger. I support the ideal of transparency. It was attracted into my ship that day, and that's why I always support this School of the Americas now that I know it's WHINSEC because of the good it can do in teaching transparency to those elsewhere.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, has my colleague used up all his time?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California's time has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. How much time do I have left?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts controls 2½ minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, as my fellow cosponsors have said, we do not agree on the fate of WHINSEC. I would like to see it closed. They want it to stay open. But this is not a vote to shut it down. This is a vote to keep it transparent. And we have come together and we all agree that we need to restore public access to these names for reasons of accountability, transparency, and the democratic mission of our own military.

Madam Chairman, look at these lists: all blacked out. Does this look like transparency? Is this what we mean by transparency? Is this democracy at work? Is this the model that we want Latin American militaries to copy? Is this what we stand for?

The names were public for decades, decades, until August of 2006, and the world all of a sudden didn't just become dangerous, the world has been dangerous, especially in Latin America, for decades.

Openness was the norm, not secrecy. Now, all of a sudden, everything is secret. Why? Because there is some who don't want accountability. There are some who don't want the sunshine in on those who attend this school.

There are no new threats to justifying denying these names. When I visited the school a few months back, no one, nobody came forward and said to me, Please do not make the names public because it will threaten somebody. Or nobody said that the reason why all of a sudden the names became classified was because of an increase in threats. That is just not the case. That's just an excuse.

The bottom line is that there are no new threats to justify denying these names to the public. We need to restore public access. This is the right thing to do. Transparency is a good thing for this Congress to support.

Support the McGovern amendment.

Ms. LEE. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern-Sestak-Bishop, GA, amendment.

This important amendment will restore public access to the name, country of origin, and other information of graduates and instructors of the infamous Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, WHINSEC, formerly known as the School of the Americas.

In doing so, this amendment will provide a critical measure of transparency to the training provided by the United States at this institution.

We know that prior training provided by WHINSEC has led to increased instability in Latin America and numerous violations of human rights at the hands of former students—including torture, extortion, and executions.

Rather than supporting peace and stability, this institution has instead done quite the opposite.

Many countries in the region are still struggling to recover from decades of dictatorship, corruption, and human rights abuses perpetrated by WHINSEC graduates.

At a time when our occupation of Iraq has greatly damaged our credibility and standing in the world, it is imperative that we reverse the legacy of this school that is drenched in secrecy, terror, and violence.

I urge my colleagues to improve our reputation as a promoter of democratic ideals, protect human rights, and support this amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I return the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. ELLSWORTH

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 55 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 55 offered by Mr. ELLSWORTH:

In the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

**SEC. 8___. REQUIREMENT FOR DEFENSE CONTRACT CLAUSE PROHIBITING CERTAIN USES OF FOREIGN SHELL COMPANIES.**

(a) CONTRACT CLAUSE REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to require each contract awarded by the Department of Defense to contain a clause prohibiting the contractor from performing the contract using a subsidiary or subcontractor that is a foreign shell company if the foreign shell company will perform the work of the contract or subcontract using United States citizens or permanent residents of the United States.

(b) FOREIGN SHELL COMPANY.—In this section, the term ''foreign shell company'' means an entity—

(1) that is incorporated outside the United States or Canada; and

(2) that does not manage, direct, or exercise operational control over personnel performing work under a contract of the entity.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The contract clause required by this section shall apply to contracts in amounts greater than the simplified acquisition threshold (as defined in section 2302a of title 10, United States Code) entered into after the 210-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ELLSWORTH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Madam Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my colleague from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) for helping cosponsor this amendment, which is really a shame that we have to file this amendment. It's a very commonsense, straightforward amendment that, as much as I hate to say it, that we found out about it in a newspaper article.

It requires contracts awarded by the Department of Defense to prohibit contractors from using subsidiaries or subcontractors as a foreign shell company performing the work of the contract of a U.S. citizen. In this amendment, a foreign shell company is an entity incorporated outside the U.S. or Canada that does not manage, direct, or exercise operational control over personnel performing work under contract.

Now, what that means in plain English is that companies that are receiving government contracts and working overseas, Iraq and Afghanistan, are opening post office boxes in the Grand Caymans. A box. No employees, no telephone, no apartments, not an office, not an employee. Yet they claim to be a company out of the Grand Caymans.

What that does, Madam Chairman, is it cheats our government, it cheats our taxpayers at home, and it cheats the folks that work for these companies. This was originally found out by a person going in and filing for a disability claim, and they said, You're not an employee of the United States.

Madam Chairman, this is wrong, and we need to close this loophole. This simple, straightforward amendment that simply closes this is what we want to do here. And I think it's a straightforward amendment.

I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Chairman, I rise to support this amendment because no one should receive special privileges under our tax system.

I want to recognize Representative ELLSWORTH and Congressman EMANUEL for the hard work on this important issue.

It is unacceptable for the Department of Defense to pay for this war by doing business with companies that siphon money from their own workers and from their own government. What does it say about our Nation and our priorities when American companies like Kellogg, Brown & Root, by far the largest contractor in Iraq, are allowed to take their Department of Defense dollars, filter them through an offshore shell company, all to avoid paying significant Social Security and Medicare taxes?

Madam Chairman, we are depleting the Social Security and Medicare trust funds by hundreds of millions of dollars, and this amendment says that must end—prohibiting Defense Department contractors from using foreign shell companies to employ American workers. When tax dodgers avoid their responsibilities, the American taxpayers suffers. We cannot afford this. Support this amendment.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. I have a lot of respect for the author of this amendment, and I understand what you're trying to do. You're trying to keep a corporation from basically employing through a subsidiary American citizens who are not contributing to the tax withholdings.

Is that right?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes. The gentleman from California is correct. That's the sole intent of this amendment.

Mr. HUNTER. I understand that.

The way it's drafted, it appears to me that it's a flat prohibition, and any organization with even one U.S. citizen might be precluded from using this business form, which I think is a far more anticompetitive approach than the gentleman might want.

My feeling is this, that if we approve this amendment, I would hope that the gentleman would work in conference to make sure that it's narrowed to this focus on making sure that these companies pay taxes and that it doesn't have some kind of exclusionary or unintended consequence.

Will the gentleman work with us in conference?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That's agreed to, absolutely.

Mr. HUNTER. In that case, Madam Chairman, we do not object to this amendment.

Madam Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. People might be wondering if this is a serious problem. We have had estimates from the Congressional Budget Office that if this tax loophole were closed, CBO estimates the Federal Government will save $846 million over 10 years. I would say that's a pretty big problem. I think the folks in Indiana would say that's a big problem, too.

During a time of tightened budgets and escalating national debt, closing this loophole makes sense. The tax provision was included in the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act which passed the House just this week.

I would urge my colleagues, and like I said, I would like to thank the gentleman from California. I would be honored to work with him to straighten out his concerns, and I would ask all of my colleagues to support this bill.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ELLSWORTH).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. HODES

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 56 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 56 offered by Mr. HODES:

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

**SEC. 1071. PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO PROPAGANDA.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—No part of any funds authorized to be appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by the Department of Defense for propaganda purposes within the United States not otherwise specifically authorized by law.

(b) REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense and the Comptroller General of the United States shall each conduct a study of, and submit to the Congress a report on, the extent to which the Department of Defense

has violated the prohibition on propaganda established in section 8001 of Public Laws 107–117, 107–248, 108–87, 108–287, 109–148, 109–289, and 110–116, the Department of Defense Appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2002 through 2008.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''propaganda'' means any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of the people of the United States in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, first I want to thank the distinguished Chair of the committee, Mr. SKELTON, as well as my cosponsors on this amendment, Congresswoman DELAURO and Congressman DEFAZIO.

Madam Chairman, my amendment to H.R. 5658 addresses an issue of utmost importance to our Constitution and to the integrity of our government.

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And it will help restore the trust of the American people in their government.

In a free and democratic society, our government should never use the public airwaves to propagandize our citizens.

Recent media reports have alleged an organized effort by former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and Department of Defense officials to manipulate network news military analysts to promote administration spin on the war in Iraq, even though many of those analysts knew the information not to be accurate.

Internal Pentagon documents obtained by the New York Times refer to these military analysts as message force multipliers, surrogates who can be counted on to deliver administration themes and messages to millions of Americans in the form of their own opinions.

In fact, one analyst apparently referred to the efforts by the Pentagon as brainwashing. A report conducted by media watchdog Media Matters showed that from January 2002 these military analysts, many of whom have ties to the defense industry, appeared on network and cable news stations nearly 4,500 times. That's right, 4,500 instances. Imagine the millions of people who heard those impressions 4,500 times.

The American people were spun by Bush administration message multipliers. They were fed administration talking points believing they were getting independent military analysis.

Days after the news story appeared, the Pentagon suspended the program. The news outlets who hosted the programs and analysts have been remarkably silent. The Department of Defense Inspector General has already begun an internal review of the program, but given the possibility that the public, as well as decision-makers in this Congress, were misled about the war in Iraq, both in the run-up to the war and afterwards, I believe it is absolutely critical that a public investigation happen that is transparent to this body, as well as to the American people.

Congress cannot allow an administration to manipulate the public with false propaganda on matters of war and our national security.

My amendment will ensure that no money authorized in this act will be used for any domestic propaganda program within the United States aimed at U.S. citizens. It will require a report to Congress by both the Defense Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office on whether previous restrictions on propaganda have been violated and laws broken.

It's finally time for the American people to know the truth. If we allow our government to lie to the American people, we lose the democracy and liberty on which our country was founded, and we risk becoming what generations of brave Americans have fought so hard to defeat.

Let us today on this floor in this Congress say never again will we allow this to happen in our republic.

I urge passage of this amendment, and today, we will say with one voice that the American people will not tolerate domestic propaganda. We will find the truth. We will correct any abuses of power.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I would like to recognize the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. What is propaganda? Of course, Americans engage in propaganda. It is a vital part of the mission of the United States to promote democracy and protect our country from harm. The United States spreads propaganda every day in spreading freedom and democracy across the world.

The military uses propaganda to recruit soldiers. TV commercials, air shows and other military events all use what is considered to be propaganda to bring out the patriotic spirit of the American youth and people. Slogans such as ''Be all you can be in the Army'' and ''The Few, the Proud, the Marines'' are all propaganda directed at the American people, and there is no deception or malice in their intent.

During war, propaganda can save American lives. It already has in Afghanistan and Iraq. Wouldn't we rather shoot our enemy or talk him out of fighting? For Americans fighting overseas, it could be described as persuading our enemies to lay down their arms rather than to fight us.

It is better to defeat our enemies with words than with guns. However, we know that commanders have already been hesitant in many cases to use propaganda during this war because they don't want to be accused of propagandizing American contractors overseas. The misconception of what kinds of propaganda are allowed has already caused harm to our soldiers overseas.

This amendment raises significant concerns about our ability to defeat terrorists overseas and protect American lives. This amendment would prohibit funding for propaganda, which is defined as ''any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of the people of the United States.''

This definition raises serious questions when you apply it in this sense:

Could we produce the propaganda within the United States and use it overseas? Would this amendment restrict U.S. military operations, including propaganda aimed at our enemies that a U.S. contractor working overseas may see?

Would this restrict certain types of military recruitment within the United States?

What about propaganda that is aimed for overseas consumption, that because of the Internet, returns to the United States and influences U.S. citizens; would that violate the prohibition?

Is there any way that this could interfere with the military releasing information to the media in the United States?

Under this amendment, would providing facts and data on successes overseas to the American public be defined as propaganda?

What if the information went to Members of Congress and they were to share it; is that a violation?

Before we vote to tie the hands of our military, we should make absolutely sure that the Hodes-DeFazio-DeLauro amendment will not constrain recruitment or warfighting efforts by not allowing the types of propaganda that we need.

I would hope that as this bill moves to the conference that we can work to ensure that the language is not so broad that the military cannot do its job.

I recommend that people vote ''no'' on this amendment because I think it would be disastrous for our Nation because it is an overly broad amendment and would hamstring and shackle our military and our government.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, perhaps the gentleman, my colleague, does not understand that this amendment prohibits lying. ''Be all you can be'' is persuasion. A concerted program of government-directed lies is propaganda.

The amendment would simply codify language outlawing propaganda within

the United States aimed at our citizens, and perhaps the gentleman is unaware that similar language has been included in congressional appropriations bills since the 1950s. And thus, this amendment does not represent any change in U.S. policy.

Propaganda is narrowly defined as communications designed to influence the people of the United States, and it is limited to domestic programs within the United States aimed at U.S. citizens.

With that, Madam Chairman, I yield to my distinguished cosponsor Mr. DEFAZIO for 2 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. The gentleman is extraordinarily confused. Domestic propaganda? Propaganda to convince the elected officials of the people of the United States or the voters of the United States that some misbegotten objective will be good for the country? That's what you're talking about.

We're not talking about using intelligence or using our own auspices overseas, the Voice of America, whatever, to spread the voice of freedom and democracy around the world. But we are talking about deceiving the United States Congress and the voters of the United States of America in violation of the law, a law that was passed in reaction to the Soviet empire.

You are advocating the position of the Soviet Union in the 1950s, propaganda to deceive your own people. That is unbelievable to me on this floor.

Since the 1950s, since the height of the Soviet Union and the Cold War, we have prohibited propaganda directed at the people of the United States using taxpayer dollars by the Pentagon.

What happened here was a violation of that law, and that anybody would stand here on this floor and say that that law, which we have had in place for more than 50 years, should be repealed or undermined by one narrow-mined administration or Vice President CHENEY or anybody else who wants to manipulate intelligence, the Congress and the American people into a war that should not have been initiated is unbelievable at this point in time.

An informed, free and fair press is critical to our system of government to have informed decision-makers here. Maybe you don't want to hear the truth, but I do, and to have informed voters who are voting based on the truth and choosing their elected representatives based on decisions that they fully understand and that they have been fully informed on and not propagandized.

It's extraordinary to me in the 21st century anybody would advocate the use of propaganda against the voters and the people of the United States.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, how much time do we have remaining on this side?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire controls 3½ minutes.

Mr. HODES. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. How much time do we have?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California controls 6 remaining minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. I would yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Chairman and my colleagues, we have general officers, flag officers who go over to Iraq, Afghanistan just as they have gone to every war theater we've fought in. They talk to their colleagues. Their colleagues give them the facts as they see the facts. They come back. They repeat those facts, the ones that they concur in, and they draw conclusions.

Now, they do that on dozens and dozens of talk shows and other media outlets throughout the United States. Some of them are for the operation and some of them are against the operation.

The idea, and this sounds like something we might want to adopt for our campaigns because I've found myself falling prey to this now and again, thinking what my opponent said was propaganda, what I said was the absolute truth. But how about the General McCaffreys who come back, having talked to their friends in theater, and they come back and give their set of facts and they say, therefore, we don't think things are going well, as opposed to the general who goes over and talks to friends in the theater, some of them the very same people, and they come back and say our conclusion is that things are going well.

The idea that we take this great resource, and I understand this is directed at general officers who go over to the theater, come back, appear in the American media, and give their take on where they think this war is going. I think that's a great asset for this country, and I say that, even though I've appeared many times opposite general officers and flag officers who have the opposite opinion from mine. But it's a great resource to have people that have that background and are able to look at the situation and come back and give their opinion freely.

The idea that the people who agree with the operation over there are giving propaganda, but the generals who have come back and said that we think there is a problem with this operation, and there are quite a few of them, that somehow their point is right on and they are precisely accurate and they are serving the public, that's nonsense.

You've got to let your general officers go over, make an evaluation, come back, give that evaluation, and we get to cross-examine them in committee, as we often do. We'll have people on both sides who have seen the same wars and the same operations and come to different conclusions.

The idea that we are going to label the people we don't agree with propagandists and the ones that agree with us are philosophers and statesmen is kind of a zany idea.

Let's let all of our general officers, let's look at them as a great resource, whether they agree with us or not. I've always said that, even about the folks that come back and have a totally opposite view from mine. I've always said this is a great resource to have retired military people with a long background, who go over, have these insights, make an evaluation and come back and give us that evaluation.

Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, we've had it on both sides on the Afghanistan and the Iraq operations. We've seen guys like General Zinni come back and give a viewpoint totally opposite the administration. Yet I listen to that gentleman. I greatly respect him. I think he's got a lot of wisdom. I disagree with him in some cases.

But the idea that we call the people who disagree with us propagandists and the other ones great seers and statesmen and philosophers doesn't make any sense.

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Let's let everybody come back and exercise the right to free speech, and let's not have any of these inhibiting amendments.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Chair of the committee, Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Chairman, I was sorely distressed when I learned of the fact that there were a good number of former military officers that were given special access, many of whom had conflicts of interest in various defense businesses, and they were considered military television analysts.

You see, people in the military are trusted by Americans. People who are retired military are trusted by Americans. And what's interesting is that this special group had special access to information in the Pentagon and obviously used that in their analysis when talking of the Middle East on television. And what's really interesting is the fact that their special access was canceled.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished cosponsor of this amendment, the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. This is domestic propaganda. It is a military-industrial-media complex in which military analysts, many who have ties with the contractors making money off of the war and parroting DOD talking points on the air to mislead the American public, and the TV networks did nothing to prevent it.

I will just tell my colleagues that if you voted for the DOD appropriations bill last year, if you did, you voted to prohibit this. You've done it since 2002. Donald Rumsfeld met with these guys 18 times, told them what to say, and then, my friends, DOD hired a company to track their remarks on the TV networks.

I am proud to offer this amendment with my colleagues. This has been a secret propaganda program within the Department of Defense to use military analysts to generate positive news coverage of the war in Iraq, conditions on Guantanamo, and other activities as part of the war on terror.

New York Times: 75 retired military analysts briefed often by high-level officials in a ''powerfully seductive environment'' only to be found later again parroting the administration's talking points on major television news programs, over the radio and through newspapers.

Also, the Times reported internal DOD documents described the analysts as ''message force multipliers'' who could be counted on to deliver the administration's themes and messages to millions of Americans in the form of their own opinions.

You know, when you put analysts on the air without fully disclosing their business interests or their relationship with high-level officials, you have betrayed the public trust. This should not have happened. Unfortunately, our leaders at the Department of Defense didn't understand it. Support this amendment.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

May I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, how much time do we have remaining?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California controls 2½ minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, let me say this: I have always greatly respected the ability of our guys, this great resource that we have of flag officers—and nonflag officers, incidentally, NCOs and company grade officers—to go over to a warfighting theater and come back and bring you the news, whether it's good or bad. In fact, I've hosted forums in the Armed Services Committee when I brought in dissenting officers who would come back and tell us what they thought was wrong with the war because you've got to listen to it. If you're going to shape good policy, you've got to hear both sides to these things.

I would just say to my colleagues who say, well, these people were hosted; they came over and they were hosted. Listen, you have respected people like General Zinni and Barry McCaffrey and other respected leaders and generals, and they go over to a warfighting theater, you can bet that they are hosted by their colleagues that they grew up with in the military, fought alongside with, and that's absolutely appropriate. And you can bet that they were given transport and they got to look at the operations, they got to give their analysis. And you know something? That has value. I always want to see the guy that thinks that the operation isn't going well and listen to his remarks and his comments.

So the idea that we're going to label the guys who we don't agree with as having been ''propagandized'' and we're going to label the guys we agree with as being seers and prophets and truth tellers, that just doesn't work.

We've all been surprised. As you look at this array of general officers, often you'll say, I would have bet that that guy likes the operation. You talk to him and he says, ''no, I don't like it, I think we're there for the wrong reason, I don't think it's going to work.'' And the guy that you thought probably is not going to support it says, you know, I've seen this, this, this and this, and I agree with the operation.

You want to listen to all of them. And the idea that we're going to crunch down on them and also the idea that somehow Don Rumsfeld got these people in a room and told them what to say, if you believe that, you don't believe in the independence of these general officers. None of them are used to having people tell them what to say. They're independent. They're a source of information to us. They're a valuable resource. And we ought to respect all of them. We ought to urge them all to go to theater, come back with their remarks and their comments.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. Absolutely. I would be happy to yield to my friend.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I thank my friend. And I do regret that he's leaving because we appreciate your point of view.

And I asked you to yield, Mr. Ranking Member, because in the article that was in the New York Times they talked about a point where news articles started revealing——

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HUNTER. May I ask unanimous consent that he be given an additional 30 seconds.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Without objection, each side will control additional 30 seconds.

There was no objection.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I thank my friend and very distinguished gentleman from California.

When articles came out that troops were dying because of inadequate body armor, a senior Pentagon official wrote to his colleagues, and that letter was made available to the Times, ''I think our analysts, properly armed, can push back in that arena.''

Now, I suspect you are going to be asked to comment on military things, and we are going to listen very intently. But if the Pentagon asked you to say something that you knew not to necessarily be the truth, you wouldn't do it. The problem is, we have quotes from senior military officers saying they were concerned that their employer, their military contract employers would lose access if they didn't do what the Pentagon asked. That's what we're trying to get at.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HODES. Madam Chairman, I'm afraid that my distinguished colleagues on the other side are laboring under a misapprehension.

This amendment is very simple. First, it codifies long-standing policy prohibiting propaganda, domestic propaganda. Second, it calls for an investigation into whether or not the Pentagon had a concerted program to mislead the American public and this Congress.

This amendment deals with what strikes at the very heart of our democracy: We must trust our military. We must have the truth. We make decisions of life and death in this Chamber when we send people off to war. The American people deserve the truth. This amendment will deliver the truth to the American people.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 58 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 58 offered by Mr. FOSTER:

At the end of title XXXI, insert the following:

**SEC. 3113. ENHANCING NUCLEAR FORENSICS CAPABILITIES.**

(a) NNSA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS IN NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall establish a fellowship program for graduate students who are Ph.D. candidates in the field of nuclear chemistry.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the fellowship program should—

(A) support at least six graduate students per year; and

(B) require each graduate student to spend at least two summers in a national security laboratory over the course of the program.

(3) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations in this Act or otherwise made available from amounts for weapons activities from the National Nuclear Security Administration for national technical nuclear forensics for fiscal year 2009, $3,000,000 shall be available to establish the fellowship program.

(4) PLAN.—No later than February 1, 2009, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan describing the costs of continuing the program for fiscal year 2010 and thereafter.

(b) NNSA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON NUCLEAR FORENSICS RADIATION-MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall carry out a research and development program to improve the speed and accuracy of nuclear forensics radiation-measurement equipment.

