NOT VOTING—23

Akin	DeMint	Mollohan
Bereuter	Deutsch	Oxley
Berman	Gephardt	Pickering
Blunt	Gingrey	Reyes
Carson (IN)	Hastings (FL)	Schrock
Collins	Hinojosa	Tauzin
Crane	Hunter	Turner (TX)
DeLay	McInnis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1454

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote 279, Previous Question on the Rule; rollcall vote 280, Adoption of the Rule for Defense Appropriations (H. Res. 683); rollcall vote 281, Honoring Ray Charles (H. Con. Res. 449); and rollcall vote 282, Recognizing Blues Music (H. Con. Res. 13).

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall votes 279, 280, 281, and 282.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 685, REVISING THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AS IT APPLIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to consider in the House House Resolution 685; that the resolution be considered as read for amendment; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the resolution to final adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except 90 minutes of debate on the resolution equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and minority leader, or their designees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, but I simply wanted to make this reservation in order to express my agreement with the motion that is being offered by the gentleman, to say that what this means is that for the first time in 4 years, the minority would have an opportunity to state its first preferences with respect to budget priorities, and having been given that consideration, that should facilitate the handling of the remaining appropriation bills.

We are in the minority. We recognize that. We expect that the majority is going to win these votes. But we feel that we at least have a right to have our first preferences voted upon in a nonprocedural way. And when that happens, it is much easier to facilitate an orderly consideration of the appropriation bills, even though we may differ on the substance.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that this procedure is fair. We will have differences when we come to a vote on the procedure and on the resolution, but it is a fair procedure; and I believe that it will, in a constructive way, expedite the business of the House, especially as it relates to budgetary and appropriations issues.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation, it is my understanding that in accordance with this unanimous consent agreement, that this resolution is expected to be on the floor Thursday, and I think that will greatly facilitate the consideration of other matters.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill H.R. 4613, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 683 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4613.

□ 1455

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4613) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, with Mr. CAMP in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is my privilege today to present to the House the appropriations for National Defense for Fiscal Year 2005. This bill includes a total amount for the Defense Department of $416.1 billion. Within that dollar amount, which is an enormous amount, there also is included approximately $25 billion that is a part of a bridge fund amendment providing funds for operations in Iraq. This recognizes that the Congress may be in recess for an extended period of time, perhaps even adjourn for the year for a period of time, before we have another supplemental coming forward. That additional funding is to make certain that we do not have any of the funds that are very important in terms of meeting our world challenges today run short or run dry.

Indeed, this bill is a package that is designed to meet the country's need in this ever-shrinking and ever-complex world. It is a very, very important bill, that first and foremost is designed to support our troops wherever they may be deployed around the world. Most significantly, in doing that, we are providing the funding that is necessary to carry forward the current effort in Iraq and around Afghanistan as well.

I would like to outline just briefly what the bill does. It supports those operations in Iraq, as I have suggested; but it also supports our troops by making certain that funding is there for their housing, for their training needs, their clothing needs, et cetera. But above and beyond that, it provides for full funding for the 3.5 percent pay increase that is a part of the President's budget.

The bill further increases additional funding for readiness for our troops, providing for the training as well as the equipment of their efforts worldwide.

The bill provides a very significant level of funding for our intelligence efforts, including an increase beyond the President's original budget. Further than that, within the supplemental package that is here, there is a very significant addition to our Intelligence funding. The bill provides for funding for a number of very important assets across the board, including funding for the Virginia-class submarine, for example, funding for the Joint Strike Fighter, the F–22 fighter, et cetera.

This bill also includes language that is designed to improve or increase the reporting requirements that we provide

for the Department of Defense and the various branches to make sure that the Congress is getting the kind of oversight that allows us all the assurance we need that the funding that has been appropriated by the Congress is being spent along those guidelines that the Congress has extended.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to provide for the RECORD a summary of the funding provided in this bill.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4613)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I					
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Military Personnel, Army	28,247,667	29,723,472	29,507,672	+1,260,005	-215,800
Military Personnel, Navy	23,217,298	24,459,957	24,416,157	+1,198,859	-43,800
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	8,971,897	9,595,902	9,591,102	+619,205	-4,800
Military Personnel, Air Force	22,910,868	24,510,811	24,291,411	+1,380,543	-219,400
Reserve Personnel, Army	3,568,725	3,733,590	3,719,990	+151,265	-13,600
Reserve Personnel, Navy	2,002,727	2,171,632	2,108,232	+105,505	-63,400
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	571,444	654,973	653,073	+81,629	-1,900
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	1,288,088	1,464,050	1,451,950	+163,862	-12,100
National Guard Personnel, Army	5,500,369	5,950,729	5,915,229	+414,860	-35,500
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	2,174,598	2,546,442	2,536,742	+362,144	-9,700
Total, title I, Military Personnel	98,453,681	104,811,558	104,191,558	+5,737,877	-620,000
TITLE II					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Operation and Maintenance, Army 2/	25,029,346	26,133,411	25,820,311	+790,965	-313,100
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	28,146,658	29,789,190	29,570,090	+1,423,432	-219,100
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	3,440,323	3,632,115	3,605,815	+165,492	-26,300
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	26,904,731	28,471,260	27,994,110	+1,089,379	-477,150
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	16,226,841	17,494,076	17,346,411	+1,119,570	-147,665
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,998,609	2,008,128	1,976,128	-22,481	-32,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,172,921	1,240,038	1,233,038	+60,117	-7,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	173,952	188,696	187,196	+13,244	-1,500
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2,179,388	2,239,790	2,227,190	+47,802	-12,600
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2/	4,340,581	4,440,686	4,376,886	+36,305	-63,800
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	4,431,216	4,422,838	4,438,738	+7,522	+15,900
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account	5,000	30,000	5,000	---	-25,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	10,333	10,825	10,825	+492	---
Environmental Restoration, Army	396,018	400,948	400,948	+4,930	---
Environmental Restoration, Navy	256,153	266,820	266,820	+10,667	---
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	384,307	397,368	397,368	+13,061	---
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	24,081	23,684	26,684	+2,603	+3,000
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	284,619	216,516	216,516	-68,103	---
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	59,000	59,000	59,000	---	---
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Account	450,800	409,200	409,200	-41,600	---
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance	115,914,877	121,874,589	120,568,274	+4,653,397	-1,306,315
TITLE III					
PROCUREMENT					
Aircraft Procurement, Army 2/	2,154,035	2,658,241	3,107,941	+953,906	+449,700
Missile Procurement, Army 2/	1,505,462	1,398,321	1,327,000	-178,462	-71,321
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	1,857,054	1,639,695	2,773,695	+916,641	+1,134,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army 2/	1,387,759	1,556,902	1,608,302	+220,543	+51,400
Other Procurement, Army 2/	4,774,452	4,240,896	4,868,371	+93,919	+627,475
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	9,110,848	8,767,867	8,841,824	-269,024	+73,957
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2,095,784	2,101,529	1,993,754	-102,030	-107,775
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	934,905	858,640	885,340	-49,565	+26,700
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	11,467,623	9,962,027	10,189,327	-1,278,296	+227,300
Other Procurement, Navy	4,941,098	4,834,278	4,980,325	+39,227	+146,047
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,165,727	1,190,103	1,462,703	+296,976	+272,600
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	12,086,201	13,163,174	13,289,984	+1,203,783	+126,810
Missile Procurement, Air Force	4,165,633	4,718,313	4,425,013	+259,380	-293,300
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,262,725	1,396,457	1,346,557	+83,832	-49,900
Other Procurement, Air Force	11,558,799	13,283,557	13,199,607	+1,640,808	-83,950
Procurement, Defense-Wide	3,709,926	2,883,302	3,028,033	-681,893	+144,731
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	400,000	---	---	-400,000	---
Defense Production Act Purchases	78,016	9,015	27,015	-51,001	+18,000
Total, title III, Procurement	74,656,047	74,662,317	77,354,791	+2,698,744	+2,692,474