(2) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations in this Act or otherwise made available

from amounts for weapons activities from the National Nuclear Security Administration for national technical nuclear forensics for fiscal year 2009, $2,000,000 shall be available to carry out the research and development program.

(3) PLAN.—No later than February 1, 2009, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for the research and development program, including a description of the costs of continuing the program for fiscal year 2010 and thereafter.

(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NUCLEAR FORENSICS AND ATTRIBUTION.—

(1) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall prepare a research and development plan to prioritize research and development efforts in the Department of Energy, and at the national laboratories overseen by offices of the Department of Energy, on the technical capabilities required—

(A) to enable a robust and timely nuclear forensic response to a nuclear explosion or to the interdiction of nuclear material or a nuclear weapon anywhere in the world; and

(B) to develop an international database containing data on nuclear material, to enable the attribution of nuclear material or a nuclear weapon to its source.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

(i) not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the contents of the research and development plan described in paragraph (1), and any legislative changes required to implement the plan; and

(ii) not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the implementation status of the plan.

(B) The Secretary shall submit each report required by this subsection in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex with such report.

(d) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN REPORT ON NUCLEAR FORENSICS CAPABILITIES.—Section 3129(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 585) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) any legislative, regulatory, or treaty actions necessary to facilitate international cooperation in enhancement of international nuclear-material databases and the linking of those databases to enable prompt data access.''.

(e) REPORT ON NUCLEAR FORENSICS ADVISORY PANEL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit a report describing a joint recommendation for establishing an independent Nuclear Forensics Advisory Panel of recognized experts not directly associated with the Federal laboratories.

(2) ROLE OF INDEPENDENT PANEL.—The function of such an independent panel should be to provide independent validation of any Federal nuclear forensics analysis.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit a report on the structure and membership of the panel required by that paragraph. The report shall be submitted to—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, Committee on Armed Services, and Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, Committee on Armed Services, and Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate.

(f) PRESIDENTIAL REPORT ON INVOLVEMENT OF SENIOR-LEVEL EXECUTIVE BRANCH LEADERSHIP IN CERTAIN EXERCISES THAT INCLUDE NUCLEAR FORENSICS ANALYSIS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report on the involvement of senior-level executive branch leadership in planned nuclear terrorism preparedness exercises that have nuclear forensics analysis as a component of the exercise. The report shall be submitted to—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairman, combatting the threat of nuclear terrorism on American soil is a critical security challenge. At a time when inadequately secured nuclear material can fall into the hands of the world's most extreme groups, we must find ways to strengthen our deterrent against acts of nuclear terrorism.

Today, I rise to offer this amendment to improve our Nation's nuclear forensics capability to help deter and respond to terrorism. I am pleased to offer it with my colleague, Representative SCHIFF, whose leadership on nuclear security issues has been exemplary.

When combined with law enforcement and intelligence data, nuclear forensics allows us to trace a nuclear device to its source through technical analysis of its nuclear material or residue following a nuclear detonation. As such, it represents one of the strongest deterrents that we have against rogue nuclear nations who might consider releasing nuclear materials to terrorist groups.

This amendment has its roots in a report issued by the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The American scientific community found that our Nation's nuclear forensics capabilities are dangerously insufficient and endangered by impending retirements, and made specific recommendations for its improvement.

This amendment expands the nuclear forensics workforce by supporting fellowships in nuclear chemistry, and calls for further research and development in the field. Perhaps most important, this amendment also sets up a joint Nuclear Forensic Advisory Panel of recognized experts to confirm the findings of forensic analysis.

Given the intelligence failures in the run-up to the Iraq war, the results of any nuclear forensics analysis may well be met by international skepticism. This amendment enhances our Nation's credibility on one of the gravest security challenges that we face and represents a significant improvement in our nuclear and national security.

I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mrs. JONES of Ohio). Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. I want to say that we've looked at this on our side, we think it makes sense, and we concur with it. I want to congratulate the two gentlemen who are the cosponsors of this particular amendment. We support it.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time unless they want to use some of the time on their side.

Mr. FOSTER. I would like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California, my cosponsor.

Mr. SCHIFF. I want to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, for his leadership on this issue and thank him for including any amendments and language on the topic that I have prepared.

Our amendment attacks the difficult problem of nuclear trafficking. Illicit nuclear material has been intercepted in transit many times since the end of the Cold War, and the material we catch is probably a small fraction of the total trafficked.

Nuclear attribution would allow us to identify the provenance of nuclear material in transit, or, God forbid, in the aftermath of a detonation. That knowledge would help us decide how to respond, and it would also provide a deterrent. If nations around the world knew that they could be identified as the source of material used in a nuclear attack, even irresponsible nations would be disinclined to proliferate. By developing a robust attribution capability, we can usher in an era in which proliferation is not just discouraged, but deterred, because those responsible would be found and punished.

This amendment supports nuclear attribution by strengthening our nuclear forensics capability. Nuclear forensics involves studying the mix of isotopes and other nuclear material that give it a particular signature. Physicists at the Department of Energy are world leaders in this field, but more research is needed to make our capability prompt, mobile and accurate. This amendment calls on the Secretary of Energy to develop a research and development plan for all the technologies involved so we can direct our funding appropriately.

Nuclear terrorism is a threat of paramount danger and uncertain probability. It is not a threat we can measure in brigades, ships, or warheads, but it is no less pressing for that. I believe this amendment is an important effort to reduce the risk of a calamitous nuclear event.

Mr. FOSTER. I would like to yield the remainder of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER).

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the Foster amendment to H.R. 5658, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

As chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I am proud to say that my subcommittee's mark already included an increase of $5 million for the Department of Energy's National Technical Nuclear Forensics Program.

And I worked with my colleague, ADAM SMITH, chairman of the Terrorism and Unconventional Threats Subcommittee in support of an additional $10 million for nuclear forensics for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

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So when Representative FOSTER approached us, we were happy to work with him.

We welcome his amendment, which complements the base bill very nicely by requiring a plan for forensics research and development and requiring the Departments of Defense, Energy, and State to report on how best to create an independent panel of forensics experts.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. SCHWARTZ

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 51 printed in House Report 110–666.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 51 offered by Ms. SCHWARTZ:

Add at the end of title X the following new section:

**SEC. 1071. USE OF RUNWAY AT NASJRB WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA.**

(a) CONDITIONS ON CONVEYANCE, GRANT, LEASE, OR LICENSE.—Any conveyance, grant, lease, or license from the United States to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or other legal entity that includes the airfield property located at NASJRB Willow Grove and designated for operation as a Joint Interagency Installation pursuant to section 3703 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (121 Stat. 145) shall be subject to the restrictions on the use of the airfield set forth in subsection (b).

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON USE.—The airfield at the installation shall not be used for any of the following purposes:

(1) Commercial passenger operations.

(2) Commercial cargo operations.

(3) Commercial, business, or nongovernment aircraft operations for purposes not related to the missions of the installation, except that this paragraph shall not apply in exigent circumstances or prohibit use of the airfield by or on behalf of any associated user which is a tenant of the installation.

(4) As a reliever airport to relieve congestion at other airports or to provide improved general aviation access to the overall community, except that this paragraph shall not apply in exigent circumstances.

(c) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or alter authorized uses of the installation, including the military enclave that is part thereof, by the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities or to limit use of the property in exigent circumstances.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) AIRFIELD.—The term ''airfield'' means the airfield referred to in subsection (a).

(2) ASSOCIATED USERS.—The term ''associated users'' means nongovernmental organizations and private entities that use the airfield for purposes related to the national defense, homeland security, and emergency preparedness missions of the installation.

(3) EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.—The term ''exigent circumstances'' means unusual conditions, including adverse or unusual weather conditions, alerts, and actual or threatened emergencies that are determined by the installation to require limited-duration use of the installation or its airfield for operations, including flying operations, for uses otherwise restricted under subsection (b).

(4) COMMERCIAL CARGO OPERATIONS.—The term ''commercial cargo operations'' means aircraft operations by a commercial cargo or freight carrier in cases in which cargo is delivered to or flown from the installation under established schedules, except that the term does not include any cargo operations undertaken by or on behalf of any user of the installation or cargo operations related to the national defense, homeland security, and emergency preparedness missions of the installation.

(5) COMMERCIAL PASSENGER OPERATIONS.—The term ''commercial passenger operations'' means aircraft passenger operations by commercial passenger carriers involving flights where passengers are boarded or enplaned at the installation, except that the term does not include passenger operations undertaken by or on behalf of any user of the installation or passenger operations related to the national defense, homeland security, and emergency preparedness missions of the installation.

(6) INSTALLATION.—The term ''installation'' means the Joint Interagency Installation referred to in subsection (a).

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 2½ minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

(Ms. SCHWARTZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Madam Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to directly address the concerns of a community in my district that is impacted by BRAC 2005.

The BRAC Commission's recommendations related to the Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove call for a significant continued presence of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard and other military units and for maintenance of the airfield for their use.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is currently working with DOD to transform Willow Grove into a Joint Interagency Operation Installation dedicated to national defense, homeland security, and emergency preparedness. This effort is supported by Federal, State, and local leaders of both parties, including the Governor and both U.S. Senators.

Despite the outpouring of local support for the base and a unified voice which we are supporting for continued military presence at the base, there remains a significant concern in the community that the base could be used for commercial passenger and cargo operations.

My amendment, jointly with PATRICK MURPHY, my colleague from Pennsylvania, which was drafted in coordination with Pennsylvania's Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, would address this local concern and strengthen the future capabilities of the base by codifying what Governor Rendell and bipartisan elected officials at all levels of government have been saying all along: Willow Grove will not become a commercial cargo or passenger airport.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Chairman, first I want to acknowledge my esteemed colleagues Congresswoman SCHWARTZ and PATRICK MURPHY, and I very much respect what they're trying to do for the citizens of their districts.

However, I have stood in this Chamber and watched Representatives COSTELLO, OBERSTAR, ANDREWS, and many others try to bring about transparency to the Federal FAA and to resolve the chaos that is presently in our air traffic management systems.

We have had an FAA that has covered over the safety violations at Northwest and Southwest Airlines, letting 117 planes fly with safety violations. NASA has said there are twice as many near midair collisions than that FAA is reporting, with an 11 percent increase on near runway collisions last year over the previous year. I bring that up because I have also watched in

my district, which is near both of my esteemed colleagues.

And the FAA has now, after a period of time studying one option, has said that they will now no longer have aircraft take off from Philadelphia International Airport and stay over Delaware River, but they will now turn over my citizens, whom I care just as deeply about, at 500 feet.

The statistical studies that have been provided to the FAA that they have ignored means that the children under those aircraft will lose 1 year of education between pre-K and high school and they will be at the highest risk of the number one killer disease in America, cardiovascular disease. And when the FAA Administrator was asked what is the cost of this? she answered to Representative ANDREWS, ''We don't know.'' We don't know the financial cost nor do we know the social cost.

That is why the Government Accounting Office is investigating this one option. The study is due out this summer. There are 12 cases of litigation from four States that are trying to stop this option.

Therefore, I want to work and intend to work to stop this, but I am standing here today because I believe no option should be taken off the table until a comprehensive Federal, local, and regional air traffic management plan has been conducted, and then we should work together, joining together, so that no one will be advocating at Willow Grove any civilian airport nor should they be flying over my district.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Madam Chairman, let me just say that this amendment in no way addresses the issue raised by Mr. SESTAK regarding the FAA airspace redesign.

Madam Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my partner in this effort, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY).

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania's amendment.

In the post-9/11 world, we must utilize all the tools at our disposal to keep our country safe and secure. That is why Congresswoman SCHWARTZ and I, along with our Governor and the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, are fighting to form a homeland security hub at Willow Grove. Strategically located near Philadelphia, New York City, and Washington, D.C., this air base must continue to serve as a strategic asset for our regional and national security.

Madam Chairman, our amendment is simple: It prohibits the base from becoming a commercial, cargo, or passenger airport. Maintaining Willow Grove's strategic focus ensures that we continue to keep Pennsylvania families safe. This is a commonsense, bipartisan way to secure our region. It's a matter of national security.

I thank the Pennsylvania delegation, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman has 30 seconds remaining.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Madam Chairman, I will just repeat that this amendment is simple. It is consistent with the local and State efforts. We have been working with DOD, with Armed Services staff. I want to thank the leadership of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SKELTON.

I want to also say that if a rollcall is demanded on this amendment, I ask that the House respect my desire to do what's right for my district and what is right for the homeland security and emergency preparedness for the Mid Atlantic region.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. SPRATT

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 110–666.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. SPRATT:

Strike section 1224 of the bill and insert the following:

**SEC. 1224. REQUIREMENT TO UPDATE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE ON IRAN'S NUCLEAR INTENTIONS AND CAPABILITIES.**

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress an update of the National Intelligence Estimate, entitled ''Iran: Nuclear Intentions and Capabilities'' and dated November 2007. Such update may be submitted in classified form.

(b) ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Each update submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The locations, types, and number of centrifuges and other specialized equipment necessary for the enrichment of nuclear material and any plans to develop and operate such equipment in the future.

(2) An estimate of the amount, if any, of enriched to weapons-grade uranium materials acquired or produced to date and plutonium acquired or produced and reprocessed into weapons-grade material to date, an estimate of the amount of plutonium that is likely to be produced and reprocessed into weapons-grade material in the near- and midterms and the amount of uranium that is likely to be enriched to weapons-grade levels in the near- and midterms, and the number of nuclear weapons that could be produced with each category of materials.

(3) A description of the security and safeguards at any nuclear site that could prevent, slow, verify or monitor the enrichment of uranium or the reprocessing of plutonium into weapons-grade materials.

(4) A description of the weaponization activities, such as the research, design, development, or testing of nuclear weapons or weapons-related components.

(5) A description of programs to construct, acquire, test, or improve methods to deliver nuclear weapons, including an assessment of the likely progress of such programs in the near- and mid-terms.

(6) A summary of assessments made by other allies of the United States of Iran's nuclear weapons program and nuclear-capable delivery systems programs.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—The President shall notify Congress, in writing, within 15 days of determining that—

(1) the Islamic Republic of Iran has met or surpassed any major milestone in its nuclear weapons program; or

(2) Iran has undertaken to accelerate, decelerate, or cease the development of any significant element within its nuclear weapons program.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1218, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment that would strike the provisions of section 1224 in the bill. It would replace those provisions with language requiring the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress regular updates of the National Intelligence Estimate with respect to Iran's nuclear capabilities, present and prospective.

As offered in committee, section 1224 imposed a multiplicity of reporting requirements, including all sorts of data from the Department of Defense. Mr. REYES offered a perfecting amendment culling out many of those requirements and calling for a new commitment to readiness throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East.

Rather than proliferate reporting requirements, my amendment cuts to the heart of the matter, Iran's nuclear capabilities, and calls for regular, periodic reports. What it seeks is basic: a sober analysis of a gravely serious matter in a proven format, the National Intelligence Estimate. This report is gleaned from all 16 parts of our intelligence community, and the job of fusing that data, and drawing the right conclusions, is assigned to the National Intelligence Director, a position created by Congress by the unanimous recommendation of the 9/11 Commission.

We need an assessment, but we need an assessment that is rigorous and objective, pulling no punches, analyzing seriously all issues surrounding nuclear weapons and fissile materials in Iran. And, fortunately, we don't have to invent that vehicle. It exists already in the form of the National Intelligence Estimate, like the NIE of last November, 2007. It satisfies this requirement. And my amendment ensures that this requirement continues to fulfilled, not ad hoc, but at regular intervals, for the benefit of Congress.

My amendment simply places responsibility where it already rests by law and uses a reporting process that is

well established. Why reinvent the wheel? The appropriate vehicle for an ongoing objective of analysis is an updated NIE, not an independent, redundant, parallel effort, overseen by DOD.

There are many good reasons for having unity of command here, but one is simply this: By consolidating analysis in the NIE, we discourage the temptation to ''forum shop,'' look for agencies that will be favorably disposed.

My amendment allows for many of the points of inquiry in the bill's existing language, including input from our allies. But it focuses the NIE on near- and mid-term implications rather than on speculative far-term projections, and it does not rush to a military response as a presupposition.

My amendment leaves in place the bill's current requirement to provide Congress 15 days' written notice when major developments in the nuclear weapons program are detected. But the bill shifts that burden from the Secretary of Defense to the President.

This amendment, the amendment I offer, is truly, Madam Chairman, a perfecting amendment. It improves the language of the bill, and it helps section 1224 fulfill its stated purpose.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Chairman, I rise to speak on the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Chairman, let me say at the outset I appreciate the gentleman's intent here, and I take at face value and both understand and in large measure agree with his intent to serve to clarify the base provision in which he is acting on this day.

Having said that, I do have some concerns. I would disagree with the gentleman's assertion, as I understood it, and I have to apologize, Madam Chairman, because the acoustics were rather difficult and I'm not sure I heard everything the gentleman said, but I do believe he was saying that there was a predicate reality in the underlying language that assumed that military reaction was a given or at least a part of it.

I want to make very clear for the record that on our side, Madam Chairman, we feel it is critically important, when speaking on this important issue to the Iranian people, and particularly the Iranian leadership, that they understand that in our mind this is an extraordinarily serious issue.

When we were marking up this provision in the full committee, I made the comment that ambiguity, lack of clarity, on world and military affairs has cost us dearly in the past. One can make the argument that at least in significant measure, for example, the Korean War began on ambiguity, a lack of clarity as to what the United States would do if the Chinese and North Koreans were to take military action, as they ultimately did. Similarly, when Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait, I think you can make the case that Saddam Hussein misinterpreted the American position as to what the reaction of this Nation would be upon such an invasion.

So we think that clarity should not be confused with militarism. Clarity should not be mistaken for belligerence; that clarity, particularly when we are talking in matters of warfare, is important.

Having said that, Madam Chairman, I do believe that Chairman SPRATT, the distinguished member of the Armed Services Committee, has an idea that bears consideration here.

I do have a question. I would ask the gentleman from South Carolina, and this is not part of the prearranged script and I'm not trying to play ''gotcha,'' but I was curious if the gentleman would yield for a question that I would like to pose to him.

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Mr. SPRATT. I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I appreciate the tenor of his question. What we have tried to do is get this effort down to its essence. The two versions, iterations that we had in the committee were, I thought, prolific with different ideas and requirements.

We have an existing system. It works well. We have reaffirmed it in the latest intelligence act we recently passed in creating the National Intelligence Director. Let's make him or her the supervisor of this process; and the vehicle, the NIE. That's the customary way of doing it, and should be the preferred way of doing it. That is why we put that emphasis in this bill.

Mr. MCHUGH. I appreciate the gentleman's response. If the gentleman would be so kind, if I may pose another question under my time to him. What I am concerned about less, the structure of the gentleman's amendment. I understand it. I think there are some concerns that I have with respect to definitional and clarity issues. But putting those aside, can the gentleman help me better understand why, under the defense bill, this amendment, and I am speaking now, if I may, as a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, does not subject this bill to sequential referral?

Mr. SPRATT. Not subject it to what?

Mr. MCHUGH. Sequential referral. In order words, why this bill, with the inclusion of this amendment that clearly transfers into the intelligence title of our U.S. Code, would not require that HPSCI, the security committee, national intelligence committee of the House, would not have jurisdiction.

Mr. SPRATT. That is the reason we are offering it on the House floor as opposed to offering in it the committee, where it may have resulted in a sequential referral. So far as I know, nobody has raised a point of order about the appropriateness of hearing it in this context.

Mr. MCHUGH. With all due respect, does your side have an opinion from the House Parliamentarian that the adoption of this language would not subject the bill either on the floor or in conference to sequential referral?

Mr. SPRATT. I don't think it will encounter that problem in conference. The rule waived points of order. So we are clearly in a proper status right here. I think this bill advances the whole idea that we are working with, and as you know, it will go through another iteration before it comes out of conference, I am sure.

Mr. MCHUGH. I thank the gentleman for being responsive to my questions.

With that, Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. SKELTON. Gathering information, Madam Chairman, on Iraq's nuclear program is an important priority for our Congress. The November, 2007, National Intelligence Estimate provided the needed reappraisal of Iran's nuclear intentions and capabilities. This amendment is sure that that assessment process continues.

Given the differing conclusions between the then-NIE and its predecessor and their analysis of the status of Iran's nuclear program, it's appropriate that we continue to receive reports. This amendment details specific information necessary for congressional oversight, which we have been stressing in our committee all year long. This amendment replaces and improves on the text of our committee, which was of course approved on a bipartisan basis in our committee markup last week. This amendment appropriately identifies the Director of National Intelligence as the official to provide that assessment.

I think it's an excellent amendment. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for clarifying the text and replacing it with this amendment.

Mr. MCHUGH. Can I inquire as to what the remaining time may be.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 5 minutes; the gentleman from South Carolina has 6 minutes.

Mr. MCHUGH. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I had said earlier, Madam Chairman, that I do have some substantive concerns or at least semantic concerns about the language of the amendment. And I think it's important, if I may, to state at least at this moment one or two of those for the record.

I am concerned about the vagueness of some of the language. For example, the underlying amendment, the language that this amendment seeks to change and to amend, requires the Congress to have a clear milestone. One is, quite simply, does Iran have sufficient material for a weapon.

I think most people understand the language behind that. This language, however, says it requires the President to notify Congress within 15 days of Iran having, ''met or surpassed any major milestone in its nuclear weapons

program.'' I don't object to that goal, but I do become concerned about defining what those milestones are.

Milestones in the process of development of nuclear weapons may be self-evident to the scientific community, but for purposes of law, I am not aware, and if I am wrong, then I need to be instructed today on this debate. I am not aware that they are defined in law.

So I think we are leaving a problem there that perhaps as we move into the conference we can——

Mr. HUNTER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCHUGH. I'd be happy to yield to the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. HUNTER. If the gentleman will yield, and I'd hoped that Mr. SPRATT would concur with this. It is important, I think, for the Members of this body, because the first thing we ask when we do intelligence briefings, we say, How far away is that Nation or those particular people from developing enough material or having enough of a program to build a weapon, a device, a nuclear weapon. So in commonsense language that is the question we ask.

So the gentleman has put the word milestones, as the gentleman from New York said, in this particular report. I would hope that we could define that as we go into conference in terms of material necessary to build a device, and to receive some specifics on that so that we don't have a vague question that the community may have a problem in determining precisely what we mean.

Mr. MCHUGH. I thank the gentleman from California in his clarity, as always.