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4613)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV					
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION					
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army 2/...	10,363,941	9,266,258	10,220,123	-143,818	+953,865
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.....	15,146,383	16,346,391	16,532,361	+1,385,978	+185,970
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.	20,500,984	21,114,667	21,033,622	+532,638	-81,045
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	18,900,715	20,739,837	20,851,271	+1,950,556	+111,434
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense.....	305,861	305,135	309,135	+3,274	+4,000
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	65,217,884	67,772,288	68,946,512	+3,728,628	+1,174,224
TITLE V					
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
Defense Working Capital Funds.....	1,641,507	1,685,886	1,174,210	-467,297	-511,676
National Defense Sealift Fund: Ready Reserve Force	1,066,462	1,269,252	1,186,626	+120,164	-82,626
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds..	2,707,969	2,955,138	2,360,836	-347,133	-594,302
TITLE VI					
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS					
Defense Health Program:					
Operation and maintenance.....	14,914,816	17,203,369	17,148,069	+2,233,253	-55,300
Procurement.....	328,826	364,635	364,635	+35,809	---
Research and development.....	486,371	72,407	446,482	-39,889	+374,075
Total, Defense Health Program.....	15,730,013	17,640,411	17,959,186	+2,229,173	+318,775
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Army:					
Operation and maintenance.....	1,169,168	1,138,801	1,138,801	-30,367	---
Procurement.....	79,212	78,980	78,980	-232	---
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	251,881	154,209	154,209	-97,672	---
Total, Chemical Agents 1/	1,500,261	1,371,990	1,371,990	-128,271	---
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	835,616	852,697	876,697	+41,081	+24,000
Office of the Inspector General 3/.....	162,449	244,562	193,562	+31,113	-51,000
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	18,228,339	20,109,660	20,401,435	+2,173,096	+291,775

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4613)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VII					
RELATED AGENCIES					
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	226,400	239,400	239,400	+13,000	---
Intelligence Community Management Account	175,113	304,355	309,644	+134,531	+5,289
Transfer to Department of Justice	(44,300)	(34,911)	(46,100)	(+1,800)	(+11,189)
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund	18,430	---	---	-18,430	---
National Security Education Trust Fund	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
Total, title VII, Related agencies	427,943	551,755	557,044	+129,101	+5,289
TITLE VIII					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Additional transfer authority (Sec. 8005)	(2,100,000)	(4,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(+900,000)	(-1,000,000)
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec. 8021)	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
FFRDCs (Sec. 8028)	-74,200	---	-40,000	+34,200	-40,000
Disposal & lease of DOD real property (Sec. 8034)	31,000	25,000	25,000	-6,000	---
Overseas Mil Fac Invest Recovery (Sec. 8037)	1,331	1,000	1,000	-331	---
Rescissions (Sec. 8048)	-325,560	---	-399,750	-74,190	-399,750
Travel Cards (Sec. 8079)	44,000	44,000	44,000	---	---
Special needs students	5,500	---	---	-5,500	---
Fisher House (Sec. 8088)	3,800	---	2,000	-1,800	+2,000
CAAS/Contract Growth (Sec. 8089)	-504,500	---	-300,000	+204,500	-300,000
Coast Guard transfer	60,000	---	---	-60,000	---
IT cost growth reduction (Sec. 8096)	-200,000	---	-270,000	-70,000	-270,000
Working Capital Funds Cash Balance (Sec.8098)	-372,000	---	-316,000	+56,000	-316,000
Working Capital Funds Excess Carryover	-44,000	---	---	+44,000	---
Ctr for Mil Recruiting Assessment & Vet Emp(Sec. 8099)	5,500	---	6,000	+500	+6,000
Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Foundation (Sec. 8101)	34,950	---	6,600	-28,350	+6,600
Revised Economic Assumptions (Sec. 8109)	-1,662,000	---	-345,000	+1,317,000	-345,000
Transportation Working Capital Fund (Sec. 8110)	-451,000	---	-967,200	-516,200	-967,200
Fort Irwin education	17,000	---	---	-17,000	---
Iraqi freedom fund (rescission)	-3,490,000	---	---	+3,490,000	---
MCAGCC health demonstration program (Sec. 8115)	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Contract offsets (Sec. 8119)	---	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Budget withholds (Sec. 8120)	---	---	-685,000	-685,000	-685,000
Tanker replacement transfer fund (Sec. 8121)	---	---	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Total, title VIII, General Provisions	-6,912,179	70,000	-3,227,350	+3,684,829	-3,297,350
TITLE IX - ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS					
CHAPTER 1 - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY					
Military Personnel					
Military Personnel, Army (contingent operations)	---	---	2,552,200	+2,552,200	+2,552,200
Military Personnel, Navy (contingent operations)	---	---	232,200	+232,200	+232,200
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (contingent ops)	---	---	273,200	+273,200	+273,200
Military Personnel, Air Force (contingent operations)	---	---	874,400	+874,400	+874,400
Total, Military Personnel	---	---	3,932,000	+3,932,000	+3,932,000
Operation and Maintenance					
Operation & Maintenance, Army (contingent operations)	---	---	11,698,400	+11,698,400	+11,698,400
Operation & Maintenance, Navy (contingent operations)	---	---	303,000	+303,000	+303,000
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (contingent ops)	---	---	1,295,000	+1,295,000	+1,295,000
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (contingent ops)	---	---	744,000	+744,000	+744,000
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (contingent ops)	---	---	295,000	+295,000	+295,000
Iraq Freedom Fund:					
(Contingent emergency) (incl. transfer authority)	---	25,000,000	---	---	-25,000,000
(Contingent operations)	---	---	2,978,000	+2,978,000	+2,978,000
Total, Operation and Maintenance	---	25,000,000	17,313,400	+17,313,400	-7,686,600

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4613)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement					
Missile Procurement, Army (contingent operations).....	---	---	42,800	+42,800	+42,800
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (contingent operations).....	---	---	201,900	+201,900	+201,900
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (contingent operations	---	---	330,000	+330,000	+330,000
Other Procurement, Army (contingent operations).....	---	---	1,151,400	+1,151,400	+1,151,400
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (contingent operations)....	---	---	34,000	+34,000	+34,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (contingent operations).....	---	---	112,800	+112,800	+112,800
Procurement, Marine Corps (contingent operations).....	---	---	111,400	+111,400	+111,400
Other Procurement, Air Force (contingent operations)..	---	---	35,300	+35,300	+35,300
Procurement, Defense-Wide (contingent operations).....	---	---	80,000	+80,000	+80,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (contingent opera	---	---	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Total, Procurement.....	---	---	2,199,600	+2,199,600	+2,199,600
Defense Working Capital Funds (contingent operations).	---	---	1,250,000	+1,250,000	+1,250,000
Defense Health Program (contingent operations).....	---	---	305,000	+305,000	+305,000
Additional transfer authority (contingent operations):					
Fiscal year 2005 (Sec. 9003(a)).....	---	---	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Fiscal year 2004 (Sec. 9003(b)).....	---	---	(900,000)	(+900,000)	(+900,000)
Total, Chapter 1, Department of Defense 4/ 5/...	---	25,000,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	---
CHAPTER 2 - DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs (contingent ops).....	---	---	665,300	+665,300	+665,300
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance (contingent operations).....	---	---	20,000	+20,000	+20,000
Total, Chapter 2, Department of State 5/.....	---	---	685,300	+685,300	+685,300
CHAPTER 3 - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
United States Agency for International Development					
International disaster and famine assistance (emergency).....	---	---	70,000	+70,000	+70,000
Department of State					
Migration and refugee assistance (emergency).....	---	---	25,000	+25,000	+25,000
Total, Chapter 3, Bilateral economic assist. 5/.	---	---	95,000	+95,000	+95,000
Total, Title IX, Additional appropriations 4/ 5/	---	25,000,000	25,780,300	+25,780,300	+780,300
Total for the bill (net) 5/.....	368,694,561	417,807,305	416,933,400	+48,238,839	-873,905
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
Emergency Supplemental, Defense, Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (P.L. 108-106).....	64,706,554	---	---	-64,706,554	---
Additional transfer authority (sec. 1101) (emerg).	(3,000,000)	---	---	(-3,000,000)	---
Consolidated appropriations (by transfer)(P.L.108-199)	(74,600)	---	---	(-74,600)	---
Additional transfer authority (Sec. 114).....	(120,000)	---	---	(-120,000)	---
Rescissions.....	-1,800,000	---	---	+1,800,000	---
Net grand total (including other appropriations)5/	431,601,115	417,807,305	416,933,400	-14,667,715	-873,905