I do have another point or two I'd like to make, Madam Chairman, that I think should be stated for the record as we go forward to conference.

But for the moment, in terms of time balance, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I rise in support of the Spratt amendment. A reasoned and objective approach is needed for analyzing and assessing the serious issues surrounding the potential for nuclear weapons proliferation in Iran. The current bill language couples military readiness and contingency response planning with report elements that are inherently intelligence-related and dependent on the full spectrum of intelligence sources and methods.

The amendment appropriately shifts the burden of assessment regarding Iran's nuclear weapons capacity and/or intentions from the Secretary of Defense to the Director of National Intelligence. Why reinvent the wheel? Precedent and institutional knowledge specific to the issue already exist. The appropriate vehicle for perpetuating objective analysis of the situation is an updated NIE, with further updates regularly to follow, not an independent and parallel effort on the part of the DOD.

Renewing demand for products of the proven method of consolidating analysis through a centralized NIE process also discourages the temptation for some to ''forum shop,'' I assure you, among national security agencies for favorable or dissenting views, depending on the circumstance. We are all well aware of the Douglas Feith-led, Dick Cheney-originated cabal that was a major instigator of the war in Iraq.

A disassociated DOD effort would undermine a widely considered and properly vetted approach to nuclear proliferation and other high priority national security issues.

The amendment substantially reflects many of the points of inquiry from the report elements in the bill's existing language, but it centers the focus on an updated NIE analysis on the near and mid-term implications rather than on the speculative far-term projections, and does not rush to associate U.S. military response as a presupposition.

On that basis, Madam Chairman, I think this amendment deserves our favorable attention, and I thank you for the time allotted to me.

Mr. MCHUGH. I would ask again, because I know we are getting down toward the end, what the remaining time balances are, please.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 2 minutes. The gentleman from South Carolina has 4.

Mr. MCHUGH. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As I said, the concerns that I have, and I think it's fair to say our side have with respect to a major part of this amendment centers on semantics. Normally, that can be considered a minutia. But when you're dealing with questions of nuclear capability, when you're dealing with questions of sending a message from country A to country B, in this case, United States to Iran, I think semantics and definitional issues are very, very important.

I appreciated the dialogue that the gentleman from South Carolina and the distinguished ranking member of the full committee had with respect to the question of milestones, but I also have a concern about the language with respect to the reporting requirement with the fact that should Iran speed up, slow down, or stop, and I will quote now, Madam Chairman, ''any significant element'' of these programs.

I certainly don't disagree with the intent of that language. But, again, we are writing law, we are not writing narrative, we are not writing a novel. The fact that any significant element is not a definitional perspective concerns me.

So, again, I would simply say for the record, as we go forward, while the intent of this amendment and the prospect of it is positive, there are some concerns on clarity, there are some concerns on definition. I think we need to continue to focus on in the conference and I would hope as we go forward, we can help clarify those kind of issues.

I don't know if the gentleman on the other side has any more speakers. Assuming that he might, I would reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO). Before he begins, could I inquire how much time remains on this side.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have 2 minutes after the gentleman from Oregon. The gentleman from New York has 15 seconds.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this issue and for this amendment. I think this is very necessary. This is not a fine debate about semantics or definitions, it's an issue about the integrity of the intelligence process in the United States of America.

It's well-known now that because of a focus that was created by Vice President CHENEY in the lead-up to the Iraq war and the exclusion of the broader views of the intelligence community, that the intelligence that was provided to the Congress and other decision makers was not comprehensive and not accurate. So the question arises about the language in the bill.

Instead of taking the newly formed and reformed national intelligence agencies and getting their opinion on the capabilities of Iran, it would single out one component of those agencies, the Department of Defense, to write a new opinion. I, for one Member, can speak for myself, am concerned that this is an attempt to redirect our intelligence and to get intelligence that is only coming from a small portion of the intelligence community, the same failing that led to the lead-up and the faulty intelligence for the Iraq war.

We have reformed the intelligence process. We have confidence in our National Intelligence Director, and we should allow him to do his job and compile the advice from all the intelligence agencies of the United States Government, as was done last fall, which contradicted previous opinions on Iraq. We don't want to send any message or direction that we are unhappy with that. We want them to do their job, do it properly, properly inform us, and there is no reason why any sort of additional evaluation should be restricted only to the Department of Defense. That just doesn't make sense.

So it's not an argument about semantics, it's about the fact we were failed in the run-up to the war by cherry picking and focusing of intelligence. We don't want to be failed again. We want the full opinion of the national intelligence agencies.

□ 2045

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Chairman, in the 15 seconds I have left, I think the gentleman makes some good points. Obviously a broader-based look at this

is more efficacious than a narrow-based look.

I want to compliment the gentleman from South Carolina for trying to refine what I think is a very important provision. I would say as I noted, the comments that I made as to clarity have no intent to in any way besmirch the perspective, the professionalism that the gentleman always brings, and I look forward to producing a good amendment in this regard when we reach conference.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRATT. Let me say to the gentleman, I don't expect this to be the last iteration of this bill. It is the third already. If there are issues of clarity, issues of definition, we will revisit those issues and work them out in conference towards a common purpose here.

I do think this bill advances the process. I think it is better than the previous two bills, and we are building towards a conclusion we can all accept. You can count on my cooperation to that end.

So I thank you for your observations. We will be visiting this topic again.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 110–666 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 25 by Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 32 by Mr. HOLT of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 240, noes 168, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

AYES—240

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Castle
Cazayoux
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Duncan
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Foster
Frank (MA)
Garrett (NJ)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—168

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Chabot
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)

NOT VOTING—31

Andrews
Bordallo
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Crenshaw
Doyle
Ehlers
Engel
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Herger
Hinojosa
Hobson
Marchant
Meeks (NY)
Miller, George
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pomeroy
Pryce (OH)
Reynolds
Rush
Stark
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Weller
Wexler
Young (AK)

□ 2108

Mr. KING of Iowa changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. CLEAVER, TIERNEY, and SHAYS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, on May 22, 2008, I missed rollcall vote No. 361. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: Rollcall No: 361—''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 192, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]

AYES—218

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Castle
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellison
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Speier
Spratt
Stupak
Sutton
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth

NOES—192

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Arcuri
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Carney
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cramer
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ellsworth
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green, Gene
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Roskam
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Souder
Space
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Andrews
Bordallo
Braley (IA)
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Crenshaw
Doyle
Ehlers
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Marchant
Meeks (NY)
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Reynolds
Rush
Smith (TX)
Stark
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Weller
Wexler
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are advised there is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 2115

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas changed her vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, on roll-call No. 362, I was unaware of the two-minute vote and just missed recording my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 220, noes 189, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

AYES—220

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carney
Carson
Cazayoux
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
LaHood
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth

NOES—189

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Costa
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom

Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Lampson
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Sullivan
Tancredo
Taylor
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—30

Andrews
Bordallo
Cannon
Carnahan
Carter
Castor
Crenshaw
Doyle
Ehlers
Fortuño
Gillibrand
Gutierrez
Hinojosa
Hobson
Marchant
Meeks (NY)
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Reynolds
Rush
Stark
Stearns
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Weller
Wexler
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). One minute remains on this vote.

□ 2120

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BORDALLO. I requested an official leave of absence beginning at 6:30 p.m. today, Thursday, May 22, 2008, to enable me to return to my district, Guam, for official business. I was therefore absent from the chamber when rollcall votes 361 to 364 were taken. Had I been present for these votes taken in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union on amendments to H.R. 5658, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, I would have voted as follows: "aye" on the amendment offered by Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (rollcall vote 361); "aye" on the amendment offered by Mr. HOLT of New Jersey (rollcall vote 362); "aye" on the amendment offered by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts (rollcall vote 363).

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASTOR) having assumed the chair, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Acting Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5658) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2009, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 1218, she reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. CONAWAY

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CONAWAY. Yes, I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Conaway moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5658 to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report the same back to the House promptly in the form to which perfects at the time of this motion, with the following amendments:

At the end of title X, add the following new sections:

**SEC. 1071. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPEAL OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that prohibiting Federal agencies from entering into contracts for procurement of alternative or synthetic fuel will make Federal agencies like the Department of Defense more dependent on oil from less secure, foreign sources of oil, such as the Middle East, and will lead to higher gasoline prices for Americans.

(b) REPEAL OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140; 42 U.S.C. 17142) is hereby repealed.

**SEC. 1072. EXPEDITED CONSTRUCTION OF NEW REFINING CAPACITY ON CLOSED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "base closure law" means the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The term "closed military installation" means a military installation closed or approved for closure pursuant to a base closure law.

(3) The term "designated refinery" means a refinery designated under subsection (b).

(4) The term "Federal refinery authorization"—

(A) means any authorization required under Federal law, whether administered by a Federal or State administrative agency or official, with respect to siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a refinery; and

(B) includes any permits, special use authorizations, certifications, opinions, or other approvals required under Federal law with respect to siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a refinery.

(5) The term "refinery" means—

(A) a facility designed and operated to receive, load, unload, store, transport, process, and refine crude oil by any chemical or physical process, including distillation, fluid catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, coking, alkylation, etherification, polymerization, catalytic reforming, isomerization, hydrotreating, blending, and any combination thereof, in order to produce gasoline or other fuel; or

(B) a facility designed and operated to receive, load, unload, store, transport, process, and refine coal by any chemical or physical process, including liquefaction, in order to produce gasoline, diesel, or other liquid fuel as its primary output.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(7) The term "State" means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(b) DESIGNATION REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall designate no less than 3 closed military installations, or portions thereof, subject to subsection (d)(2), that are appropriate for the purposes of siting a refinery.

(c) ANALYSIS OF REFINERY SITES.—In considering any site for possible designation under subsection (b), the President shall conduct an analysis of—

(1) the availability of crude oil supplies to the site, including supplies from domestic production of shale oil and tar sands and other strategic unconventional fuels;

(2) the distribution of the Nation's refined petroleum product demand;

(3) whether such site is in close proximity to substantial pipeline infrastructure, including both crude oil and refined petroleum product pipelines, and potential infrastructure feasibility;

(4) the need to diversify the geographical location of the domestic refining capacity;

(5) the effect that increased refined petroleum products from a refinery on that site may have on the price and supply of gasoline to consumers;

(6) the impact of locating a refinery on the site on the readiness and operations of the Armed Forces; and

(7) such other factors as the President considers appropriate.

(d) SALE OR DISPOSAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), until the expiration of 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Government shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the military installations designated pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) GOVERNOR'S OBJECTION.—No site may be used for a refinery under this section if, not later than 60 days after designation of the site under subsection (b), the Governor of the State in which the site is located transmits to the President an objection to the designation, unless, not later than 60 days after the President receives such objection, the Congress has by law overridden the objection.

(e) REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.—With respect to a closed military installation, or portion thereof, designated by the President as a potentially suitable refinery site pursuant to subsection (b)—

(1) the redevelopment authority for the installation, in preparing or revising the redevelopment plan for the installation, shall consider the feasibility and practicability of siting a refinery on the installation; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense, in managing and disposing of real property at the installation pursuant to the base closure law applicable to the installation, shall give substantial deference to the recommendations of the redevelopment authority, as contained in the redevelopment plan for the installation, regarding the siting of a refinery on the installation.

(f) DESIGNATION AS LEAD AGENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Energy shall act as the lead agency for the purposes of coordinating all applicable Federal refinery authorizations and related environmental reviews with respect to a designated refinery.

(2) OTHER AGENCIES.—Each Federal and State agency or official required to provide a Federal refinery authorization shall cooperate with the Secretary and comply with the deadlines established by the Secretary.

(g) SECRETARY'S AUTHORITY TO SET SCHEDULE.—The Secretary shall establish a schedule for all Federal refinery authorizations with respect to a designated refinery. In establishing the schedule, the Secretary shall—

(1) ensure expeditious completion of all such proceedings; and

(2) accommodate the applicable schedules established by Federal law for such proceedings.

(h) CONSOLIDATED RECORD.—The Secretary shall, with the cooperation of Federal and State administrative agencies and officials, maintain a complete consolidated record of all decisions made or actions taken by the Secretary or by a Federal administrative agency or officer (or State administrative agency or officer acting under delegated Federal authority) with respect to any Federal refinery authorization.

At the end of division A, add the following new title:

**TITLE XVII—ENHANCEMENT OF RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, AND READJUSTMENT THROUGH EDUCATION**

Sec. 1701. Short title.
Sec. 1702. Findings.
Sec. 1703. Plan on coordination of current educational assistance programs and development of additional educational assistance programs to enable career-oriented members of the Armed Forces to attain a bachelor's degree.
Sec. 1704. Increase in rates of basic educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill.
Sec. 1705. Annual stipend for recipients of basic educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill.
Sec. 1706. Increase in rates of educational assistance for members of the Selected Reserve.
Sec. 1707. Increase in rates of educational assistance for reserve component members supporting contingency operations and other operations with extended service in the Selected Reserve.
Sec. 1708. Enhancement of transferability of entitlement to educational assistance.
Sec. 1709. Use of educational assistance to repay Federal student loans.
Sec. 1710. Educational assistance for graduates of the service academies and Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs.
Sec. 1711. Opportunity for current and certain retired VEAP-era personnel to enroll in basic educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill.
Sec. 1712. College Patriots Grant Program.

**SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the ''Enhancement of Recruitment, Retention, and Readjustment Through Education Act of 2008''.

**SEC. 1702. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The World War II-era GI Bill assisted almost 8,000,000 members of the Armed Forces in readjusting to civilian life after completing their service to the nation. With the support and assistance of America's colleges and universities, the GI Bill provided incentives that transformed American society, making a college degree a realizable goal for millions of Americans.

(2) In the years following World War II, the GI Bill continued to provide educational benefits for members of the Armed Forces who had been drafted into or volunteered for service.

(3) The establishment of the All Volunteer Force in 1973, and its development since its inception, has produced highly professional Armed Forces that are recognized as the most effective fighting force the world has ever seen.

(4) The Sonny Montgomery GI Bill was enacted in 1984 to sustain the All Volunteer Force by providing educational benefits to aid in the recruitment and retention of highly qualified personnel for the Armed Forces and to assist veterans in readjusting to civilian life. Today, it remains a cornerstone of military recruiting and retention planning for the Armed Forces and continues to fulfill its original purposes.

(5) The All Volunteer Force depends for its effectiveness and vitality on successful recruiting of highly capable men and women, and retention for careers of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, in both the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces, who, with the support of their families and loved ones, develop into professional, dedicated, and experienced officers, noncommissioned officers, and petty officers.

(6) The achievement of educational goals, including obtaining the means to a college degree, has traditionally been a key reason for volunteering for service in the Armed Forces. For members who serve a career in the Armed Forces, this goal extends to their spouses and children and has resulted in requests for the option to transfer educational benefits under the GI Bill to spouses and children.

(7) As in the aftermath of World War II, colleges and universities throughout the United States should demonstrate their and the Nation's appreciation to veterans by dedicated programs providing financial aid.

(8) It is in that national interest for the United States—

(A) to express the gratitude of the American people by assisting those who have honorably served in the Armed Forces and returned to civilian life to achieve their educational goals;

(B) to provide significant educational benefits to provide incentives for successful recruiting;

(C) to motivate continued service in the All Volunteer Force by those members with the potential for military careers and their spouses and children; and

(D) to assist those who serve and their families in achieving their personal goals, including higher education, while progressing in a military career.

**SEC. 1703. PLAN ON COORDINATION OF CURRENT EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO ENABLE CAREER-ORIENTED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO ATTAIN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the outstanding men and women who volunteer for service in the Armed Forces and demonstrate through their service the ability, motivation, and commitment to serve as career commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and warrant officers should be given the opportunities and resources needed to obtain a bachelor's degree before they complete active duty and retire from the Armed Forces; and

(2) every effort should be made by the leaders of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard to demonstrate to members of the Armed Forces who are willing to serve and study that the dual goals of attaining a bachelor's degree and a distinguished military career are achievable and not mutually exclusive.

(b) PLAN TO COORDINATE AND DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall develop a plan to make the attainment of a bachelor's degree an achievable goal for members of the Armed Forces who are motivated towards careers in the Armed Forces and who are able and willing to accept the challenges of military duty and pursuit of college level studies.

(2) ADVICE OF THE SERVICE CHIEFS.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop the plan required by paragraph (1) with the advice of the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Appropriate elements of current programs to assist members of the Armed Forces in obtaining college-level education, including tuition assistance programs, distance learning programs, and technical training and education provided by the military departments, including programs currently administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(B) Appropriate elements of current programs to provide members of the Armed Forces with assistance in obtaining college-level credit for the technical training and experience they undergo during their military career.

(C) One or more additional education programs to assist members of the Armed Forces in obtaining a college-level education, including mechanisms for the provision by the military departments of guidance, mentoring, and resources to assist members in achieving their professional military and personal educational goals.

(D) Such additional programs or mechanisms, such as sabbaticals from the Armed Forces or college-level education provided or funded by the military departments, as the

Secretary of Defense considers appropriate to assist members of the Armed Forces in making adequate progress towards a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution of higher education while continuing a successful military career.

(E) Such mechanisms for the application of the elements of the plan to members of the National Guard and Reserves as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate to ensure that such members receive appropriate assistance in achieving their professional military and personal educational goals.

(F) Such elements of current programs of the military departments for in-service education of members of the Armed Forces as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate to maintain and enhance the recruitment and retention by the Armed Forces of highly trained and experienced military leaders.

(4) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth the plan required by paragraph (1) not later than August 1, 2009.

**SEC. 1704. INCREASE IN RATES OF BASIC EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL.**

(a) INCREASE IN GENERAL RATES AND AUGMENTED RATES FOR EXTENDED SERVICE.—

(1) RATES BASED ON THREE YEARS OF OBLIGATED SERVICE.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 3015 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''on a full-time basis, at the monthly rate of'' and all that follows and inserting ''on a full-time basis—

''(A) in the case of an individual who served on active duty in the Armed Forces for 12 or more years, at the monthly rate of—

''(i) for months occurring during fiscal year 2009, $1,650;

''(ii) for months occurring during fiscal year 2010, $1,800;

''(iii) for months occurring during fiscal year 2011, $2,000; and

''(iv) for months occurring during a subsequent fiscal year, the amount for months occurring during the preceding fiscal year increased under subsection (h); and

''(B) in the case of an individual who served on active duty in the Armed Forces for less than 12 years, at the monthly rate of—

''(i) for months occurring during fiscal year 2009, $1,500; and

''(ii) for months occurring during a subsequent fiscal year, the amount for months occurring during the preceding fiscal year increased under subsection (h); or''.

(2) RATES BASED ON TWO YEARS OF OBLIGATED SERVICE.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) through (C) and inserting the following new subparagraph (A):

''(A) for months occurring during fiscal year 2009, $950; and''; and

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (B).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2008, and shall apply with respect to basic educational assistance payable for months beginning on or after that date.

(2) LIMITATION ON COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) CERTAIN RATES BASED ON THREE YEARS OF OBLIGATED SERVICE.—No adjustment under subsection (h) of section 3015 of title 38, United States Code, shall be made in the rates of educational assistance payable under subsection (a)(1)(A) of such section (as amended by subsection (a)(1) of this section) for any of fiscal years 2009 through 2011.

(B) OTHER RATES.—No adjustment under subsection (h) of section 3015 of title 38, United States Code, shall be made in the rates of educational assistance payable under subsection (a)(1)(B) of such section (as so amended), or subsection (b) of such section, for fiscal year 2009.

**SEC. 1705. ANNUAL STIPEND FOR RECIPIENTS OF BASIC EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL.**

(a) ENTITLEMENT TO STIPEND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**''§ 3020A. Educational stipend**

''(a) ENTITLEMENT.—Each individual receiving basic educational assistance under this subchapter who is pursuing a program of education at an institution of higher learning (as such term is defined in section 3452(f) of this title) is entitled to an educational stipend under this section.

''(b) AMOUNT OF STIPEND.—The educational stipend payable under this section to an individual entitled to such a stipend shall be paid—

''(1) in the case of an individual pursuing an approved program of education on at least a half-time basis, at the annual rate of $500; and

''(2) in the case of an individual pursuing an approved program of education on less than a half-time basis, at the annual rate of $350.

''(c) PAYMENT FREQUENCY AND METHOD.—The educational stipend payable under this subsection shall be paid with such frequency (including by lump sum), and by such mechanisms, as the Secretary shall prescribe for purposes of this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 30 of such title is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to subchapter II the following new item:

''3020A. Educational stipend.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 3020A of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 1706. INCREASE IN RATES OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE.**

(a) INCREASE IN RATES.—Section 16131(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$251'' and inserting ''$634'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$188'' and inserting ''$474''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''$125'' and inserting ''$314''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2008, and shall apply with respect to educational assistance payable for months beginning on or after that date.

(2) NO COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT.—No adjustment under paragraph (2) of section 16131(b) of title 10, United States Code, shall be made in the rates of educational assistance payable under paragraph (1) of such section for fiscal year 2009.

**SEC. 1707. INCREASE IN RATES OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBERS SUPPORTING CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND OTHER OPERATIONS WITH EXTENDED SERVICE IN THE SELECTED RESERVE.**

(a) INCREASE IN RATES FOR EXTENDED SERVICE.—Paragraph (2) of section 16162(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(2) The educational assistance allowance provided under this chapter shall be the amount as follows (as adjusted under paragraphs (3) and (4)):

''(A) In the case of a member who serves an aggregate of 12 years or more in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, the amount provided under section 3015(a)(1)(A) of title 38 for the fiscal year concerned, except that if a member otherwise covered by this subparagraph ceases serving in the Selected Reserve the amount shall be the amount provided under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

''(B) In the case of any other member, the amount provided under section 3015(a)(1)(B) of title 38 for the fiscal year concerned.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2008, and shall apply with respect to educational assistance payable for months beginning on or after that date.

**SEC. 1708. ENHANCEMENT OF TRANSFERABILITY OF ENTITLEMENT TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.**

(a) MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER ENTITLEMENT UNDER MONTGOMERY GI BILL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 3020 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize each Secretary concerned to permit an individual described in subsection (b) who is entitled to basic educational assistance under this subchapter to elect to transfer to one or more of the dependents specified in subsection (c) the unused portion of such individual's entitlement to such assistance, subject to the limitation under subsection (d).''.