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS - FY 2005 (H.R. 4613)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Disabled military retiree payments (mandatory)	302,000	---	---	-302,000	---
Military personnel accounts (discretionary)	-302,000	---	---	+302,000	---
Army Venture Capital Funds (Sec. 8105)	17,000	17,000	17,000	---	---
O&M, Army transfer to National Park Service:					
Defense function	-2,500	---	-2,500	---	-2,500
Non-defense function	2,500	---	2,500	---	+2,500
Less defense emergency appropriations	-64,706,554	---	---	+64,706,554	---
Less non-defense emergency appropriations	---	---	-95,000	-95,000	-95,000
Less Title IX defense contingent operations	---	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	---
Less Title IX non-defense contingent operations	---	---	-685,300	-685,300	-685,300
Repeal of FY 2004 rescission (contingent ops)	---	---	1,800,000	+1,800,000	+1,800,000
Amount charged to fiscal year 2004	---	---	-1,800,000	-1,800,000	-1,800,000
Total, scorekeeping adjustments	-64,689,554	-24,983,000	-25,763,300	+38,926,254	-780,300
Adjusted total (incl scorekeeping adjustments)	366,911,561	392,824,305	391,170,100	+24,258,539	-1,654,205
Appropriations	(372,527,121)	(392,824,305)	(391,569,850)	(+19,042,729)	(-1,254,455)
Rescissions	(-5,615,560)	---	(-399,750)	(+5,215,810)	(-399,750)
Total (including scorekeeping adjustments)	366,911,561	392,824,305	391,170,100	+24,258,539	-1,654,205
Amount in this bill	(431,601,115)	(417,807,305)	(416,933,400)	(-14,667,715)	(-873,905)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-64,689,554)	(-24,983,000)	(-25,763,300)	(+38,926,254)	(-780,300)
Total mandatory and discretionary	366,911,561	392,824,305	391,170,100	+24,258,539	-1,654,205
Mandatory	528,400	239,400	239,400	-289,000	---
Discretionary	366,383,161	392,584,905	390,930,700	+24,547,539	-1,654,205
RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel	98,453,681	104,811,558	104,191,558	+5,737,877	-620,000
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	115,914,877	121,874,589	120,568,274	+4,653,397	-1,306,315
Title III - Procurement	74,656,047	74,662,317	77,354,791	+2,698,744	+2,692,474
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	65,217,884	67,772,288	68,946,512	+3,728,628	+1,174,224
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds	2,707,969	2,955,138	2,360,836	-347,133	-594,302
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs	18,228,339	20,109,660	20,401,435	+2,173,096	+291,775
Title VII - Related Agencies	427,943	551,755	557,044	+129,101	+5,289
Title VIII - General Provisions (net)	-6,912,179	70,000	-3,227,350	+3,684,829	-3,297,350
Title IX - Additional Appropriations (net)	---	25,000,000	25,780,300	+25,780,300	+780,300
Total, Department of Defense and other appropriations (in this bill)	368,694,561	417,807,305	416,933,400	+48,238,839	-873,905
Other defense appropriations	62,906,554	---	---	-62,906,554	---
Total funding available (net)	431,601,115	417,807,305	416,933,400	-14,667,715	-873,905
Department of Defense	(431,541,115)	(417,807,305)	(416,153,100)	(-15,388,015)	(-1,654,205)
Other Appropriations	(60,000)	---	(780,300)	(+720,300)	(+780,300)
Scorekeeping adjustments	-64,689,554	-24,983,000	-25,763,300	+38,926,254	-780,300

FOOTNOTES:
1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.
2/ Includes Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 108-170) which realigns $1,217,538,000 for the termination of the Comanche Helicopter program, of which $30,000,000 was reallocated to Mil. Construction, Army National Guard.
3/ Includes Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 108-183) which adds $10,000 to the Office of the Inspector General request for a technical correction.
4/ Includes Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 108-185) which establishes a $25 billion Contingent Emergency Reserve Fund for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.
5/ If the Bill is enacted before October 1, 2004, $27,580,300,000 (including repeal of $1,800,000,000 rescission) will be considered FY 2004 budget authority.

□ 1500

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Under the rules of the majority party in the House, the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) is term limited in his subcommittee chairmanship. And, in fact, this is the last time that he will present this defense appropriations bill to the House.

In the 6 years that he has chaired this subcommittee, and I think he would agree with me that it is probably the best job in the whole Congress, he has done an outstanding job. His leadership has been evident at every step and opportunity.

His partnership with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) has served this Nation well; has served our security well, and has served well the men and women who serve in the uniform of our armed services well.

So I wanted to take this time to pay tribute to and compliment the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) the outstanding job that he has done. He and his partner, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), have presented another outstanding defense bill that meets the requirements to the best of our ability during a time of war, a war in Afghanistan, a war in Iraq, and a war against terrorism, wherever it may raise its ugly head.