(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(b) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An individual referred to in subsection (a) is any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty or as a member of the Selected Reserve who, at the time of the approval by the Secretary concerned of the member's request to transfer entitlement to basic educational assistance under this section—

''(1) has completed six years of service in the Armed Forces; and

''(2) meets such other requirements as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe for purposes of this section.''.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON MONTHS OF TRANSFER.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(d) NUMBER OF MONTHS TRANSFERRABLE.—(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an individual may transfer under this section any number of months of unused entitlement of the individual to basic educational assistance under this chapter.

''(2) In the case of an individual who has completed at least six but less than 12 years of service in the Armed Forces at the time of the approval by the Secretary concerned of the individual's request to transfer entitlement under this section, the number of months that may be transferred by the individual under this section may not exceed the lesser of—

''(A) the number of months transferrable by the individual under paragraph (1); or

''(B) 18 months.''.

(4) TIMING, REVOCATION, AND MODIFICATION OF TRANSFER.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''without regard'' and all that follows and inserting ''while the individual is a member of the Armed Forces.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''while the individual is serving as a member of the Armed Forces or in the Selected Reserve'' after ''at any time''.

(5) EXCLUSION FROM MARITAL PROPERTY.—Subsection (f) of such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Entitlement transferred under this section may not be treated as marital property, or the asset of a marital estate, subject to division in a divorce or other civil proceeding.''.

(6) OVERPAYMENT.—Subsection (i) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking ''(1)'' before ''In the event''; and

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3).

(7) REGULATIONS.—Subsection (k) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(k) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, prescribe regulations for purposes of this section. Such regulations shall specify the following:

''(1) The circumstances under which the Secretaries concerned may permit and approve transfers of entitlement under this section.

''(2) Such requirements for eligibility for transfer of entitlement under this section as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate for purposes of subsection (b)(2).

''(3) The manner and effect of an election to modify or revoke a transfer of entitlement under subsection (f)(2).''.

(8) HEADING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

**''§ 3020. Transfer of entitlement to basic educational assistance''.**

(9) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 30 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 3020 and inserting the following:

''3020. Transfer of entitlement to basic educational assistance.''.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF ENTITLEMENT UNDER RESERVE COMPONENTS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—

(1) SELECTED RESERVE PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1606 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 16131a the following new section:

**''§ 16131b. Transfer of entitlement to educational assistance**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this section, the Secretary concerned may permit a member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (b) who is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter to elect to transfer to one or more of the dependents specified in subsection (c) a portion of such member's entitlement to such assistance, subject to the limitations under subsection (d).

''(b) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—A member described in this subsection is a member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve who, at the time of the approval of the member's request to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section—

''(1) has completed at least six years of service in the Selected Reserve; and

''(2) meets such other requirements as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe for purposes of this section.

''(c) ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS.—A member approved to transfer an entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer the member's entitlement as follows:

''(1) To the member's spouse.

''(2) To one or more of the member's children.

''(3) To a combination of the individuals referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2).

''(d) NUMBER OF MONTHS TRANSFERRABLE.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member may transfer under this section any number of months of unused entitlement of the member to educational assistance under this chapter.

''(2) In the case of a member who has completed at least six but less than 12 years of service in the Selected Reserve at the time of the approval by the Secretary concerned of the member's request to transfer entitlement under this section, the number of months that may be transferred by the member under this section may not exceed the lesser of—

''(A) the number of months transferrable by the individual under paragraph (1); or

''(B) 18 months.

''(e) DESIGNATION OF TRANSFEREE.—A member transferring an entitlement to educational assistance under this section shall—

''(1) designate the dependent or dependents to whom such entitlement is being transferred;

''(2) designate the number of months of such entitlement to be transferred to each such dependent; and

''(3) specify the period for which the transfer shall be effective for each dependent designated under paragraph (1).

''(f) TIME FOR TRANSFER; REVOCATION AND MODIFICATION.—(1) Subject to the time limitation for use of entitlement under section 16133 of this title, a member approved to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer such entitlement at any time after the approval of the member's request to transfer such entitlement.

''(2)(A) A member transferring entitlement under this section may modify or revoke at any time the transfer of any unused portion of the entitlement so transferred.

''(B) The modification or revocation of the transfer of entitlement under this paragraph shall be made by the submittal of written notice of the action to both the Secretary concerned and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

''(3) Entitlement transferred under this section may not be treated as marital property, or the asset of a marital estate, subject to division in a divorce or other civil proceeding.

''(g) COMMENCEMENT OF USE.—A dependent to whom entitlement to educational assistance is transferred under this section may not commence the use of the transferred entitlement until—

''(1) in the case of entitlement transferred to a spouse, the completion by the member making the transfer of six years of service in the Selected Reserve; or

''(2) in the case of entitlement transferred to a child, both—

''(A) the completion by the member making the transfer of six years of service in the Selected Reserve; and

''(B) either—

''(i) the completion by the child of the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate); or

''(ii) the attainment by the child of 18 years of age.

''(h) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—(1) The use of any entitlement to educational assistance transferred under this section shall be charged against the entitlement of the member making the transfer at the rate of one month for each month of transferred entitlement that is used.

''(2) Except as provided under subsection (e)(2) and subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter in the same manner as the member from whom the entitlement was transferred.

''(3) The monthly rate of educational assistance payable to a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section shall be the monthly amount payable to the member making the transfer under section 16131 or 16132a of this title, as applicable.

''(4)(A) The death of a member transferring entitlement under this section shall not affect the use of the entitlement by the dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred.

''(B) The involuntary separation or retirement of a member transferring entitlement under this section because of a nondiscretionary provision of law for age or for years of service, as described in section 16133(b) of this title, or medical disqualification which is not the result of gross negligence or misconduct of the member shall not affect the use of entitlement by the dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred.

''(5) A child to whom entitlement is transferred under this section may not use any entitlement so transferred after attaining the age of 26 years.

''(6) The purposes for which a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section may use such entitlement shall include the pursuit and completion of the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate).

''(7) The administrative provisions of this chapter shall apply to the use of entitlement transferred under this section, except that the dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred shall be treated as the eligible member for purposes of such provisions.

''(i) OVERPAYMENT.—(1) In the event of an overpayment of educational assistance with respect to a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section, the dependent and the member making the transfer shall be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the amount of the overpayment for purposes of section 3685 of title 38.

''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), in the case of a member transferring entitlement under this section whose eligibility is terminated under section 16134(2) of this title, the amount of any transferred entitlement under this section that is used by a dependent of the member as of the date of the failure of the member to participate satisfactorily in training as specified in section 16134(2) of this title shall be treated as an overpayment of educational assistance under paragraph (1).

''(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply in the case of a member who fails to complete service agreed to by the member—

''(i) by reason of the death of the member; or

''(ii) for a reason referred to in section 16133(b) of this title.

''(j) APPROVALS OF TRANSFER SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary concerned may approve transfers of entitlement to educational assistance under this section in a fiscal year only to the extent that appropriations for military personnel are available in that fiscal year for purposes of making deposits in the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund under section 2006 of this title in that fiscal year to cover the present value of future benefits payable from the Fund for the Department of Defense portion of payments of educational assistance attributable to increased usage of benefits as a result of such transfers of entitlement in that fiscal year.

''(k) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, prescribe regulations for purposes of this section. Such regulations shall specify the following:

''(1) The circumstances under which the Secretaries concerned may permit and approve transfers of entitlement under this section.

''(2) Such requirements for eligibility for transfer of entitlement under this section as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate for purposes of subsection (b)(2).

''(3) The manner and effect of an election to modify or revoke a transfer of entitlement under subsection (f)(2).''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1606 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 16131a the following new item:

''16131b. Transfer of entitlement to educational assistance.''.

(2) PROGRAM FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS SUPPORTING CONTINGENCY AND OTHER OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1607 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 16162a the following new section:

**''§ 16162b. Transfer of entitlement to educational assistance**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this section, the Secretary concerned may permit a member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (b) who is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter to elect to transfer to one or more of the dependents specified in subsection (c) a portion of such member's entitlement to such assistance, subject to the limitations under subsection (d).

''(b) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—A member referred to in subsection (a) is a member of the Armed Forces who, at the time of the approval of the member's request to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section—

''(1) has completed at least six years of service in the Armed Forces; and

''(2) meets such other requirements as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe for purposes of this section.

''(c) ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS.—A member approved to transfer an entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer the member's entitlement as follows:

''(1) To the member's spouse.

''(2) To one or more of the member's children.

''(3) To a combination of the individuals referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2).

''(d) NUMBER OF MONTHS TRANSFERRABLE.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member may transfer under this section any number of months of unused entitlement of the member to educational assistance under this chapter.

''(2) In the case of a member who has completed at least six but less than 12 years of service in the Armed Forces at the time of the approval by the Secretary concerned of the member's request to transfer entitlement under this section, the number of months that may be transferred by the member under this section may not exceed the lesser of—

''(A) the number of months transferrable by the individual under paragraph (1); or

''(B) 18 months.

''(e) DESIGNATION OF TRANSFEREE.—A member transferring an entitlement to educational assistance under this section shall—

''(1) designate the dependent or dependents to whom such entitlement is being transferred;

''(2) designate the number of months of such entitlement to be transferred to each such dependent; and

''(3) specify the period for which the transfer shall be effective for each dependent designated under paragraph (1).

''(f) TIME FOR TRANSFER; REVOCATION AND MODIFICATION.—(1) Subject to the time limitation for use of entitlement under section 16164 of this title, a member approved to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer such entitlement only while serving as a member of the Armed Forces when the transfer is executed.

''(2)(A) A member transferring entitlement under this section may modify or revoke at any time the transfer of any unused portion of the entitlement so transferred.

''(B) The modification or revocation of the transfer of entitlement under this paragraph shall be made by the submittal of written notice of the action to both the Secretary concerned and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

''(g) COMMENCEMENT OF USE.—A dependent to whom entitlement to educational assistance as transferred under this section may not commence the use of the transferred entitlement until—

''(1) in the case of entitlement transferred to a spouse, the completion by the member making the transfer of the years of service in the Armed Forces applicable to the member under subsection (b); or

''(2) in the case of entitlement transferred to a child, both—

''(A) the completion by the member making the transfer of the years of service in the Armed Forces applicable to the member under subsection; and

''(B) either—

''(i) the completion by the child of the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate); or

''(ii) the attainment by the child of 18 years of age.

''(h) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—(1) The use of any entitlement to educational assistance transferred under this section shall be charged against the entitlement of the member making the transfer at the rate of one month for each month of transferred entitlement that is used.

''(2) Except as provided under subsection (e)(2) and subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter in the same manner as the member from whom the entitlement was transferred.

''(3) The monthly rate of educational assistance payable to a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section shall be the monthly amount payable to the member making the transfer under section 16162 or 16162a of this title, as applicable.

''(4) The death of a member transferring an entitlement under this section shall not affect the use of the entitlement by the dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred.

''(5) A child to whom entitlement is transferred under this section may not use any entitlement so transferred after attaining the age of 26 years.

''(6) The purposes for which a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section may use such entitlement shall include the pursuit and completion of the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate).

''(7) The administrative provisions of this chapter shall apply to the use of entitlement transferred under this section, except that the dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred shall be treated as the eligible member for purposes of such provisions.

''(i) OVERPAYMENT.—In the event of an overpayment of educational assistance with respect to a dependent to whom entitlement is transferred under this section, the dependent and the member making the transfer shall be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the amount of the overpayment for purposes of section 3685 of title 38.

''(j) APPROVALS OF TRANSFER SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary concerned may approve transfers of entitlement to educational assistance under this section in a fiscal year only to the extent that appropriations for military personnel are available in that fiscal year for purposes of making deposits in the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund under section 2006 of this title in that fiscal year to cover the present value of future benefits payable from the Fund for the Department of Defense portion of payments of educational assistance attributable to increased usage of benefits as result of such transfers of entitlement in that fiscal year.

''(k) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall prescribe regulations for purposes of this section. Such regulations shall specify the following:

''(1) The circumstances under which the Secretaries concerned may permit and approve transfers of entitlement under this section.

''(2) Such requirements for eligibility for transfer of entitlement under this section as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate for purposes of subsection (b)(2).

''(3) The manner and effect of an election to modify or revoke a transfer of entitlement under subsection (f)(2).''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1607 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 16162a the following new item:

''16162b. Transfer of entitlement to educational assistance.''.

(3) FUNDING UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION BENEFITS FUND.—Section 2006(b)(2)(D) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including payments attributable to increased usage of benefits as a result of transfers of entitlement to educational assistance under sections 16131b and 16162b of this title''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on October 1, 2009.

**SEC. 1709. USE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REPAY FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS.**

(a) USE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REPAY FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code, as amended by section 1705(a) of this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 3020A the following new section:

**''§ 3020B. Use of basic educational assistance benefits for repayment of Federal student loans**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual entitled to basic educational assistance under this subchapter who is serving on active duty in the Armed Forces may elect to apply amounts of basic educational assistance otherwise available to the individual under this subchapter to repay all or a portion of the outstanding principal and interest on any Federal student loan owed by the individual for the individual's pursuit of a course of education.

''(b) DESIGNATION OF LOANS AND AMOUNTS PAYABLE.—An individual electing under this section to apply amounts of basic educational assistance to the payment of the outstanding principal and interest on Federal student loans shall designate (in such form and manner as the Secretary shall prescribe for purposes of this section) the following:

''(1) Each Federal student loan of the individual for which payment shall be made under this section.

''(2) For each Federal student loan designated under paragraph (1), the monthly amount to be paid under this section.

''(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—(1) The monthly amount payable with respect to an individual under this section may not exceed the monthly rate of basic educational assistance to which the individual is otherwise entitled under this subchapter at the time of payment of such monthly amount.

''(2) The aggregate amount of basic educational assistance payable with respect to an individual under this section for any 12-month period may not exceed $6,000.

''(d) FREQUENCY OF PAYMENTS.—Payment of amounts of principal and interest on Federal student loans of an individual under this section shall be made on a monthly basis.

''(e) CESSATION OF PAYMENTS.—Payments made under this section with respect to an individual shall cease if the individual ceases serving on active duty in the Armed Forces, effective as of the first month that begins after the date on which the individual ceases serving on active duty in the Armed Forces.

''(f) CHARGE AGAINST ENTITLEMENT.—The period of entitlement to basic educational assistance under this subchapter of an individual for whom payments are made under this section shall be charged at the rate of one month for each payment or aggregate of payments under this section that are equivalent in amount to the monthly rate of basic educational assistance to which the individual is otherwise entitled under this subchapter.

''(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the administration of this section.

''(h) FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'Federal student loan' means any loan made under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of subchapter II of chapter 30 of such title, as so amended, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3020A the following new item:Q02

''3020B. Use of basic educational assistance benefits for repayment of Federal student loans.''.Q02

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 3020B of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to educational assistance payable for months that begin on or after the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 1710. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR GRADUATES OF THE SERVICE ACADEMIES AND RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAMS.**

(a) ACTIVE DUTY PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 3011 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by adding ''or'' at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) after September 30, 2009—

''(i) receives a commission as an officer in the Armed Forces—

''(I) upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the Coast Guard Academy; or

''(II) upon completion of a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program under chapter 103 of title 10; and

''(ii) completes at least five years of continuous active duty in the Armed Forces (excluding any period of obligated service in connection with receipt of a commission as an officer in the Armed Forces under clause (i) and excluding any other period of obligated service in connection with education, training, or instruction provided or funded, whether in whole or in part, by the United States);''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking ''subsection (c)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)'';

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking ''(1)'' after ''(c)''; and

(ii) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(C) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''subsection (c)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''.

(b) SELECTED RESERVE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 3012 of such title is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by adding ''or'' at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) after September 30, 2009—

''(i) receives a commission as an officer in the Armed Forces—

''(I) upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the Coast Guard Academy; or

''(II) upon completion of a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program under chapter 103 of title 10; and

''(ii) completes at least five years of continuous active duty in the Armed Forces (excluding any period of obligated service in connection with receipt of a commission as an officer in the Armed Forces under clause (i) and excluding any other period of obligated service in connection with education, training, or instruction provided or funded, whether in whole or in part, by the United States);''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking ''subsection (d)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)'';

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) by striking ''(1)'' after ''(d)''; and

(ii) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

(C) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''subsection (d)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)''.

(c) AMOUNT OF BASIC EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 3015(c) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (2) and (3)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Paragraph (1) of this section also applies to the following:

''(A) An individual entitled to an educational assistance allowance under section 3011 of this title by reason of subsection (a)(1)(D) of such section.

''(B) An individual entitled to an educational assistance allowance under section 3012 of this title by reason of subsection (a)(1)(D) of such section.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2009.

**SEC. 1711. OPPORTUNITY FOR CURRENT AND CERTAIN RETIRED VEAP-ERA PERSONNEL TO ENROLL IN BASIC EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL.**

(a) OPPORTUNITY FOR CURRENT AND CERTAIN RETIRED VEAP-ERA PERSONNEL TO ENROLL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3018C the following new section:

**''§ 3018D. Opportunity for current and certain retired VEAP-era personnel to enroll**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual described in subsection (b) who makes an election described in paragraph (5) of such subsection is entitled to basic educational assistance under this chapter, subject to the provisions of subsection (d).

''(b) COVERED INDIVIDUALS.—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who meets each of the following requirements:

''(1) The individual first became a member of the Armed Forces or first entered on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces on or after January 1, 1977, but before July 1, 1985.

''(2) The individual, as of the date of the individual's election under paragraph (5)—

''(A) is serving on active duty without a break in service (other than as described in section 3202(1)(C) of this title) since the date the individual first became such a member or first entered on active duty as such a member; or

''(B) is retired from the Armed Forces after serving at least 20 years on active duty in the Armed Forces, which service included service on active duty in the Armed Forces on or after September 11, 2001, and elected not to participate in the program of educational assistance under chapter 32 of this title.

''(3) The individual, before applying for benefits under this section, has completed the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate) or has successfully completed the equivalent of 12 semester hours in a program of education leading to a standard college degree, but has not completed the requirements for nor been awarded a bachelor's degree.

''(4) The individual—

''(A) in the case of an individual described by paragraph (2)(A), is discharged with an honorable discharge or released with service characterized as honorable by the Secretary concerned; or

''(B) in the case of an individual described by paragraph (2)(B), was discharged with an honorable discharge or released with service characterized as honorable by the Secretary concerned.

''(5) During the one-year period beginning on October 1, 2009, the individual makes an irrevocable election to receive benefits under this section pursuant to procedures which the Secretary of each military department shall provide in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of carrying out this section or which the Secretary of Transportation shall provide for such purpose with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy.

''(c) REDUCTION OF PAY; COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS.—(1) In the case of an individual described by subsection (b) who makes an election under this section to become entitled to basic educational assistance under this chapter—

''(A) the basic pay or retired or retainer pay, as applicable, of the individual shall be reduced (in a manner determined by the Secretary concerned) until the total amount by which such pay is reduced is $2,700; or

''(B) to the extent that the basic pay of the individual is not so reduced before the individual's discharge or release from active duty as described in subsection (d)(4)(A), the Secretary concerned shall collect from the individual an amount equal to the difference between $2,700 and the total amount of reductions with respect to the individual under subparagraph (A).

''(2) An individual covered by paragraph (1) may at any time pay the Secretary concerned an amount equal to the difference between the total of the reductions otherwise required with respect to the individual under that paragraph and the total amount of the reductions with respect to the individual under that paragraph at the time of the payment.

''(3) Any amounts collected under paragraph (1)(B) or paid under paragraph (2) shall

be paid into the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund under section 2006 of title 10.

''(4) The total amount of reductions in pay, or of collections or payments, required with respect to an individual under paragraph (1) shall be achieved not later than 12 months after the date on which the individual makes an election under subsection (b)(5).

''(5) No amount of educational assistance allowance under this chapter shall be paid to an individual covered by paragraph (1) until the date on which the total amount of reductions in pay, or of collections or payments, required with respect to the individual under paragraph (1) is achieved.

''(d) LIMITATIONS ON BASIC EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—(1) The basic educational assistance allowance payable under this chapter to an individual entitled to such educational assistance allowance under this section shall be payable at the monthly rate of basic educational assistance payable under section 3015(a)(1)(B) of this title.

''(2) Basic educational assistance under this section shall be available only for pursuit of a non-degree vocational training program, an associate degree, or a bachelor's degree, but shall not be available for pursuit of a masters degree or other advanced college degree.

''(3) An individual entitled under this section to basic educational assistance under this chapter is entitled to the educational stipend provided under section 3020A of this title.

''(4)(A) Entitlement under this section to basic educational assistance under this chapter is not transferrable under the provisions of section 3020 of this title.

''(B) An individual entitled under this section to basic educational assistance under this chapter is not eligible for the following:

''(i) The use of basic educational assistance benefits under this chapter for the repayment of Federal student loans under section 3020B of this title.

''(ii) Supplemental educational assistance authorized by subchapter III of this chapter.

''(5)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the provisions of section 3031 of this title shall apply to the use of entitlement under this section to basic educational assistance under this chapter.

''(B) In the case of an individual entitled under this section to basic educational assistance under this chapter who is described by subsection (b)(2)(B), the period during which the individual may use such entitlement expires on October 1, 2019.

''(e) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, provide for notice of the opportunity under this section to elect to become entitled to basic educational assistance under this chapter.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 30 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3018C the following new item:Q02

''3018D. Opportunity for current and certain retired VEAP-era personnel to enroll.''.Q02

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 3017(b)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (A) and (C), by striking ''or 3018C(e)'' and inserting ''3018C(e), or 3018D(c)''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or 3018C(e) of this title'' after ''section 3018C(e), or 3018D(c) of this title or paid by the individual under section 3018D(c) of this title''.

**SEC. 1712. COLLEGE PATRIOTS GRANT PROGRAM.**

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 36 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

''SUBCHAPTER IV—COLLEGE PATRIOTS GRANTS

**''§ 3699A. College Patriots Grant Program**

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide, through a partnership with the Department and institutions of higher education, supplemental educational grants to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to qualified veterans by meeting such veterans' unmet financial need.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out a supplemental educational grant program under which—

''(1) an institution of higher education participating in the program voluntarily provides a covered individual enrolled in the institution with the non-Federal share of a percentage of the covered individual's unmet financial need determined in accordance with subsection (e); and

''(2) the Secretary provides the Federal share of a percentage of the covered individual's unmet financial need determined in accordance with subsection (e).