And other than being able to bring a conference report back to us shortly we hope, this is my colleague's last bill as chairman of this subcommittee. Again, I just want to compliment him and pay tribute to the outstanding job that he has done.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I cannot tell my colleague how much I appreciate his remarks and his great support throughout the development of this bill. And to say the least, to suggest that he is a partner in this subcommittee's work would be understating it, for he not only has been chairman of this subcommittee but as full committee chairman, he has been absolutely fantastic.

I would further say the same about my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA). This partnership has produced very positive results over the years and, indeed, it has been my great privilege and honor to work with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA).

Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to my colleague from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), who would probably like to do the same.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, being his last time at bat on this particular committee, I want the American public to know how my two colleagues have worked together, not just in his tenure but even when the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) was there as well.

I would not say this about too many people on the other side of the aisle, but it does not matter who is in the majority if the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) was the chairman of it. I do not necessarily want that, but he has been a friend. And people say, well, you have friendships but you disagree. We have a friendship and we do not disagree on that many issues. I am very proud to know him.

I want the public to know what he has done has saved the military. Just as an example, the F–22 of putting people on notice of the fraud, the waste, and abuse, DOD has fraud, waste, and abuse like anything else. But between the two of them, they have really worked to make sure we get the best bang for the dollar.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say we did the best we could do with the amount of money we have available.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I might consume for purposes of having a colloquy with the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I have the privilege of working closely with the Department of Defense. I see in here firsthand the skill, commitment, and bravery of our men and women serving in Iraq and elsewhere in the world.

We all know of the enormous contributions of our allies as well. And I must say the contribution of the United Kingdom is hard to overstate, but we have had great assistance from other allies, for example, Italy has 2,800 personnel working in Iraq and has donated some $210 million to the process that is here. We have had help from countries like Portugal, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Poland, and Kuwait.

So across the board, I must say that we have been helped greatly by allies who were willing to step up and pay a piece of the price of this very important venture.

I particularly wanted to mention the role played by our friends, the Japanese. For over the years, the Japanese have been very hesitant in the military front since World War II. But in this circumstance, they have really been a great ally. There are presently 1,000 Japanese troops known as the Self-Defense Forces, including some 600 ground troops in Iraq today. They have consistently indicated a willingness to support us in our effort there. I cannot compliment them enough.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS. I would be happy to yield to my colleague who has similar feelings and wants to have some discussion about this.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, first let me thank the chairman for his support as he completes his term as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. I add my congratulations to those that have already been stated for the great job that he has done for America and for our military.

I appreciate the Chairman's raising the important issue of Japan's contributions in Iraq and join with him in acknowledging their historic role. As he mentioned, this operation is unprecedented and has been severely tested during the recent hostage crisis. However, Tokyo's commitment has not changed. In fact, Japan has just dispatched the 2nd Contingent of its Ground Self-Defense Forces to Iraq.

I also understand the Japanese forces have recently commenced airlift operations between Iraq and Kuwait. Other humanitarian and infrastructure projects include food and medicine and construction or repair of seaports, power plants, hospitals, and schools.

In fact, on May 26, Japan played a leading role as the chair of the second meeting of the Donor's Committee of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq at Doha.

Prime Minister Koizumi has been a key ally on the war on terrorism. On June 8, Prime Minister Koizumi and President Bush had a bilateral meeting on the occasion of the Sea Island G–8 Summit meeting. During the meeting, the Prime Minister announced Japan's full support for the U.S. policy on Iraq through the continued dispatch of Self-Defense Forces as well as financial assistance through the government's official development assistance.

We highly value the contribution of Japan and other allies. I hope that all Members will read the Fact Sheet from Japan's assistance that I will insert into the RECORD at this point.

JAPAN'S ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ

The attached Fact Sheet outlines Japan's very significant, and continuing, efforts in providing critical assistance to Iraq. Following are some of the highlights of the fact sheet:

The total number of Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) participating in the reconstruction of Iraq is approximately 1,000, including nearly 600 ground troops. Several naval vessels and aircraft are also present. This is an historic operation, the first of its kind for SDF since World War II.