''(c) DESIGNATION OF PROGRAM.—The program under this section shall be known as the 'College Patriots Grant Program'.

''(d) INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—Assistance may be made available under this section only to an institution of higher education that satisfies any criteria specified by the Secretary. Such criteria shall include an agreement or other appropriate assurance from the institution of higher education that—

''(1) the non-Federal share of a covered individual's unmet financial need awarded under this section shall be provided from non-Federal resources, including—

''(A) institutional grants and scholarships;

''(B) tuition or fee waivers;

''(C) State scholarships; and

''(D) foundation or other charitable organization funds; and

''(2) funds made available under this section shall be provided to a covered individual for whom the institution of higher education has made a determination that the covered individual has an unmet financial need, which determination shall be made before including Federal student loans under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in the covered individual's financial aid package.

''(e) FEDERAL SHARE; NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not approve an institution of higher education for participation in the College Patriots Grant Program unless the institution of higher education has provided, in the manner required by the Secretary, the following:

''(A) An agreement or other assurance that the institution of higher education will provide the non-Federal share in accordance with this subsection.

''(B) Information on the specific methods by which the non-Federal share shall be paid.

''(C) An acknowledgment that the non-Federal share provided under this subsection shall supplement and not supplant other Federal and non-Federal funds.

''(2) FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL SHARES.—Each institution of higher education participating in the program under this section shall select one of the three contribution percentage tiers described in paragraph (3) for purposes of meeting a percentage of the unmet financial needs of covered individuals enrolled in the institution.

''(3) PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TIERS.—

''(A) 25 PERCENT TIER.—In the case of a covered individual enrolled in the institution who has an unmet financial need that is—

''(i) less than $8,000, the non-Federal share shall be 12.5 percent of the unmet financial need and the Federal share shall be 12.5 percent of the unmet financial need, except that the Federal share shall not exceed $1,000; and

''(ii) equal to or greater than $8,000, the Federal share shall be $1,000 and the non-Federal share shall be 25 percent of the covered individual's unmet financial need minus $1,000.

''(B) 50 PERCENT TIER.—In the case of a covered individual enrolled in the institution who has an unmet financial need that is—

''(i) less than $8,000, the non-Federal share shall be 25 percent of the unmet financial need and the Federal share shall be 25 percent of the unmet financial need, except that the Federal share shall not exceed $2,000; and

''(ii) equal to or greater than $8,000, the Federal share shall be $2,000 and the non-Federal share shall be 50 percent of the covered individual's unmet financial need minus $2,000.

''(C) 100 PERCENT TIER.—In the case of a covered individual enrolled in the institution who has an unmet financial need that is—

''(i) less than $6,000, the non-Federal share shall be 50 percent of the unmet financial need and the Federal share shall be 50 percent of the unmet financial need, except that the Federal share shall not exceed $3,000; and

''(ii) equal to or greater than $6,000, the Federal share shall be $3,000 and the non-Federal share shall be 100 percent of the covered individual's unmet financial need minus $3,000.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations necessary to implement and administer the College Patriots Grant Program, including regulations establishing the procedures for determining eligibility for the program, applying for supplemental educational grants under the program, and distributing the Federal share provided by the Secretary under the program.

''(g) OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education, shall—

''(1) make available to the public on the Internet website of the Department—

''(A) a current list of institutions of higher education participating in the College Patriots Grant Program; and

''(B) information on the extent of participation of each institution of higher education participating in the College Patriots Grant Program;

''(2) make available to the public on the Internet website of the Department information about all Federal and State education benefits that members of the regular components of the Armed Forces, members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their dependents may be eligible to receive; and

''(3) make available to institutions of higher education information about the College Patriots Grant Program and take appropriate actions to encourage broad participation of institutions of higher education in the program.

''(h) AWARDS FOR INSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION.—The Secretary may establish and administer an awards program to recognize the extent of an institution of higher education's participation in the College Patriots Grant Program.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COST OF ATTENDANCE.—The term 'cost of attendance' has the meaning given the term in section 472 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087ll).

''(2) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'covered individual' means an individual who—

''(A) is enrolled in an institution of higher education that is participating in the College Patriots Grant Program;

''(B) has such amount of remaining entitlement to educational assistance under chapter 30 or 32 of this title, or under chapter 1606 or 1607 of title 10, as the Secretary may require for purposes of this section; and

''(C) after receipt of any of the educational assistance described in subparagraph (B), has an unmet financial need to attend the institution of higher education for which a supplemental educational grant is sought.

''(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

''(4) UNMET FINANCIAL NEED.—The term 'unmet financial need' means, with respect to a covered individual, the cost of attendance for the covered individual to attend an institution of higher education participating in the College Patriots Grant Program, minus the sum of—

''(A) grant and work assistance received by the covered individual under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); and

''(B) any educational assistance payments received by the covered individual through any programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 36 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

''SUBCHAPTER IV—COLLEGE PATRIOTS GRANTS

''3699A. College Patriots Grant Program.''.Q02

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to terms, quarters, or semesters beginning on or after that date.

Mr. CONAWAY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider it read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, tonight I'm asking my colleagues to make a clear choice, a choice between a rational development of American energy resources, or a flawed policy of shackling ourselves to unfriendly nations for the fuel we depend on every day.

The Republican motion to recommit will move restrictions on the Federal Government to speed the development and production of American resources, as well as reduce our reliance on imported refined products. It would first repeal the misguided policies introduced by section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act, which senselessly handcuffs the Federal Government, especially the Department of Defense, to only conventional sources of diesel, gasoline or jet fuel.

Second, it would expedite the siting of potential new refinery capacity.

Congress has already admitted that we want to continue relying on fossil fuels by passing legislation to let Americans sue OPEC to force them to increase their oil production. It is irrational to restrict our access to American fossil fuels, but continue buying these same fuels from countries that are, at best, not our allies. This motion will unleash the purchasing power of the Federal Government to accelerate the development and exploitation of unconventional fuels.

With oil at $130 a barrel, we should be embracing alternative sources of fuel and actively seeking to improve processes and increase refinery capacity, as well as increase fuel efficiency. But instead, Section 526 shuts the door on alternative, unconventional and synthetic fuels, and makes us more reliant on foreign oil.

This motion to recommit also provides the Secretary of Energy with the ability to reuse not less than three excess military installations as possible locations to site new refineries. This process will protect all Federal, State, local review and permitting processes and will even allow an opportunity for the Governor of the State to veto the site. These refineries are critically needed to address not only our military's vulnerabilities, but the needs of all American consumers.

By repealing Section 526 and providing for the construction of new refining capacity, we are taking positive steps to alleviate our reliance on foreign sources of fuel and ensuring the Department of Defense has what it needs to accomplish its security mission.

To me, a choice like this is no choice at all. Relying on untrustworthy regimes for fuel we need that leaves our Nation vulnerable to the whims of thugs and dictators. Tonight, this motion to recommit provides us with the opportunity to become more economically and strategically competitive by promoting the responsible development of American sources of refined products.

Please join me in supporting the passage of this motion to recommit and putting our Nation on a path to energy self-reliance.

I now yield to FRED UPTON.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, this motion unlocks the Canadian tar sands and allows that crude oil to come down to the U.S. I spoke to the Canadian Ambassador to the U.S. just a couple of hours ago. They are producing a million and a half barrels a day of this, and they're going to 4 million barrels a day. They're going to do this with us or without us. Wouldn't you rather have this crude come to the U.S. rather than go to China?

This will actually reduce greenhouse gases because you won't have to transport it to China.

This is a good amendment.

Mr. CONAWAY. I now yield to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE).

Mrs. DRAKE. This motion is an expansion of the GI Bill to improve educational benefits for active duty, Guard and Reserve and veterans.

This motion, if enacted, increases monthly educational benefits in October of 2008, then gradual increases tied to length of service. It includes funding for books and supplies, and increases benefits for Guard and Reserve members. It allows members to transfer benefits to their spouse or children, and allows more servicemembers to access these benefits. It also offers student loan repayment help.

I believe it is time to update and improve educational benefits offered to our brave men and women. I believe there is overwhelming consensus in this body to do so.

By adding this provision to the NDAA, it allows these benefits to actually become law.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the Republican leader, Mr. BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, this will be the last time that the defense authorization bill comes to the floor of the House under the able hands of our Republican ranking member, Mr. DUNCAN HUNTER.

DUNCAN has been a valued member of the Armed Services Committee for the 28 years that he's been here. I know for a lot of us he's our friend, he's our colleague and someone who brings not only a great amount of knowledge about this defense bill, but also brings a lot of passion with it.

□ 2130

And I just think that we ought to honor DUNCAN for a job well done.

And this is bigger. Let me also thank his able staff who have done a marvelous job in helping DUNCAN be a great ranking member and a great chairman.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the motion to recommit, and I yield back.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order, and I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it's very difficult for me to understand or believe that a motion on the bill named in honor of our good friend and colleague, DUNCAN HUNTER, is being sent back with the word ''promptly'' when everyone knows that under rule XXI, clause 2 of our House rules, a motion to recommit using the word ''promptly'' with instructions sends the bill back to committee and kills it.

Mr. BOEHNER just spoke a moment ago about this being the last time this bill would be considered. I trust he would vote against this motion to recommit. Because if this motion prevails, along with it goes a pay raise, health benefits, so many good things for those wonderful troops that we support.

The committee would be forced to take it up, and it would come back and then be subject to a point of order because it violates the PAYGO rules. I'm surprised and shocked and saddened at this because, Mr. Speaker, there has

never been, in the history of this body, a motion to recommit using the word ''promptly,'' which would have the effect of killing the bill.

I recognize my friend from Texas.

Mr. EDWARDS. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think this could be called the fig leaf motion to recommit because it will allow a number of Members on one side of the aisle in this House who voted against the GI Bill in the supplemental appropriation bill just a few days ago to now say they voted for the GI Bill after they voted against the GI Bill.

For the record, the Senate has passed the GI Bill, and I ask my colleagues who voted against it the other day to join with us in a bipartisan effort to pass the new 21st century GI Bill.

In regard to sending this back to committee, I would like to send a clear message as someone who's represented over 40,000 soldiers who fought in Iraq during my time in Congress, I would like to send them a message before Memorial Day that this House is together on sending them a 3.9 percent pay raise.

I respect my friend, my colleague from Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, on energy issues. We work together on many of them. But this is a defense authorization bill. And at the last moment with no notice, I would love to test every Member of the House on how much you know about section 526 of the Energy Security Act that Mr. CONAWAY went through very quickly. Nobody has seen this. We don't know what the implications are of putting oil refineries on military bases.

So that's the reason to vote ''no'' on this. Let's say ''no'' to the fig leaf and ''yes'' to helping veterans in a real way with the real GI Bill.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the majority leader, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, we come to the end of an 8-week series. This motion is a little bit like voting ''present.'' On the one hand, you say, Yes, let's be for veterans; yes, let's be for energy independence. On the other hand you say, But let's not pass the bill. The American public must be very confused by that kind of action.

But I am convinced that this night we will stand with our troops, we will stand with our Armed Forces, we will stand with the national security of our country. Reject this motion which sends this bill back to committee; and once having done that, vote overwhelmingly for this bill and honor Mr. HUNTER in the process; and honor a great leader of this House, as knowledgeable about national security as any Member of this House, the great IKE SKELTON of Missouri.

Ladies and gentlemen of this House, reject this political ''promptly'' motion. Pass this bill and be proud to go home and tell America that you stood up for our national security and our troops.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered; and the motion to suspend the rules on House Resolution 986.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 223, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 364]

AYES—186

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOES—223

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Cazayoux
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—25

Andrews
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Crenshaw
Doyle
Ehlers
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Marchant
Meeks (NY)
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Stark
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Weller
Wexler
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 2152

Mr. REICHERT changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 384, noes 23, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 365]

AYES—384

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Castle
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Edwards
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Scalise
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—23

Baldwin
Campbell (CA)
Clarke
Davis (IL)
Duncan
Ellison
Filner
Flake
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Kucinich
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Michaud
Moore (WI)
Olver
Rangel
Schakowsky
Serrano
Velázquez
Waters
Welch (VT)
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—27

Andrews
Cannon
Carter
Castor
Crenshaw
Doyle
Ehlers
Feeney
Gillibrand
Hinojosa
Hobson
Marchant
Meeks (NY)
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Platts
Pryce (OH)
Rush
Stark
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Waxman
Weller
Wexler
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 2159

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FEENEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 365, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

## A FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. CURTIS, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 6081. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide benefits for military personnel, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 355. Concurrent Resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2642. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol to honor Frank W. Buckles, the last surviving United States veteran of the First World War.

## RECOGNIZING PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 986, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 986, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 0, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 366]

YEAS—394

Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis

Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carney
Carson
Castle
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Gonzalez
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Gordon
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
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Harman
Hastings (FL)
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Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
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Hirono
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Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
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Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
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Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
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Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
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Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
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Tsongas
Turner
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walz (MN)
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Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
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Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—40

Abercrombie
Andrews
Cannon
Carnahan
Carter
Castor
Childers
Cohen
Crenshaw
Dicks
Doyle
Ehlers
Farr
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Granger
Hinojosa
Hobson
Kagen
Kilpatrick
Marchant
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Paul
Pryce (OH)
Rangel
Rush
Stark
Taylor
Udall (CO)
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Waters
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Young (AK)

□ 2206

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 5658, DUNCAN HUNTER NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 5658, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross-referencing, conforming amendments to the table of contents and short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings, and division designations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on H.R. 5658.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 2008

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on June 4, 2008.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## APPOINTMENT OF HON. STENY H. HOYER AND HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JUNE 3, 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

MAY 22, 2008.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STENY H. HOYER and the Honorable CHRIS VAN HOLLEN to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 3, 2008.

NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.Q02*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

## ISRAEL'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Israel's 60th anniversary.

Before I joined Congress, I had the privilege of visiting Israel. It was a trip that I will never forget. I will always remember my visits to Yad Vashem and Masada. I even have a picture of Masada hanging in my office to remind me of this life-changing trip.

I have always considered myself a friend of Israel, but that trip made me realize that our two countries are more than just friends, we are relatives. Both the United States and Israel had to fight bloody wars of independence to establish peaceful democracies. Both countries know that to maintain such democracies requires eternal vigilance.

That visit left me with a big impression and provided me with what I think is a unique understanding of how the security of our two nations is interdependent. This experience helped me understand that I have a responsibility to do what I can in Congress to strengthen the relationship between the United States and Israel. One of the ways we must do this is by standing firm to stop Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

I was proud to cosponsor H.R. 1400, the Iran Counter-Proliferation Act. And in the age of growing threats to Israel's security, I was proud to stand

up and support a foreign aid package that helped Israel defend itself and our own security interests in the Middle East.

I look forward to continuing to work to ensure that the U.S.-Israel relationship grows stronger during this difficult time in the Middle East and around the globe.

## CONGRATULATING HINSDALE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BADMINTON TEAM

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to congratulate the Hinsdale Central Red Devils on winning the Illinois State Team Badminton Championship.

At a tournament last weekend hosted by Eastern Illinois University, Central scored a hard-fought victory over a tough field of competitors, including the very talented second-place winners from Hinsdale South.

Led by Karishma Kollipara, who won her third State singles championship, the team racked up a total of 14 points for a two-point margin of victory. This marks the first time that Central has won the State team championship in badminton, and follows on the heels of a second place finish in 2004, fifth place in 2006, and sixth place in 2007.

In addition to Karishma, teammates Katie Cortopassi, Melissa Moucka, Jessica Petrie, Alex Ward, and Julie Ziolkowski all helped to bring home the trophy through their outstanding play in both singles and doubles. And guiding them to the championship were Coach Carissa Niemann and Assistant Coach Courtney Wallace.

Mr. Speaker, the competitive and team-oriented spirit of these champions is a credit to Hinsdale Central and to Illinois. They worked and played hard all season to become the best in the State, and last Saturday they proved to be just that.

Once again I congratulate the Red Devils on this historic achievement and wish them continued success in the years to come.

## HONORING ROBERT EARL HARRIS

(Mr. BUTTERFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight with mixed emotion to recognize a young man who has devoted his young career to the House of Representatives.

I am happy to report that my legislative director, Robert Earl Harris, who is also my assistant here on the House floor as a part of the whip operation, is leaving his employment here with the House to accept private sector employment here in Washington.

Robert Earl Harris started off, Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago as an unpaid intern with the office of my predecessor, and he has risen through the ranks and is now the legislative director for my office and part of the whip team with Congressman JAMES CLYBURN.

I want to thank Robert Harris for his service to the House of Representatives, and thank him for the great American that he is.

## STEPS TO ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this majority has accumulated a number of broken promises since taking over the majority, but perhaps the most disappointing and painful for the American people has been their lack of a plan to lower gas prices and help American families.

There are very deliberate steps that can be taken in bipartisan cooperation to lower the price of gasoline—investing in local energy exploration, building new refineries, promoting conservation, investing in alternative energy resources like nuclear power that are proven, clean, and cost effective. These steps, some short term, some long term, will give the American people relief at the pump and at the store.

And while most agree we should invest in 21st century energy sources, it seems some in this body are adamantly opposed to taking the necessary steps to provide American families relief with the resources we already have here at home.

America's blessed with oil and natural gas reserves. We are blessed with the ingenuity and technology to take advantage of our natural resources without damaging the environment.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th.

□ 2215

## THE DUNCAN HUNTER NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss my vote on H.R. 5658, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

I applaud Chairman SKELTON and Ranking Member HUNTER for the work they have done. In fact, I quote Samuel Adams, who said, ''All might be free if they valued freedom and defended it as they should.''

We applaud the young men of the United States military, and I believe this bill that has $2 billion toward unfunded readiness initiatives is a good bill. I believe the $800 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment makes it a good bill, $650 million to keep defense facilities in good working order makes it a good bill, the 3.9 percent increase in raise for all servicemembers, the health provisions. The bill establishes a career intermission pilot program to allow a servicemember to be released from active duty for a maximum of 3 years to focus on personal or professional goals outside the military. I believe it is important to note that there are new procedures for interrogation in the field.

And yet I did offer an amendment that would have helped us end the war in Iraq by recounting the fact that all the tasks for ending the war have been accomplished by the military. That amendment was not accepted. And as well, I offered an amendment that would have celebrated all of our troops from Afghanistan and Iraq when they come home.

The fact that this bill provides $70 billion for the Iraq War, Mr. Speaker, I could not vote for the bill. I voted ''no.'' I explain this so that all might know there are good provisions in this bill, but I cannot support the war ever again. I voted ''no'' on this bill.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MITCHELL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## FALLEN WARRIORS OF SOUTH EAST TEXAS

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

Mr. POE. ''From this day to the ending of the world, we in it shall be remembered. We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; for he today that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother.''

Mr. Speaker, Shakespeare penned this in Henry V. It represents the unfailing commitment soldiers have for their fellow comrades.

Since 2004, 26 men and women from the Second Congressional District area of Texas have served honorably and given their lives for the cause of freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan; 26 times I have come to this House floor to talk about one of them.

This Memorial Day I would like to honor them again by name. They aren't just a statistic, Mr. Speaker. They are real people who gave their life for the American cause. They are the sons and daughters of America, and they are our heroes.

In America's first war fighting for freedom, it was said by Patrick Henry, ''The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, and to the brave.'' We are fortunate that those words still ring true today and that American troops overseas carry those values into battle.

I keep the photos of the fallen in all of my offices here in D.C. and in Texas, and the noble few who have died for the rest of us in the Second Congressional District of Texas are on this chart, Mr. Speaker. They are:

Russell Slay, Staff Sergeant in the United States Army, from Humble, Texas. He was killed on November 19, 2004, at the age of 28.

Wesley Canning, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Friendswood, Texas, killed November 20, 2004, at the age of 21.

Fred Maciel, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Spring, Texas, killed January 26, 2005, at the age of 20.

Wesley Riggs, Private First Class, United States Army, from Beach City, Texas, killed May 14, 2005, at the age of 19.

William Meeuwsen, Sergeant, United States Army, from Kingwood, Texas, killed November 23, 2005, at the age of 24.

Robert Martinez, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Cleveland, Texas. He was killed December 1, 2005, at the age of 20. And a post office in his hometown is named in his honor.

Jerry Michael Durbin, Staff Sergeant, United States Army, from Spring, Texas, killed January 26, 2006, at the age of 26.

Walter Moss, Tech Sergeant, United States Air Force, from Houston, Texas, killed on March 30, 2006, at the age of 27.

Kristian Menchaca, Private First Class in the United States Army, from Houston, Texas, killed June 16, 2006, at the age of 23.

Benjamin Williams, Staff Sergeant, United States Army, from Orange, Texas. He was killed at the age of 30 on June 20, 2006.

Ryan Miller, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Pearland, Texas, killed September 14, 2006, at the age of 19.

Edward Reynolds, Staff Sergeant, United States Army, from Groves, Texas. He was killed on September 26, 2006, at the age of 27.

West Point graduate Michael Fraser, Captain, United States Army, from Houston, Texas, killed on November 26, 2006, at the age of 25.

Luke Yepsen, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Kingwood, Texas, killed December 14, 2006. He was 20 years of age.

Dustin Donica, Specialist, United States Army, from Spring, Texas, killed on December 28, 2006, at the age of 22.

Ryan Berg, Specialist in the United States Army, from Sabine Pass, Texas. He was killed January 9, 2007, at the age of 19.

Terrance Dunn, Staff Sergeant, United States Army, from Houston, Texas, killed February 2, 2007, at the age of 38.

Anthony Aguirre, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Houston, Texas, killed February 26, 2007, at the age of 20.

Brandon Bobb, PFC, United States Army, from Port Arthur, Texas, killed July 17, 2007. He was 20 years of age.

Zachary Endsley, Private First Class, United States Army, Spring, Texas, killed on July 23, 2007, at the age of 21.

Kamisha Block, Specialist, United States Army, from Vidor, Texas, killed August 16, 2007. She was 20 years of age. She is one of our female warriors who was killed in combat.

Donald Valentine III, Corporal in the United States Army, from Houston, Texas, killed September 18, 2007. He was 21.

Jeremy Burris, Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, from Liberty, Texas, killed October 8, 2007, at the age of 22.

Eric Duckworth, Staff Sergeant, United States Army, from Plano, Texas, killed October 10, 2007. He was 26.

Scott Mackintosh, Corporal, United States Army, from Humble, Texas, killed March 10, 2008, at the age of 26.