Japan has decided to fund both bilateral and multilateral projects as part of the implementation of the $1.5 billion grant out of the $5 billion Japan pledged in Madrid last fall. Such humanitarian and infrastructure projects include food and medical assistance, employment, and construction or repair of key seaports, power plants, hospitals, schools and other facilities.

Japan's Self-Defense Forces have commenced airlift operations between Iraq and Kuwait, and are now providing humanitarian assistance in Samawah, Iraq.

Japan's commitment was severely tested during the recent hostage crisis. Fortunately, that crisis was resolved favorably. Here is what Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said on April 22 on the subject:

''This hostage taking has not undermined Japan's firm resolve to engage in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq.

It is precisely because the situation in Iraq makes the activities of ordinary individuals impossible that the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) have been dispatched to engage in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq.''

On April 15, the Embassy of Japan in Baghdad reported that the three Japanese were released in Baghdad and were under secure custody of Embassy officials. The Embassy of Japan would like to extend its sincere gratitude for the efforts of those concerned in Iraq and for the support from all over the world. Foreign Minister Kawaguchi's statement can be found on the following website: http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/4/0415.html

JAPAN'S ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ (FACT SHEET)

(Note: All number are approximate.)

1. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance to Iraq (total: $846.35 million).

(A) Assistance in cooperation with international organizations ($91.4 million).

(1) Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq ($29.5 million) (2003 March 20 and April 9).

(a) World Food Programme (WFP): food supply.

(b) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): child protection, education, water/sanitation.

(c) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): medical assistance, provision of food and life supplies, restoration of water supply facility.

(d) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): assistance for refugees.

(2) Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Education ($2 million) (2003 April 23).

(a) Restoration and preservation of cultural heritages ($1 million, in cooperation with UNESCO).

(b) Education ($1 million, in cooperation with UNESCO).

(3) Umm Qasr Port Project ($2.5 million) (2003 April 25).

Activities: carry out an emergency dredging of Umm Qasr Port (In cooperation with UNDP).

Impact: realize effective port operations and smooth delivery of humanitarian assistance.

(4) Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq ($57.4 million) (2003 May 16, 21, July 4, Oct 17; 2004 Jan 16, Jan 26).

(a) Iraq Reconstruction and Employment Program ($6 million, in cooperation with UNDP).

Activities: employ Iraqis in Baghdad to perform functions such as debris removal, garbage collection and rehabilitation of buildings.

Impact: creation of 35,000 jobs, improvement of the sanitary conditions in Baghdad.

(b) Project for Reactivation of Primary Education in Iraq ($10 million, in cooperation with UNICEF).

Activities: rehabilitate schools and provide school supplies in Baghdad, Mosul, Najaf and the surrounding areas.

Impact: 1 million children in 3 cities and their suburbs will benefit.

(c) Rehabilitation of the National Dispatch Centre ($5.55 million, in cooperation with UNDP).

Activities: rehabilitate the National Dispatch Centre and provide it with necessary equipment and materials.

Impact: improve provision of electricity to the institutions such as hospitals which are essential for humanitarian needs by proper control on the power distribution.

(d) Project for Emergency Rehabilitation of Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital ($3.64 million, in cooperation with UNDP).

Activities: rehabilitate the Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital and provide materials and equipment.

Impact: improve the hospital's medical services and the lives and hygienic conditions of the people.

(e) Project for the Emergency Rehabilitation of the Hartha Power Station ($8 million, in cooperation with UNDP).

Activities: rehabilitate the Hartha Power Station and transmission in Basra region.

Impact: increase electricity supply and improve the life and hygiene of the civilians in Basra region.

(f) School rehabilitation Project ($6.1 million, in cooperation with UN–HABITAT).

Activities: rehabilitate 271 schools in Basra, Samawa, Nashiria and Amarra.

Impact: resume lessons and create job opportunities.

(g) Community Rehabilitation Project ($2.7 million, in cooperation with UN–HABITAT).

Activities: rehabilitate a total of 3,000 damaged houses and/or community facilities in Baghdad, Samawa and Kirkuk. Beneficiaries will be selected from vulnerable groups particularly from households headed by women.

Impact: improve community neighborhood through rehabilitation of infrastructure and create job opportunities.

(h) Iraq Reconstruction and Employment Program ($15.4 million, in cooperation with UNDP).

Activities: hire local Iraqi people for restoration of water/sewage systems, garbage collection, clean-up activities etc.

Impact: hire local Iraqi people etc.