Shawn Tousha, Sergeant, United States Army, from Hull, Texas, killed April 9, 2008. He was 30.

Mr. Speaker, these 26 warriors represent the best of our Nation. They are the sons of liberty, the daughters of democracy. These few, these noble few, on this chart are American warriors who take care of the rest of us.

In the words of George Orwell, ''We sleep safe at night in our beds because rough men stand ready in the night to visit violence on those who would try to do us harm.'' The American soldier.

And that's just the way it is.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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## TRIBUTE TO OUR FALLEN SOLDIERS

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this coming Monday, Americans will gather to do what so many families wish they did not have to do. That is to mourn the dead who have fallen in battle.

Certainly there will be many who will come simply to honor them as heroes, but many of the families will have the fresh memories of young men and women who have recently fallen in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

I rise to take this opportunity on behalf of the 18th Congressional District, of the people of Houston, Texas, to acknowledge and respect and pay tribute to the soldiers of this Nation that have fallen in battle throughout the centuries.

For it is, in fact, true that our freedoms are vested in the willingness of young men and women who take the oath to give the ultimate sacrifice so that our Constitution and our values may be preserved. And I take their oath very seriously and believe it is important that, as Members of the United States Congress and the Commander in Chief, that when we send Americans into battle, it must be based upon thought and prayers and reason.

But this coming Monday, we will embrace these families, some who are freshly mourning, others who have long memories. We will commemorate the missing in action, the POWs, all who have suffered at the hands of the violence of others.

In Houston, Texas, we commemorate Memorial Day at out Veterans Cemetery. It is in my congressional district. And I have over the years enjoyed the fellowship with the families and the sacred spirit of what occurs. This Memorial Day I will place a memorial wreathe in Europe in honor of those troops who have fallen. My staff will represent me at the memorial commemoration. But they will also be present and my community will be present on Sunday as they place small white crosses to acknowledge the number of soldiers who have now died in Iraq.

Memorial Day is a time for the Nation to come together. It is not an accusatory time. It is to recognize everyone's fallen life equally, with appreciation and deep gratitude.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I have risen today to assure those families who mourn for the recent loss, those who are mourning of memories past, that America remains a grateful Nation. And on behalf of those of the 18th Congressional District, to the fallen soldiers and those families who mourn, I offer them my deepest and most sincere debt of gratitude and sympathy.

Let this Memorial Day be a reminder of the preciousness of life, the soldiers who serve us, but as well the ultimate cost that is paid in war. And let it remind us that, yes, we have valiant heroes, but that we as a Nation should continue to work as hard as we can to achieve peace not only amongst us but around the world.

May God bless those who have fallen, God bless their families, and God bless America.

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□ 2230

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

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

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## FAREWELL TO COLLEAGUES

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

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, we finished this defense bill today and we have got a couple of gentlemen who are retiring from public office. We have two gentlemen from the Armed Services Committee, Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. UDALL, who are leaving the committee to run for the U.S. Senate, and I want to commend them and wish them the best. But we also have two gentlemen who are retiring from public office, and that is Mr. JIM SAXTON and Mr. TERRY EVERETT. I thought it would be proper at the end of this bill to talk about them because they are remarkable people.

JIMMY SAXTON is a guy who probably has learned more about our Special Operations Forces and their needs than probably anybody else in Washington, D.C. He is the guy who is the chairman of the first Terrorism Subcommittee, which oversees Special Operations, whether it's our SEALs, our Rangers, our Special Forces, or others. He took it upon himself to learn everything that he possibly could so that he could go back to the committee and put together a defense bill that gave them what they needed.

JIMMY SAXTON is a guy with a great heart. He is a lifelong friend of mine. We have been political allies and personal friends for many, many years. If you ask JIMMY SAXTON for a favor, he just does it. He doesn't ponder it, he doesn't have to analyze it or calculate, he just does it. That is a wonderful quality to have in a good friend because you can get lots of them from them.

I have always made it a habit to exploit JIMMY SAXTON for political favors because he is always there, ready to help. What a dear, wonderful friend JIMMY SAXTON is.

TERRY EVERETT, I have said this on several occasions, but this is a guy who is so critical to this country because he is a guy who shuns the limelight, shuns cameras, but works in closed rooms in classified session is in both the Intelligence Committee and the Armed Services Committee with that cross-pollenization of information and the right classifications and can see the right documents and the right information, that he is able to put together a coherent policy that will allow us to protect American interests in space, and by doing that, make sure we protect Americans who depend on space for our military eyes and our economic eyes.

TERRY EVERETT is going to be hard to replace. In fact, I don't think you can replace him. He is also like JIM SAXTON, a dear friend of mine. We have been political allies and personal friends, it seems forever, that great guy from Alabama. I went back to see his house one time that he built by himself, and when I walked into his woodworking shop, which is massive, and he has got more machinery than the average saw mill, I noticed there was some blood on the floor. It was dried blood. I said TERRY, What is that? He said, Well, I almost cut my thumb off one time and I just left that blood there to remind myself to be safe.

Well, TERRY EVERETT is one of those guys who's able to do all this great work for our country, working on space, working on missiles, working on missile defense, and also knowing the personalities, the people that populate the Pentagon and our intelligence agencies and Capitol Hill, and being able to weave all those people and all that technology together in a way that he has had such an impact on our national security.

So, like JIM SAXTON, TERRY EVERETT is going to be a man who is irreplaceable. Let me tell you, in my memory, both of these great Americans are irreplaceable for what they have done for their country and what their personal friendship has meant to me.

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

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

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## SUNSET MEMORIAL

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, I stand once again before this House with yet another Sunset Memorial.

It is May 22, 2008, in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and before the sun set today in America, almost 4,000 more defenseless unborn children were killed by abortion on demand. That's just today, Mr. Speaker. That's more than the number of innocent lives lost on September 11 in this country, only it happens every day.

It has now been exactly 12,904 days since the tragedy called Roe v. Wade was first handed down. Since then, the very foundation of this Nation has been stained by the blood of almost 50 million of its own children. Some of them, Mr. Speaker, died and screamed as they did so, but because it was amniotic fluid passing over the vocal cords instead of air, no one could hear them.

And all of them had at least four things in common. First, they were each just little babies who had done nothing wrong to anyone, and each one of them died a nameless and lonely death. And each one of their mothers, whether she realizes it or not, will never be quite the same. And all the gifts that these children might have brought to humanity are now lost forever. Yet even in the glare of such tragedy, this generation still clings to a blind, invincible ignorance while history repeats itself and our own silent genocide mercilessly annihilates the most helpless of all victims, those yet unborn.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps it's time for those of us in this Chamber to remind ourselves of why we are really all here. Thomas Jefferson said, "The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government." The phrase in the 14th amendment capsulizes our entire Constitution, it says, "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Mr. Speaker, protecting the lives of our innocent citizens and their constitutional rights is why we are all here.

The bedrock foundation of this Republic is the clarion declaration of the self-evident truth that all human beings are created equal and endowed by their Creator with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Every conflict and battle our Nation has ever faced can be traced to our commitment to this core, self-evident truth.

It has made us the beacon of hope for the entire world. Mr. Speaker, it is who we are.

And yet today another day has passed, and we in this body have failed again to honor that foundational commitment. We have failed our sworn oath and our God-given responsibility as we broke faith with nearly 4,000 more innocent American babies who died today without the protection we should have given them.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude in the hope that perhaps someone new who heard this Sunset Memorial tonight will finally embrace the truth that abortion really does kill little babies; that it hurts mothers in ways that we can never express; and that 12,904 days spent killing nearly 50 million unborn children in America is enough; and that the America that rejected human slavery and marched into Europe to arrest the Nazi Holocaust is still courageous and compassionate enough to find a better way for mothers and their unborn babies than abortion on demand.

So tonight, Mr. Speaker, may we each remind ourselves that our own days in this sunshine of life are also numbered and that all too soon each one of us will walk from these Chambers for the very last time.

And if it should be that this Congress is allowed to convene on yet another day to come, may that be the day when we finally hear the cries of innocent unborn children. May that be the day when we find the humanity, the courage, and the will to embrace together our human and our constitutional duty to protect these, the least of our tiny, little American brothers and sisters from this murderous scourge upon our Nation called abortion on demand.

It is May 22, 2008, 12,904 days since Roe versus Wade first stained the foundation of this Nation with the blood of its own children, this in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

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

(Mr. BURGESS 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 Washington (Mr. REICHERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. REICHERT 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 Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BORDALLO (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today after 6:30 p.m. and the balance of the week on account of official business in the district.

Mr. CARTER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of a family medical emergency.

Mr. CRENSHAW (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for May 12 through today on account of a family emergency.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of attending a memorial service for a fallen soldier in his district.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURGESS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. REICHERT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Current Resolution 355, 110th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 3, 2008, at 2 p.m.

## OATH FOR ACCESS FOR CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Rodney Alexander, Thomas H. Allen, Jason Altmire, Robert E. Andrews, Michael A. Arcuri, Joe Baca, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Brian Baird, Richard H. Baker, Tammy Baldwin, J. Gresham Barrett, John Barrow, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Melissa L. Bean, Xavier Becerra, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Brian P. Bilbray, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, Roy Blunt, John A. Boehner, Jo Bonner, Mary Bono, John Boozman, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Dan Boren, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Allen Boyd, Nancy E. Boyda, Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Bruce L. Braley, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Henry E. Brown, Jr., Ginny Brown-Waite, Vern Buchanan, Michael C. Burgess, Dan Burton, G. K. Butterfield, Steve Buyer, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Chris Cannon, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Dennis A. Cardoza, Russ Carnahan, Christopher P. Carney, André Carson, Julia Carson, John R. Carter, Michael N. Castle, Kathy Castor, Donald J. Cazayoux, Jr., Steve Chabot, Ben Chandler, Travis W. Childers, Donna M. Christensen, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, K. Michael Conaway, John Conyers, Jr., Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Jerry F. Costello, Joe Courtney, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Barbara Cubin, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Artur Davis, Danny K. Davis, David Davis, Geoff Davis, Jo Ann Davis, Lincoln Davis, Susan A. Davis, Tom Davis, Nathan Deal, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Charles W. Dent, Lincoln Diaz- Balart, Mario Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Joe Donnelly, John T. Doolittle, Michael F. Doyle, Thelma D. Drake, David Dreier, John J. Duncan, Jr., Chet Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Keith Ellison, Brad Ellsworth, Rahm Emanuel, Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Phil English, Anna G. Eshoo, Bob Etheridge, Terry Everett, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Mary Fallin, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Tom Feeney, Mike Ferguson, Bob Filner, Jeff Flake, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Luis G. Fortuño, Vito Fossella, Bill Foster, Virginia Foxx, Barney Frank, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Elton Gallegly, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Gabrielle Giffords, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Paul E. Gillmor, Phil Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Charles A. Gonzalez, Virgil H. Goode, Jr., Bob Goodlatte, Bart Gordon, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Al Green, Gene Green, Raúl M. Grijalva, Luis V. Gutierrez, John J. Hall, Ralph M. Hall, Phil Hare, Jane Harman, J. Dennis Hastert, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Robin Hayes, Dean Heller, Jeb Hensarling, Wally Herger, Stephanie Herseth, Brian Higgins, Baron P. Hill, Maurice D. Hinchey, Ruben Hinojosa, Mazie K. Hirono, David L. Hobson, Paul W. Hodes, Peter Hoekstra, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Darlene Hooley, Steny H. Hoyer, Kenny C. Hulshof, Duncan Hunter, Bob Inglis, Jay Inslee, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, William J. Jefferson, Bobby Jindal, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. ''Hank'' Johnson, Jr., Sam Johnson, Timothy V. Johnson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, Steve Kagen, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Ric Keller, Patrick J. Kennedy, Dale E. Kildee, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Ron Klein, John Kline, Joe Knollenberg, John R. ''Randy'' Kuhl, Jr., Ray LaHood, Doug Lamborn, Nick Lampson, James R. Langevin, Tom Lantos, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Ron Lewis, John Linder, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Daniel E. Lungren, Stephen F. Lynch, Carolyn McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Michael T. McCaul, Betty McCollum, Thaddeus G. McCotter, Jim McCrery, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, John M. McHugh, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNerney, Michael R. McNulty, Connie Mack, Tim Mahoney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Kenny Marchant, Edward J. Markey, Jim Marshall, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Martin T. Meehan, Kendrick B. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, Charlie Melancon, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Brad Miller, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, Jeff Miller, Harry E. Mitchell, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Christopher S. Murphy, Patrick J. Murphy, Tim Murphy, John P. Murtha, Marilyn N. Musgrave, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Randy Neugebauer, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Charlie Norwood, Devin Nunes, James L. Oberstar, David R. Obey, John W. Olver, Solomon P. Ortiz, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Donald M. Payne, Stevan Pearce, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Ed Perlmutter, Collin C. Peterson, John E. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Charles W. ''Chip'' Pickering, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Ted Poe, Earl Pomeroy, Jon C. Porter, David E. Price, Tom Price, Deborah Pryce, Adam H. Putnam, George Radanovich, Nick J. Rahall II, Jim Ramstad, Charles B. Rangel, Ralph Regula, Dennis R. Rehberg, David G. Reichert, Rick Renzi, Silvestre Reyes, Thomas M. Reynolds, Laura Richardson, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Peter J. Roskam, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, John T. Salazar, Bill Sali, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, John P. Sarbanes, Jim Saxton, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Jean Schmidt, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Scott, Robert C. ''Bobby'' Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Joe Sestak, John B. Shadegg, Christopher Shays, Carol Shea-Porter, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Heath Shuler, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Albio Sires, Ike Skelton, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar Smith, Vic Snyder, Hilda L. Solis, Mark E. Souder, Zachary T. Space, John M. Spratt, Jr., Jackie Speier, Cliff Stearns, Bart Stupak, John Sullivan, Betty Sutton, Thomas G. Tancredo, John S. Tanner, Ellen O. Tauscher, Gene Taylor, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Todd Tiahrt, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Edolphus Towns, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Mark Udall, Tom Udall, Fred Upton, Chris Van

Hollen, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Tim Walberg, Greg Walden, James T. Walsh, Timothy J. Walz, Zach Wamp, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Maxine Waters, Diane E. Watson, Melvin L. Watt, Henry A. Waxman, Anthony D. Weiner, Peter Welch, Dave Weldon, Jerry Weller, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Robert Wexler, Ed Whitfield, Roger F. Wicker, Charles A. Wilson, Heather Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu, Albert Russell Wynn, John A. Yarmuth, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6780. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Milk in the Appalachian, Florida and Southeast Marketing Areas; Interim Order Amending the Orders [AMS-DA-07-0059; AO-388-A22; AO-356-A43 and AO-366-A51; Docket No. DA-07-03-A] received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6781. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Walnuts Grown in California; Order Amending Marketing Order and Agreement No. 984 [Docket No. AO-192-A7; AMS-FV-07-0004; FV06-984-1] received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6782. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS-FV-07-0014; FV07-966-2 FIR] received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6783. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Multi Year Increase in Fees and Charges for Egg, Poultry, and Rabbit Grading and Audit Services [Docket No. AMS-PY-07-0065] (RIN: 0581-AC73) received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6784. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Changes in Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches [Docket No. AMS-FV-0160; FV08-916/917-1 IFR] received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6785. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Honey Packers and Importers Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order; Referendum Procedures [Docket No. AMS-FV-06-0176; FV-03-704-FR-2B] (RIN: 0581-AC37) received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6786. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Onions Grown in South Texas; Order Amending Marketing Order No. 959 [Docket Nos. AO-322-A4; AMS-2006-0079; FV06-959-1] received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6787. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazelnuts Grown in Oregon and Washington; Establishment of Interim Final and Final Free and Restricted Percentages for the 2007-2008 Marketing Year [Docket No. AMS-FV-07-0150; FV08-982-1 IFR] received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6788. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Interstate Movement of Fruit from Hawaii [Docket No. APHIS-2007-0050] (RIN: 0579-AC62) received May 6, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6789. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC): Miscellaneous Vendor-Related Provisions [FNS-2007-0041] (RIN: 0584-AD36) received May 7, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6790. A letter from the Assistant Deputy Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Notice of Final Priority, Definitions, Requirements, and Selection Criteria — received May 16, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6791. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Labeling: Health Claims; Soluble Fiber from Certain Foods and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease [[Docket No. FDA-2006-P-0405] (formerly Docket No. 2006P-0069)] received May 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6792. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Substances Prohibited From Use in Animal Food or Feed [[Docket No. 2002N-0273] (formerly Docket No. 02N-0273)] (RIN: 0910-AF46) received May 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6793. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designation of New Animal Drugs for Minor Uses or Minor Species [Docket No. 2005N-0329] (RIN: 0910-AF60) received May 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6794. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Human Subject Protection; Foreign Clinical Studies Not Conducted Under an Investigational New Drug Application [Docket No. 2004N-0018] received May 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6795. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Promoting Diversification of Ownership In the Broadcasting Services 2006 Quadrennial Regulatory Review — Review of the Commission's Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 2002 Biennial Regulatory Review — Review of the Commission's Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 Cross-Ownership of Broadcast Stations and Newspapers Rules and Policies Concerning Multiple Ownership of Radio Stations in Local Markets Definition of Radio Markets Ways to Further to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6796. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on the activities of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) and U.S. participation in that organization for the period January 16, 2007, to January 15, 2008, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3422(a)(2)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6797. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6798. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6799. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act, agreements concluded by the American Institute and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Washington on March 8 and April 21, 2008, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3311; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6800. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on gifts given by the United States to foreign individuals for Fiscal Year 2007, pursuant to Public Law 95-105, section 515 (b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6801. A letter from the Director, Auschwitz Birkenau State Museum, transmitting the Museum's annual report for 2007; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6802. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, Transmittal No. 08-32 concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6803. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, Transmittal No. 08-48 concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Korea for defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6804. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, Transmittal No. 08-52 concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Iraq for defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6805. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, Transmittal No. 08-55 concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Romania for defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6806. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a

proposed agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of India (Transmittal No. DDTC 058-08); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6807. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the manufacture of military equipment to the Government of Chile (Transmittal No. DDTC 111-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6808. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the manufacture of military equipment to the Government of Brazil (Transmittal No. DDTC 088-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6809. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report covering current military, diplomatic, political, and economic measures that are being or have been undertaken to complete out mission in Iraq successfully, pursuant to Public Law 109-163, section 1227; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6810. A letter from the Mayor, District of Columbia, transmitting the comprehensive annual financial report of the District of Columbia, including a report of the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, pursuant to Public Law 102-102, section 2(b) (105 Stat. 495); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6811. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the six-month period ending March 31, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6812. A letter from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the Board's FY 2007 report, pursuant the requirements of section 203(b) of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No Fear Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6813. A letter from the Executive Director, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, transmitting pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act, the Foundation's Form and Content Reports/Financial Statements for the Second Quarter of FY 2008 ended March 31, 2008, as prepared by the U.S. General Services Administration; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6814. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's annual report for FY 2007 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6815. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2007 through March 31, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6816. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6817. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's annual report for FY 2007 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6818. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2007, through March 31, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6819. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's report entitled, ''Federal Student Loan Repayment Program FY 2007,'' pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5379(a)(1)(B) Public Law 106-398, section 1122; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6820. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator For Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries in the Western Pacific; Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish Fisheries; Management Measures in the Main Hawaiian Islands [Docket No. 071211828-8448-02] (RIN: 0648-AU22) received April 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6821. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator For Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2008 Georges Bank Cod Hook Sector Operations Plan and Agreement and Allocation of Georges Bank Cod Total Allowable Catch [Docket No. 071017599-8435-02] (RIN: 0648-AW16) received April 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6822. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Expansion of the San Francisco Bay Viticultural Area (2005R-413P) [T.D. TTB-67; Re: Notice No. 70] (RIN: 1513-AB21) received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6823. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Lehigh Valley Viticultural Area (2005R-415P) [T.D. TTB-66; Re: Notice No. 67] (RIN: 1513-AB19) received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6824. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 26 CFR 1.956-1: Definition of United States property (Also: 956(c)(2)(J)) (Rev. Proc. 2008-26) received May 14, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6825. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 26 CFR 601.105: Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability. (Also Part 1, 1031). (Rev. Proc. 2008-16) received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6826. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — LMSB Division Commissioner Memorandum — Coordinated Issue for All Industries: Distressed Asset Trust Transaction [LMSB-04-0308-012] received May 7, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6827. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 26 CFR 1.61-3: Gross income derived from business. (Also 162; 1.162-1.) (Rev. Rul. 2008-26) received May 14, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6828. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Assumption of Liabilities [TD 9397] (RIN: 1545-BH95) received May 14, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6829. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 26 CFR 1.368-1: Purpose and scope of exception of reorganization exchanges. (Also 338; 1.338-3; 1.368-2). (Rev. Rul. 2008-25) received May 14, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5540. A bill to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to provide for the continuing authorization of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network (Rept. 110–667). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3667. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in the State of Vermont for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; with an amendment (Rept. 110–668). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 5876. A bill to require certain standards and enforcement provisions to prevent child abuse and neglect in residential programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–669). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 554. A bill to provide for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–670 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 5683. A bill to make certain reforms with respect to the Government Accountability Office, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–671). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 3774. A bill to provide for greater diversity within, and to improve policy direction and oversight of, the Senior Executive Service; with an amendment (Rept. 110–672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL PURSUANT TO RULE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 554. Referral to the Committee on Agriculture extended for a period ending not later than June 20, 2008.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself and Mr. HULSHOF):

H.R. 6123. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to cyberbullying; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 6124. A bill to provide for the continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 6125. A bill to provide a mechanism for the construction of petroleum refineries on military installations to provide a reliable source of petroleum products for use by the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. DELAHUNT):

H.R. 6126. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9 of United States Code with respect to arbitration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 6127. A bill to require the President to call a White House Conference on Food and Nutrition; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYES:

H.R. 6128. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to implement the First Sergeants Barracks Initiative (FSBI) throughout the Army in order to improve the quality of life and living environments for single soldiers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 6129. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend for 7 months the Medicare physician payment rates; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6130. A bill to provide for a study of the effects of speculation in the futures markets for natural gas, crude oil, and gasoline on cash market and retail prices for the commodities and on the choice of trading venue, and to require the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding comparability of foreign regulation of futures and derivatives trading; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6131. A bill to provide incentives for the production and use of unconventional aviation fuels; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6132. A bill to authorize the use of amounts in the Nuclear Waste Fund to promote the recycling of spent nuclear fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6133. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the renewable energy production tax credit and the solar energy and fuel cell investment tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6134. A bill to restore certain fuels provisions enacted by section 1501 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6135. A bill to establish a program for providing scholarships for nuclear science and nuclear engineering students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6136. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize the President to waive any requirement for an applicable volume of renewable fuels if he finds that the applicable volume is not technologically feasible or that the fuel concerned is not commercially available in the required volume; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHADEGG (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6137. A bill to remove the additional tariff on ethanol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia, Mr. MCCAUL of

Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6138. A bill to repeal the prohibition on using certain funds to issue regulations on oil shale resources; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico (for herself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6139. A bill to set schedules for the consideration of permits for refineries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 6140. A bill to delay any presumption of death in connection with the kidnapping in Iraq or Afghanistan of a retired member of the Armed Forces to ensure the continued payment of the member's retired pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.R. 6141. A bill to establish pilot programs that provide for emergency crisis response teams to combat elder abuse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 6142. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide, in the case of an employee welfare benefit plan providing benefits in the event of disability, an exemption from preemption under such title for State tort actions to recover damages arising from the failure of the plan to timely provide such benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 6143. A bill to make technical corrections to the Pension Protection Act of 2006 relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 6144. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand teacher loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. KIRK):

H.R. 6145. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to include within the certification required for certain schools and libraries having computers with Internet access that receive services at discounted rates that, as part of the required Internet safety policy, the schools and libraries are educating minors about safe online behavior; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 6146. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of Oklahoma:

H.R. 6147. A bill to establish the Federal Emergency Management Agency as an independent agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. HARE):

H.R. 6148. A bill to make bills implementing trade agreements subject to a point of order unless certain conditions are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DELAHUNT:

H.R. 6149. A bill to facilitate the installation of wind turbines and other renewable energy generating technology on the Massachusetts Military Reservation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HOBSON, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SPACE, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio):

H.R. 6150. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14500 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, as the ''John P. Gallagher Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself and Mrs. EMERSON):

H.R. 6151. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to drug and device advertising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. GERLACH):

H.R. 6152. A bill to stimulate the economy of the United States and provide financial relief to low-income families in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 6153. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the capacity of the Department of Veterans Affairs to recruit and retain nurses and other critical healthcare professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LATOURETTE (for himself, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. MCCOTTER):

H.R. 6154. A bill to establish a pilot program to provide partial or full gasoline reimbursement for certain commuters and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 6155. A bill to establish and fund a Clean Energy Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 6156. A bill to designate certain land as wilderness in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 6157. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the exception from the 10 percent penalty for early withdrawals from governmental plans for qualified public safety employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 6158. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a geographic adjustment in the Medicare cap on payment for hospice care and to require hospice programs to report comprehensive data on hospice care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 6159. A bill to provide for a land exchange involving certain National Forest System lands in the Mendocino National Forest in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 6160. A bill to establish a scholarship program to encourage outstanding graduate students in mission-critical fields to pursue a career in the Federal Government; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 6161. A bill to provide for American energy independence by July 4, 2015; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Rules, and Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SALAZAR:

H.R. 6162. A bill to establish the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area and the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HULSHOF, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 6163. A bill to improve the provision of telehealth services under the Medicare Program, to provide grants for the development

of telehealth networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WATT (for himself, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. EMANUEL):

H.R. 6164. A bill to establish a risk-reduction and accountability pilot program for the housing-related government-sponsored enterprises; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky:

H.R. 6165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to assist individuals confronting high gasoline and diesel fuel costs in commuting to work by allowing a refundable credit against income tax based on the business standard mileage rate for commuting miles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, and Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. DONNELLY):

H.R. 6166. A bill to impose certain limitations on the receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.J. Res. 88. A joint resolution amending the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to reinsert the trade title contained in the conference report to accompany H.R. 2419 of the 110th Congress (Report 110–627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. GOODE, Ms. FOXX, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HAYES, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Ms. FALLIN):

H.J. Res. 89. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Con. Res. 361. Concurrent resolution commemorating Irena Sendler, a woman whose bravery saved the lives of thousands during the Holocaust and remembering her legacy of courage, selflessness, and hope; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ACKERMAN (for himself and Mr. PENCE):

H. Con. Res. 362. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the threat posed to international peace, stability in the Middle East, and the vital national security interests of the United States by Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons and regional hegemony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEE:

H. Con. Res. 363. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Caribbean American HIV/AIDS Awareness Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WATT, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. WEXLER):

H. Con. Res. 364. Concurrent resolution recognizing the Significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RADANOVICH, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. DREIER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. ISSA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. STARK, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. MCCARTHY of California):

H. Con. Res. 365. Concurrent resolution honoring the life of Robert Mondavi; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico:

H. Res. 1220. A resolution honoring the lives of Dr. Victor Westphall and Mrs. Jeanne Westphall and their contributions to the Nation's veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BEAN:

H. Res. 1222. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to post on the public Internet site of the Office of the Clerk a record, organized by Member name, of recorded votes taken in the House, and directing each Member who maintains an official public Internet site to provide an electronic link to such record; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BUYER (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GOODE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BEAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. WELLER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. HARE):

H. Res. 1223. A resolution honoring the service and accomplishments of Lieutenant Colonel John M. Shimkus, United States Army Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. WAMP, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CHILDERS, and Mr. GINGREY):

H. Res. 1224. A resolution commending the Tennessee Valley Authority on its 75th anniversary; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H. Res. 1225. A resolution expressing support for designation of June 2008 at ''National Safety Month''; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H. Res. 1226. A resolution supporting the designation of National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina):

H. Res. 1227. A resolution condemning sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calling on the international community to take immediate actions to respond to the violence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 1228. A resolution ensuring access to affordable and quality health care without exacerbating the Federal budget or contributing to market inflation while providing greater choices for consumers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MEEKS of New York (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. HARE, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WATT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BACA, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WU, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WEINER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. LEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COHEN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms.

RICHARDSON, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. CARSON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WELLER, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. WAMP, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MACK, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CAPUANO):

H. Res. 1229. A resolution recognizing the achievements of America's high school valedictorians of the graduating class of 2008, promoting the importance of encouraging intellectual growth, and rewarding academic excellence of all American high school students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LEE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WATT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. WATSON, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H. Res. 1230. A resolution condemning post-election violence in Zimbabwe and calling for a peaceful resolution to the current political crisis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHULER (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DREIER, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. FILNER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota):

H. Res. 1231. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Vietnam Veterans Day and calling on the American people to recognize such a day; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Res. 1232. A resolution expressing support for the designation of a National Scleroderma Awareness Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 81: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 82: Mr. CAZAYOUX.
H.R. 96: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 154: Mr. SALAZAR and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 209: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 211: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 219: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 241: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 423: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 451: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 464: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 522: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 568: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 588: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 621: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 627: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 642: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.
H.R. 711: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 748: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. RENZI, Mr. KIND, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 819: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 901: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 971: Mr. KUHL of New York.
H.R. 1032: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 1043: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1059: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1072: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 1117: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1134: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 1142: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1174: Mr. KUHL of New York.
H.R. 1185: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1193: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 1222: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 1223: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 1245: Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 1282: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1306: Mr. MCINTYRE and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1419: Mrs. BONO MACK.
H.R. 1431: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 1474: Mr. COSTA, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 1542: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 1552: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1584: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 1606: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 1610: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 1650: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1655: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1665: Mr. MARSHALL and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1742: Mr. MCHENRY and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1748: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1776: Ms. GIFFORDS and Mr. PASTOR.
H.R. 1781: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1783: Mr. CARNEY and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1845: Mr. DONNELLY.
H.R. 1897: Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.
H.R. 1909: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 1929: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1932: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 1953: Mr. PASTOR and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1967: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 2053: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 2114: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2131: Mr. FARR.
H.R. 2208: Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 2221: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2231: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 2267: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2268: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 2279: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2289: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 2332: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2346: Mr. ROHRABACHER.
H.R. 2351: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 2376: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 2391: Mr. PASTOR.
H.R. 2472: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2493: Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 2606: Mr. HODES.
H.R. 2796: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 2880: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
H.R. 2914: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 2941: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 3010: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3089: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mrs. DRAKE.
H.R. 3114: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 3144: Mr. JORDAN and Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 3186: Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BOYD of Florida, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 3212: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 3223: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 3232: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. WELLER.
H.R. 3257: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 3267: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 3274: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3329: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 3331: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3337: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 3359: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 3366: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 3457: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. AKIN, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 3458: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 3546: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 3622: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 3700: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 3747: Mr. FORTUÑO.
H.R. 3769: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 3770: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3800: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 3834: Mr. ANDREWS and Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 3981: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3990: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 4026: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4048: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4063: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 4107: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 4179: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 4188: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4199: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 4206: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 4236: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 4237: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 4336: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 4450: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 4651: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4879: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 4883: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 4900: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4926: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 4935: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 4987: Mr. MCCOTTER and Mr. POE.
H.R. 5155: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. KAGEN, and Mr. HODES.

H.R. 5161: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5174: Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 5244: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 5267: Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia and Mrs. DRAKE.
H.R. 5402: Mr. HODES.
H.R. 5404: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 5442: Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 5445: Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 5448: Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 5450: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 5454: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 5465: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 5488: Ms. BALDWIN and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 5490: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 5496: Ms. SOLIS.
H.R. 5507: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 5515: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 5516: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 5550: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 5560: Mr. SHAYS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 5564: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 5573: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 5575: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 5585: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 5611: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 5629: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 5632: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 5638: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 5643: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 5646: Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 5656: Mr. UPTON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, and Mr. KUHL of New York.
H.R. 5669: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 5686: Mr. BACA.
H.R. 5727: Mr. SHULER.
H.R. 5731: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 5734: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 5737: Mr. CANNON.
H.R. 5760: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 5761: Mrs. DRAKE.
H.R. 5767: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 5768: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
H.R. 5776: Mr. SALI.
H.R. 5791: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 5793: Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
H.R. 5797: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 5802: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 5805: Mr. FLAKE.
H.R. 5823: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 5825: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 5838: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 5843: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 5852: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5854: Mr. MCINTYRE and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 5866: Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 5867: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 5876: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 5882: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5898: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. PUTNAM, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 5904: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 5908: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 5913: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 5914: Mr. NEUGEBAUER and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 5921: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5924: Mr. PASTOR and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 5944: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. KUHL of New York.
H.R. 5949: Mr. COBLE, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 5950: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 5951: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 5954: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5960: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 5971: Mr. Broun of Georgia and Mr. HULSHOF.
H.R. 5983: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 5995: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. CAMP of Michigan.
H.R. 6002: Mr. ROHRABACHER.
H.R. 6020: Mr. HONDA, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 6023: Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. HULSHOF, and Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 6024: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 6026: Mr. NUNES, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HERGER, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROYCE, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
H.R. 6028: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 6034: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 6038: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TERRY, and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 6039: Mr. NADLER and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 6045: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 6057: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 6073: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. SALI.
H.R. 6076: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERRY, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 6083: Mr. DAVIS of Alabama and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 6088: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 6091: Mr. TURNER, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 6092: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 6093: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 6098: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 6107: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SALI, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WAMP, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. FOXX, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. GINGREY, and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 6108: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. SALI, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.J. Res. 79: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.J. Res. 84: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KIRK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. POE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. WOLF.
H.J. Res. 86: Mr. KUCINICH.
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. WYNN.
H. Con. Res. 244: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 296: Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. NUNES, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. DRAKE, and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H. Con. Res. 299: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H. Con. Res. 336: Mr. FORBES and Mr. SNYDER.
H. Con. Res. 338: Mr. SESTAK.
H. Con. Res. 341: Mr. POE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MELANCON, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, and Mr. SOUDER.
H. Con. Res. 342: Mr. PAUL and Mr. WAMP.
H. Con. Res. 349: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. SHAYS.
H. Con. Res. 352: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H. Con. Res. 356: Mr. RAMSTAD.
H. Con. Res. 357: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H. Con. Res. 360: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H. Res. 282: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. Res. 373: Mr. RUSH.
H. Res. 389: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H. Res. 415: Mr. SNYDER.
H. Res. 620: Mr. KIRK.
H. Res. 672: Mr. FARR.
H. Res. 888: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H. Res. 896: Mr. TERRY.
H. Res. 937: Mrs. EMERSON.
H. Res. 977: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. OLVER, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H. Res. 988: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BOREN, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H. Res. 1010: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Mr. BOYD of Florida, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SPACE, Mr. MATHESON, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. MCHENRY.
H. Res. 1042: Mr. WAMP.
H. Res. 1067: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H. Res. 1090: Mr. RUSH, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H. Res. 1104: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H. Res. 1110: Mr. SPACE.

H. Res. 1143: Mr. CAMP of Michigan and Mr. OLVER.

H. Res. 1161: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. LEE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H. Res. 1177: Mr. MARKEY.

H. Res. 1183: Mr. LATTA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. WAMP, Mr. HAYES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HARE, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MELANCON, and Mr. SESTAK.

H. Res. 1187: Mr. FOSSELLA, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, and Mr. COBLE.

## DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 5 by Mrs. DRAKE on House Bill (H.R. 4088): Steve Scalise.

Petition 6 by Mr. BOUSTANY on House Bill (H.R. 1843): Mrs. Barbara Cubin.

Petition 7 by Mr. FOSSELLA on House Bill (H.R. 5440): Steve Scalise.

CORRECTION



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

**H.R. 2642, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act (Supplemental Appropriations).**

**Senate upon reconsideration passed H.R. 2419, Food Conservation and Energy Act, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.**

**H. Con. Res. 355, Adjournment Resolution.**

# Senate

## Chamber Action

***Routine Proceedings, pages S4709–S4850***

**Measures Introduced:** Twenty-five bills and eleven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3048–3073, S.J. Res. 34–36, S. Res. 574–579, and S. Con. Res. 84–85. **Pages S4792–93**

**Measures Reported:**

S. 2420, to encourage the donation of excess food to nonprofit organizations that provide assistance to food-insecure people in the United States in contracts entered into by executive agencies for the provision, service, or sale of food, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 110–338)

S. 1581, to establish an interagency committee to develop an ocean acidification research and monitoring plan and to establish an ocean acidification program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 110–339)

S. 2482, to repeal the provision of title 46, United States Code, requiring a license for employment in the business of salvaging on the coast of Florida. (S. Rept. No. 110–340)

S. 2307, to amend the Global Change Research Act of 1990, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 110–341)

S. Res. 563, designating September 13, 2008, as "National Childhood Cancer Awareness Day".

S. Res. 567, designating June 2008 as "National Internet Safety Month".

S. 1210, to extend the grant program for drug-endangered children.

S. 2982, to amend the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to authorize appropriations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4791**

**Measures Passed:**

***Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act:*** Senate passed H.R. 6081, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide benefits for military personnel, clearing the measure for the President. **Pages S4772–74**

***Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act:*** Senate passed S. 1965, to protect children from cybercrimes, including crimes by online predators, to enhance efforts to identify and eliminate child pornography, and to help parents shield their children from material that is inappropriate for minors, after agreeing to the committee amendments, and the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S4837–39**

Reid (for Stevens) Amendment No. 4819, to strike the authorization of appropriations and the additional child pornography amendments. **Pages S4838–39**

***Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act:*** Senate passed S. 2062, to amend the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 to reauthorize that Act, after agreeing to the committee amendments, and the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S4839–44**

Reid (for Dodd/Shelby) Amendment No. 4820, to modify provisions relating to use of treatment of funds, amounts, an allocation formula, and a demonstration program. **Page S4844**

***Federal Food Donation Act:*** Senate passed S. 2420, to encourage the donation of excess food to

nonprofit organizations that provide assistance to food-insecure people in the United States in contracts entered into by executive agencies for the provision, service, or sale of food, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S4844–45**

***National Childhood Cancer Awareness Day:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 563, designating September 13, 2008, as "National Childhood Cancer Awareness Day". **Page S4845**

***National Internet Safety Month:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 567, designating June 2008 as "National Internet Safety Month". **Pages S4845–46**

***Gasoline Usage:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 577, to express the sense of the Senate regarding the use of gasoline and other fuels by Federal departments and agencies. **Page S4846**

***Congressional Club 100th Anniversary:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 578, recognizing the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Club. **Page S4847**

***National Hurricane Preparedness Week:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 579, designating the week beginning May 26, 2008, as "National Hurricane Preparedness Week". **Pages S4847–48**

***Use of Capitol Rotunda:*** Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 85, authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol to honor Frank W. Buckles, the last surviving United States veteran of the First World War. **Page S4848**

***Adjournment Resolution:*** Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 355, providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate. **Page S4848**

## Measures Considered:

**Climate Security Act—Agreement:** Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 3036, to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to decrease emissions of greenhouse gases. **Page S4837**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, May 22, 2008, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, June 2, 2008. **Page S4837**

Subsequently, the motion to proceed was withdrawn. **Page S4837**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, June 2, 2008, and that the time from 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., be equally divided and controlled between the two Leaders, or their designees. **Page S4849**

## Veto Messages:

**Food Conservation and Energy Act—Veto Message:** By 82 yeas to 13 nays, 1 responding present (Vote No. 140), two-thirds of the Senators voting, a quorum being present, having voted in the affirmative, H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, upon reconsideration was passed, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. **Pages S4713–14, S4743, S4743–55**

## House Messages:

**Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act:** Senate resumed consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 2642, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S4709–13, S4714–42**

Adopted:

By 75 yeas to 22 nays (Vote No. 137), Reid Motion to Concur in the House Amendment No. 2 to the Senate amendment to the bill with Amendment No. 4803, in the nature of a substitute. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to). **Pages S4710–13, S4714–41**

By 70 yeas to 26 nays (Vote No. 139), Reid Motion to Concur in the amendment of the House No. 1 to the amendment of the Senate to the bill with Reid Amendment No. 4818, in the nature of a substitute. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to). **Page S4742**

Withdrawn:

The motion to invoke cloture on in the House Amendment No. 2 to H.R. 2642, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, with an amendment, Reid Amendment No. 4803. **Page S4741**

Reid Amendment No. 4804 (to Amendment No. 4803), in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S4710, S4741**

By 34 yeas to 63 nays (Vote No. 138), Reid Motion to Concur in the amendment of the House No. 1 to the amendment of the Senate to the bill with Reid Amendment No. 4817, in the nature of a substitute. (A unanimous-consent agreement was

reached providing that the motion, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, be withdrawn.)

**Page S4742**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

Chair sustained a point of order against Reid Motion to Concur in the amendment of the House No. 1 to the amendment of the Senate to the bill with Reid Amendment No. 4816, as being in violation of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate which prohibits legislation on an appropriation bill, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S4741–42**

**Budget Resolution Conference Report—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that when the Senate considers the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 70, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2009 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 and 2010 through 2013, all statutory time be yielded back except for 15 minutes to be equally divided and controlled between the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on the Budget; that upon the use of that time the vote on adoption of the conference report occur at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader following consultation with the Republican Leader. **Page S4743**

**Authorizing Leadership to Make Appointments—Agreement**: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that, notwithstanding the recess or adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore, and the Majority and Minority Leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate. **Page S4848**

**Nominations Received:** Senate received the following nominations:

Michael B. Bemis, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2013.

Patrick J. Durkin, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2009.

David F. Girard-diCarlo, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Austria.

John J. Faso, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term expiring May 29, 2013.

Joe Manchin III, of West Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term expiring November 5, 2012.

Harvey M. Tettlebaum, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term expiring October 3, 2012.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Foreign Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**Pages S4849–50**

**Messages from the House:** **Pages S4790–91**

**Measures Referred:** **Page S4791**

**Measures Placed on the Calendar:** **Page S4791**

**Executive Reports of Committees:** **Pages S4791–92**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages S4793–95**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:** **Pages S4795–S4810**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S4789–90**

**Amendments Submitted:** **Pages S4810–36**

**Authorities for Committees to Meet:** **Pages S4836–37**

**Privileges of the Floor:** **Page S4837**

**Record Votes:** Four record votes were taken today. (Total—140) **Pages S4741, S4742, S4749**

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:46 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Friday, May 23, 2008. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4849.)

# *Committee Meetings*

*(Committees not listed did not meet)*

## NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of General David H. Petraeus, USA, for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Commander, United States Central Command, and Lieutenant General Raymond T. Odierno, USA, for appointment to the grade of general and to be Commander, Multi-National Force–Iraq, after each nominee testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

## NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee ordered favorably reported 144 nominations in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

## NOMINATION

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Steven C. Preston, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

## TRADE ENFORCEMENT ACT

*Committee on Finance:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 1919, to establish trade enforcement priorities for the United States, to strengthen the provisions relating to trade remedies, after receiving testimony from Warren Maruyama, General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative; and Lael Brainard, Brookings Institution, John R. Magnus, TradeWins LLC, and Robert D. Atkinson, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, all of Washington, D.C.

## ANTI-DOPING TREATY

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the International Convention Against Doping in Sport, adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization on October 19, 2005 (Treaty Doc.110–14), after receiving testimony from Scott M. Burns, Deputy Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President; Joan Donoghue, Principal Deputy Legal Adviser, Department of State; Jair Lynch, U.S. Olympic Committee, former Olympic Medalist, Washington, D.C.; and Travis T. Tygart, United States Anti-Doping Agency, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

## SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCESS

*Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:* Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia concluded a hearing to examine improving the security clearance process, focusing on reform efforts to streamline, standardize, and update the process, after receiving testimony from Brenda S. Farrell, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, Government Accountability Office; Clay Johnson, III, Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget; Elizabeth McGrath, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Business Transformation; John P. Fitzpatrick, Director, Special Security Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and Kathy L. Dillaman, Associate Director, Federal Investigative Services Division, Office of Personnel Management.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BACKLOGS

*Committee on Indian Affairs:* Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the status of probate backlogs at the Department of the Interior, after receiving testimony from Carl J. Artman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs; Gary Svanda, Madera City Council, Madera, California; Robert Chicks, Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, Bowler, Wisconsin; and Douglas Nash, Seattle University School of Law Institute for Indian Estate Planning and Probate, Seattle, Washington.

## BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee ordered favorably reported the following:

S. 2756, to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to establish a permanent background check system, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2982, to amend the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to authorize appropriations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1210, to extend the grant program for drug-endangered children;

S. Res. 563, designating September 13, 2008, as ''National Childhood Cancer Awareness Day'';

S. Res. 567, designating June 2008 as ''National Internet Safety Month''; and

The nominations of Elisebeth C. Cook, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Policy, Department of Justice, William T. Lawrence, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana, and G. Murray Snow, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, and William Walter Wilkins, III, to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina.

## CIVIL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine efforts to provide civil legal assistance to low-income Americans, focusing on the Legal Services Corporation, and improvements needed in governance, accountability, and grants management, and oversight, after receiving testimony from Jeanette Franzel, Director, Financial Management and Assurance, Government Accountability Office; Helaine M. Barnett, Washington, D.C., and Jonann C. Chiles, Little Rock, Arkansas, both of the Legal Services Corporation; Rebekah Diller, New York University School of Law Brennan Center for Justice, New York, New York; Lora J. Livingston, American Bar Association (ABA), Austin, Texas; Jo-Ann Wallace, National Legal Aid and Defender Association,

Washington, D.C.; Wilhelm H. Joseph, Jr., Maryland's Legal Aid Bureau, Inc., Baltimore; and Kenneth F. Boehm, National Legal and Policy Center, Falls Church, Virginia.

**BUSINESS MEETING**

*Committee on Rules and Administration:* Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Cynthia L. Bauerly, of Minnesota, Caroline C. Hunter, of Florida, and Donald F. McGahn, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission.

**MEDICARE PART D**

*Special Committee on Aging:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine improving the Medicare program for the most vulnerable, focusing on senior citizens at risk, and including Medicare Part D and the Social Security Administration's implementation of the low-income subsidy, after receiving testimony from Barbara D. Bovbjerg, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security Issues, Government Accountability Office; N. Joyce Payne, AARP, and Laura Summer, Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, both of Washington, D.C.; Lisa Emerson, Oregon Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA) Program, Salem, Oregon; and Judy Korynasz, Hillsboro, Oregon.

# House of Representatives

## *Chamber Action*

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 44 public bills, H.R. 6123–6166; and 20 resolutions, H.J. Res. 88–89; H. Con. Res. 361–365; and H. Res. 1220–1232, were introduced. **Pages H4829–32**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages H4832–34**

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5540, to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to provide for the continuing authorization of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network (H. Rept. 110–667);

H.R. 3667, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in the State of Vermont for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–668);

H.R. 5876, to require certain standards and enforcement provisions to prevent child abuse and neglect in residential programs, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–669);

H.R. 554, to provide for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–670, Pt. 1);

H.R. 5683, to make certain reforms with respect to the Government Accountability Office, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–671); and

H.R. 3774, to provide for greater diversity within, and to improve policy direction and oversight of, the Senior Executive Service, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–672). **Page H4828**

**Speaker:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Pastor to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4455**

**Privileged Resolution:** The House agreed to table H. Res. 1221, raising a question of the privileges of the House, by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 188 nays with 10 voting "present", Roll No. 352. **Pages H4468–69**

**Suspensions:** The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

***Providing for the continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2012:*** H.R. 6124, to provide for the continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2012, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 306 yeas to 110 nays, Roll No. 353. **Pages H4469–H4655**

**Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed:** The House agreed to suspend the rules and agree to the following measures which were debated on Tuesday, May 20th:

***Reaffirming the support of the House of Representatives for the legitimate, democratically-elected Government of Lebanon under Prime Minister Fouad Siniora:*** H. Res. 1194, to reaffirm the support of the House of Representatives for the legitimate, democratically-elected Government of Lebanon under Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 401 yeas to 10 nays with 2 voting "present", Roll No. 354 and **Pages H4655–56**

***Recognizing the courage and sacrifice of those members of the United States Armed Forces who***

***were held as prisoners of war during the Vietnam conflict and calling for a full accounting of the 1,729 members of the Armed Forces who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam conflict:*** H. Res. 986, amended, to recognize the courage and sacrifice of those members of the United States Armed Forces who were held as prisoners of war during the Vietnam conflict and to call for a full accounting of the 1,729 members of the Armed Forces who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam conflict, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 394 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 366. **Pages H4821–22**

**National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009:** The House passed H.R. 5658, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2009, by a recorded vote of 384 ayes to 23 noes, Roll No. 365.

**Pages H4656–H4763, H4763–78, H4779–H4821**

Rejected the Conaway motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report the same back to the House promptly with amendments, by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 223 noes, Roll No. 364. **Pages H4812–21**

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule. **Page H4658**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: ''To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to provide for the protection of child custody arrangements for parents who are members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of a contingency operation, and for other purposes.''. **Page H4821**

Accepted:

Skelton manager's amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that makes technical corrections to the bill; **Pages H4741–42**

Skelton amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that requires the Defense Secretary, Secretary of State, and USAID Administrator to establish a standing advisory panel to improve integration on matters of national security; **Pages H4742–45**

Skelton en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 110–666: No. 7, that clarifies that the Federal Advisory Committee Act does not apply to the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States; No. 9, that revises section 595 of the bill; No. 12, that provides $22.3 million for Army Reserve first term dental readiness and $8.5 million for Army Reserve demobilization dental treatment; No. 13, that requires defense contractors supporting the missions in Iraq and Afghanistan to report violent crimes committed against or by Defense Department contract employees and require that the information be made public; No. 16, that allows a service member with a minor dependent to request a deferment of a deployment to a combat zone if their spouse is currently deployed to a combat zone; No. 17, that requires the Navy Secretary and the Interior Secretary to negotiate a memorandum of agreement to transfer the decommissioned Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island, Sonoma, California, from the Navy to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Refuge System; No. 18, that adds an additional finding to title XVI of the bill to reflect the Administation's request for stabilization activities; No. 21, that requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress an acquisition strategy for insurance required by the Defense Base Act; No. 27, that directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the United States Postal Service, to provide postal benefits to service members serving in Iraq or Afghanistan or currently hospitalized under the care of the Armed Forces; No. 29, that directs the Defense Secretary to study the use of power management software at DOD facilities to reduce the amount of electricity consumed by computers, monitors, and other electronic equipment; No. 34, that requires DOD to report to Congress on implementation of the recommendations of the report entitled, ''Review of the Toxicologic and Radiologic Risks to Military Personnel from Exposure to Depleted Uranium During and After Combat''; No. 35, that requires the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to Congress detailing the extent to which the various provisions enacted within title XVIII of the FY08 National Defense Authorization Act have been effective; No. 36, that allows the Defense Department six months to review appeals from service members who were denied full Army College Fund benefits under Army Incentive Program contracts; No. 37, that requires that for any Department of Defense contracts for truck transportation or service using fuel, the motor carrier, broker, or freight forwarder involved in the transaction must pass any fuel surcharge on to the person responsible for paying the cost of fuel and to disclose that surcharge and other charges in writing; No. 38, that requires a report from the Secretary of Defense within 45 days after the date of enactment on laboratory personnel demonstration projects; No. 39, that extends eligibility for military disability retired pay to individuals who left enlisted service in order to attend a military academy between January

1, 2000 and October 28, 2004, and who suffered a disabling injury while attending the academy; No. 41, that expands existing authority for professional military education institutions of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to award degrees to graduates of their schools; No. 44, that requires the Defense Secretary to establish a program to research and develop unexploded ordnance detection technology and facilitate the deployment of this technology in the field; No. 47, that requires a report be submitted to the congressional defense committees by the Secretary of the Navy not later than 120 days after enactment of the act on future jet carrier training requirements; No. 48, that requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a demonstration project to assess the feasibility of providing a behavioral health care provider locator and appointment assistance service; No. 49, that requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on DOD's policies regarding the sale and disposal of used motor vehicle oil; No. 54, that expresses the sense of Congress that each military department should, to the maximum extent practicable, provide honor guard details for the funerals of veterans; and No. 57, that makes it the policy of the United States that any Status of Forces Agreement negotiated between the U.S. and Iraq include measures requiring the Iraqi Government to provide financial or other types of support for U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Iraq;

**Pages H4746–56**

Boren amendment (No. 8 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that includes clarifying language regarding the procurement by a federal agency of alternative or synthetic fuels; clarifies conditions by which DOD and other federal agencies would be allowed to enter into a contract to purchase a generally available fuel, if it is not predominantly an alternative or synthetic fuel; and sets forth a set of conditions pursuant to these changes; **Pages H4764–66**

Waxman amendment (No. 15 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that requires agencies to enhance competition in contracting; limits the use of abuse-prone contracts; rebuilds the federal acquisition workforce; strengthens anti-fraud measures; and increases transparency in federal contracting; **Pages H4766–74**

Israel amendment (No. 50 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that creates a joint Department of Defense/Department of State program for the purpose of hiring Iraqis (who supported the U.S. efforts in Iraq and have resettled in the U.S.) as interpreters, translators, and cultural awareness instructors for various agencies of the Federal government and to increase awareness of the existence of the program;

**Pages H4777–78**

Skelton en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 110–666: No. 5, that requires the President to develop and submit to Congress a comprehensive interagency strategy for strategic communication and public diplomacy by December 31, 2009; No. 10, that provides that autistic children of members of the Armed Forces, who are enrolled in the Extended Care Health Option program, receive a minimum of $5,000 per month of autistic therapy services; No. 11, that establishes the Visiting NIH Senior Neuroscience Fellowship Program at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Defense Center of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury; No. 14, that gives the secretary of a military department authority to authorize military installations to enter into partnerships with colleges, universities, and technical schools for the purposes of improving the accessibility and flexibility of college courses available to active duty service members; No. 19, that finds that Congress and the Secretary of Defense should work to understand and identify the contributing factors related to suicide amongst our service men and women; No. 20, that increases (by offset) the amount provided for DOD military personnel by $3 million, one million for each of the Army Secretary, Navy Secretary, and Air Force Secretary, for the funeral honors program; No. 24, that amends safeguards and internal controls of DOD to require that appropriate inventory and property systems are updated promptly in response to expenditures charged to a purchase card related to sensitive and pilferable property; No. 28, that directs the Defense Secretary to include the effects of greenhouse gas emissions in planning, requirements development, and acquisition processes; No. 30, that permits the Army Secretary to award the Army Combat Action Badge to those soldiers who served during the dates ranging from December 7, 1941, to September 18, 2001, if the Secretary determines such individuals have not been previously recognized; No. 40, that requires the Defense Secretary to conduct a demonstration project to assess the feasibility and efficacy of providing a face to face post-deployment mental health screening between a member of the Armed Forces and a mental health provider; No. 42, that requires the Secretary of Defense of revise the regulations issued pursuant to section 862 of the Fiscal Year 2008 National Defense Authorization Act to ensure that private security contractors are not authorized to perform inherently governmental functions in an area of combat operations; No. 45, that permits the Transportation Secretary, acting through the Maritime Administration, to establish a Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Program to provide for the planning, design, and construction of projects for the Port of Guam; No. 46, that requires the

Comptroller General to review, and report to Congress within one year on, the DOD's implementation of the recommendations of the Department of Defense Task Force on Mental Health; and No. 43, that requires the Defense Secretary to study methods to verifiably reduce the likelihood of accidental nuclear launch by any nation; **Pages H4781–87**

Lee (CA) amendment (No. 26 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that provides that no provision in any status of forces agreement negotiated between the United States and the Government of Iraq that obligates the United States to the defense of Iraq from internal or external threats shall have any legal effect unless the agreement is in the form of a treaty requiring the advice and consent of the Senate, or is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress (by a recorded vote of 234 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 359); **Pages H4774–77, H4790**

Braley (IA) amendment (No. 53 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that requires the President to submit a report to Congress on the long-term costs of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom within 90 days of enactment; directs the estimate to be based on certain scenarios; make projections through at least Fiscal Year 2068; and take into account and specify various factors, including operational costs, reconstruction costs, and the cost of providing health care and disability benefits (by a recorded vote of 245 ayes to 168 noes, Roll No. 360); **Pages H4779–81, H4790–91**

Bishop (GA) amendment (No. 52 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that provides 180 days of transitional health care to those service members who separate honorably from active duty and agree to serve in the Guard or Selected Reserve at no charge to the service member; **Page H4794**

Ellsworth amendment (No. 55 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that revises the Federal Acquisition Regulation by requiring each contract awarded by the Department of Defense to contain a clause prohibiting the contractor from performing the contract using a subsidiary or subcontractor that is a foreign shell company if the foreign shell company will perform the work of the contract or subcontract using United States citizens or permanent residents of the United States; **Page H4801**

Hodes amendment (No. 56 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that provides that no funds authorized in the bill may be used for propaganda purposes, and directs the DOD Inspector General and GAO to report on whether or not the defense analysts program violated the propaganda provisions of Department of Defense appropriations bills for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2008; **Pages H4801–04**

Foster amendment (No. 58 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that amends title XXXI of the bill (DOE National Security Programs) to require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish a fellowship program for Ph.D. candidates in nuclear chemistry; **Pages H4804–06**

Schwartz amendment (No. 51 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that prevents future use of the airfield at NASJRB Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, for commercial passenger operations; commercial cargo operations; commercial, business, or nongovernment aircraft operations not related to missions of the installation; and as a reliever airport to relieve congestion at other airports; **Pages H4806–07**

Spratt amendment (No. 4 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that requires the DNI, on an annual basis, to submit to Congress an update of the National Intelligence Estimate entitled "Iran: Nuclear Intentions and Capabilities" and dated November 2007; such update may be submitted in classified form; the President shall notify Congress in writing within 15 days of determining that Iran has met or surpassed any major milestone in its nuclear weapons program or that Iran has undertaken to accelerate, decelerate, or cease the development of any significant element within its nuclear weapons program; **Pages H4807–10**

Price (NC) amendment (No. 25 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that prohibits agencies under the Department of Defense from using contractors to perform interrogations; the amendment allows the use of contractors for interpretation (by a recorded vote of 240 ayes to 160 noes, Roll No. 361); **Pages H4794–96, H4810**

Holt amendment (No. 32 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that requires the videotaping or electronic recording of detainee interrogations in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; directs the Judge Advocates General of the respective military services to develop uniform guidelines for such videotaping or electronic recording, and for said guidelines to be provided to Congress (by a recorded vote of 218 ayes to 192 noes, Roll No. 362); and **Pages H4796–97, H4810–11**

McGovern amendment (No. 31 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that requires the Defense Secretary to release to the public, upon request, the names, ranks, countries of origin, and other information of students and instructors of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation ("WHINSEC"); the amendment covers fiscal years 2005–2008 and any fiscal year thereafter (by a recorded vote of 220 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 363). **Pages H4797–H4801, H4811–12**

Rejected:

Akin amendment (No. 3 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that sought to increase funding (by offset) for Future Combat Systems by $193 million (by a

recorded vote of 128 ayes to 287 noes, Roll No. 355); **Pages H4745–46, H4787–88**

Franks (AZ) amendment (No. 6 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that sought to add $719 million (by offset) to the Missile Defense Agency's Budget (by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 229 noes, Roll No. 356); **Pages H4756–59, H4788**

Tierney amendment (No. 23 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that sought to reduce funding (by offset) for the Missile Defense Agency by $966.2 million (by a recorded vote of 122 ayes to 292 noes, Roll No. 357); and **Pages H4759–62, H4788–89**

Pearce amendment (No. 33 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that sought to remove $10 million in funding for energy conservation on military installations and increase funding for the Reliable Replacement Warhead program by $10 million (by a recorded vote of 145 ayes to 271 noes, Roll No. 358). **Pages H4763–64, H4789**

Withdrawn:

Flake amendment (No. 22 printed in H. Rept. 110–666) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have prohibited any funds appropriated to carry out H.R. 5658 from being used for a library/lifelong learning center at Marine Corps Base Twentynine Palms, California. **Pages H4791–94**

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H4822**

H. Res. 1218, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill, was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 223 yeas to 197 nays, Roll No. 351, after agreeing to order the previous question by a yea-and-nay vote of 228 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 350. **Pages H4457–68**

**Calendar Wednesday:** Agreed by unanimous consent to dispense with the Calendar Wednesday business of Wednesday, June 4th. **Page H4822**

**Speaker Pro Tempore:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Hoyer and Representative Van Hollen to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 3, 2008. **Page H4822**

**Senate Messages:** Messages received from the Senate today appear on pages H4778 and H4821.

**Senate Referrals:** S. Con. Res. 85 was held at the desk.

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Six yea-and-nay votes and eleven recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4467–68, H4468, H4469, H4654–55, H4655–56, H4787, H4788, H4788–89, H4789, H4790, H4790–91, H4810, H4811, H4811–12, H4820, H4821, and H4822. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 10 a.m. and at 10:35 p.m., pursuant to the provisions of H. Con. Res. 355, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, June 3, 2008.

# *Committee Meetings*

## CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a hearing on Capitol Visitor Center. Testimony was heard from Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Stephen Ayers, Acting Architect; Terrie Rouse, CEO, Visitor Services; and Bernie Ungar, Project Executive, both with the Capitol Visitor Center; and Terry Dorn, Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues, GAO.

## U.S. MAINLAND EXOTIC DISEASE RESEARCH

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled "Germs, Viruses, and Secrets: Government Plans to Move Exotic Disease Research to the Mainland United States." Testimony was heard from Nancy R. Kingsbury, Managing Director, Applied Research and Methods, GAO; Bruce I. Knight, Under Secretary, Marketing and Regulatory Programs, USDA; Jay M. Cohen, Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, Department of Homeland Security; and public witnesses.

## CONFORMING LOAN LIMIT INCREASE

*Committee on Financial Services:* Held a hearing entitled "Impact on Homebuyers and Housing Market of Conforming Loan Limit Increase." Testimony was heard from Heather Peters. Deputy Secretary, Business Regulation and Housing, State of California; and public witnesses.

## OIL PRICES AND HOMELAND SECURITY

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* Held a hearing on Rising Oil Prices: Declining National Security? Testimony was heard from David Sandalow, former Assistant Secretary of State; and public witnesses.

## U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS/DEMOCRACY PROMOTION

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight held a hearing on City on the Hill or Just Another Country? The United States and the Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy. Testimony was heard from John Shattuck, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and former U.S. Ambassador to the Czech Republic; and a public witness.

## BORDER SECURITY CHALLENGES

*Committee on Homeland Security:* Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism held a hearing on The Border Security Challenge: Recent Developments and Legislative Proposals, focusing on the following bills: H.R. 5662, Putting Our Resources Towards Security (PORTS) Act; H.R. 5552, Border Accountability Act of 2008; H.R. 4088, SAVE Act of 2007; and H.R. 3531, Accountability in Enforcing Immigration Laws Act of 2007. Testimony was heard from Representatives Reyes, Bilbray, Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida; Giffords, and Shuler; and the following officials of the U. S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security: Thomas S. Winkowski, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations; Chief David V. Aguilar, Office of Border Patrol; and MG Michael C. Kostelnik, USAF (Ret.), Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine.

## GAS PRICES AND OIL INDUSTRY COMPETITION

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Task Force on Competition Policy and Antitrust Laws held a hearing on Retail Gas Prices, Part 2, Competition in the Oil Industry. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

## EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS PROGRAM

*Committee on Natural Resources:* Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held an oversight hearing on The United States Geological Survey's Earthquake Hazards Program—Science, Preparation, and Response. Testimony was heard from David Applegate, Senior Science Advisor, Earthquakes, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Natural Resources:* Subcommittee on Water and Power approved for full Committee action the following bills: H.R. 5511, Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Remediation Act of 2008; and H.R. 5710, Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System Authorization Act.

## IRAQ FUNDING ACCOUNTABILITY LAPSES

*Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:* Held a hearing on Accountability Lapses in Multiple Funds for Iraq. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense: Mary L. Ugone, Deputy Inspector General, Auditing; Patricia Marsh, Assistant Inspector General; and Daniel Blair, Deputy Assistant Inspector General, Defense, both with the Defense Financing Auditing Service Directorate.

## MORTGAGE CRISIS-AFFLICTED NEIGHBORHOODS

*Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:* Subcommittee on Domestic Policy, and the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity of the Committee on Financial Services, joint hearing on Neighborhoods: Targeting Federal aid to neighborhoods distressed by the subprime mortgage crisis. Testimony was heard from Todd M. Richardson, Director, Program Evaluation Division, Office of Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development; and public witnesses.

## U.S. JOBS/TECHNOLOGY GLOBALIZATION IMPACTS

*Committee on Science and Technology:* Subcommittee on Investigation and Oversight held a hearing on American Decline or Renewal?—Globalization Jobs and Technology. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

## REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES ACT

*Committee on Small Business:* Held a hearing entitled "RESPA and its Impact on Small Business." Testimony was heard from Ivy Jackson, Director, Office of Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and Interstate Land Sales, Department of Housing and Urban Development; and public witnesses.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:* Ordered reported the following bills: H.R. 5001, amended, Old Post Office Building Redevelopment Act of 2008; H.R. 6109, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Act of 2008; and H.R. 6003, amended, Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008.

## VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION OUTREACH

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a hearing on Examining the Effectiveness of VBA Outreach Efforts. Testimony was heard from Diana Rubens, Associate Deputy Under Secretary, Field Operations, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; the following officials of the Department of Defense: Leslye Arsht, Deputy Under Secretary, Military Community and Family Policy; and Kevin Crowley, Deputy Director, Manpower Personnel, National Guard Bureau; and representatives of veterans organizations

## VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION HUMAN RESOURCES CHALLENGES

*Committee on Veterans Affairs:* Subcommittee on Health held a hearing on Human Resources Challenges within the Veterans Health Administration. Testimony was heard from Joleen Clark, Chief Officer, Workforce Management and Consulting, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; representatives of veterans organizations; and public witnesses.

## BRIEFING—COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAM

*Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:* Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence met in executive session to receive a briefing on Counternarcotics Program. The Subcommittee was briefed by departmental witnesses.

## ADMINISTRATION'S ENERGY POLICY

*Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming:* Held a hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Bush Administration's Energy Policy.'' Testimony was heard from Samuel W. Bodman, Secretary of Energy.

## NEW PUBLIC LAWS

*(For last listing of Public Laws, see* DAILY DIGEST, *p. D638)*

H.R. 493, to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment. Signed on May 21, 2008. (Public Law 110–233)

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 23, 2008

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

### Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

### House

No Committee meetings are scheduled.

*Next Meeting of the* SENATE

10 a.m., Friday, May 23

Senate Chamber

**Program for Friday:** Senate will meet in pro forma session.

*Next Meeting of the* HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Tuesday, June 3

House Chamber

**Program for Tuesday, June 3:** To be announced.

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