(B) Direct Assistance to Iraq ($227 million).

(a) Provision of 1150 Police vehicles to be deployed in 27 cities. 40 vehicles will be deployed to Samawa. ($29 million) (04 Jan 16).

(b) Provision of 27 mobile substations throughout Iraq ($72 million) (04 Mar 26).

(c) Rehabilitation and provision of equipment to 4 hospitals (Nasiriyah, Najaf, Diwaniyah and Samawah) $51 million) (04 Mar 26).

(d) Provision of 30 compact water treatment units to the city of Baghdad ($55 million) (04 Mar 26).

(e) Provision of 70 firetrucks to Baghdad, Al Basra and Muthanna ($20 million) (04 March 26).

(C) Assistance through funds ($500 million).

(a) International Reconstruction Fund Facility For Iraq ($490 million).

$360 million to the Fund administered by the UN.

$90 million to the Fund administered by the WB.

Additional $40 million will be also available to the Fund administered by the WB after the approval of FY2004 budget.

(b) IFC small business finance facility ($10 million).

(D) Assistance in cooperation with NGOs ($27.9 million).

(1) Assistance for the emergency medical activities of NGOs ($3.3 mil) (2003 March 20).

(a) Japan Platform Joint Team operating in Jordan.

(b) Peace Winds Japan operating in Northern Iraq.

(2) Assistance to the following NGO activities ($21 million) (2003 May 16, 21, Dec 11, 2004 Feb 8, Feb 20 and March 4).

(a) Medical projects and distribution of emergency supplies in Iraq carried out by Japan Platform (Japanese NGOs, 2003 May 21).

(b) Project distributing medical supplies including antibiotics in Iraq run by Hashemite Charity Organization (Jordanian NGO, 2003 May 16).

(c) Project distributing medical equipment such as Infant Intravenous Kits run by CARE International (International NGO, 2003 May 16).

(d) Emergency Rehabilitation of public facilities by Japan Platform (Japanese NGOs, 2003 Dec 11).

(e) Cultural Grassroots Projects to the Iraq Football Association (Iraqi NGO, 2004 Feb 8).

(f) Emergency Aid of Medical Equipment to Samawa Maternity & Children Hospital (Japanese NGO, 2004 Feb 20).

(g) Emergency aid for Iraq to the NGO unit of Japan Platform (Japanese NGOs).

(3) Humanitarian and Recovery Assistance ($3.6 million) (Grassroots Assistance).

(a) The Project for Humanitarian Operation in the Umm Qasr Community $90,000.

(b) The Project for the Equipment Supply for Rashid RF Community Council $73,000.

(c) The Project for Improvement of Schools in the Rashid District $206,000.

(d) The Project for Improving Hibatoallah Institute for Down Syndrome $42,000.

(e) The Project for Reconstruction of Mustakbal Secondary School in Mosul City $375,000.

(f) The Project for Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plants in Mosul City $460,000.

(g) The Project for Rehabilitation of Water Treatment Plants in Nineveh Governorate $230,000.

(h) The Project for Improvement of Medical Transportation in Nineveh Governorate $620,000.

(i) The Project of supplying Water Tankers to the Governorate of Al-Muthanna $800,000 (for 12 water tanks).

(j) The project for Provision of Emergency Medical Supplies to Al Samawaha General Hospital $770,000.

(E) Others.

(a) Assistance for supplying TV program ''Oshin'' by Japan Foundation (the broadcast started from 2003 Oct 27).

(b) With regard to the friendly football match between the Japanese national team and the Iraqi national team hosted by the Japan Football Association, GOJ provides approximately ¥10 million as the travel expenses of the Iraqi team through the Japan Foundation.

(c) Provision of Judo equipment to the Iraq Judo Foundation and its transportation ($50,000).

(d) Provision of football equipment to the youth and sports department in the governorate of Muthanna ($41,000).

((e) Dispatch of research missions for grant aid projects formulation to Jordan and other surrounding countries (from Jan 2004).

(f) Provision of 240 tents to the Governorate of Al-Muthanna to counter the flooding of the Euphrates River in Al Muthanna.

2. Consolidating broad based solidarity among the International Community.

(a) GOJ believes that an international conference for assisting Iraq should be organized with broad participation of countries and international organizations. To this end, GOJ has urged relevant international organizations such as the UN and others, to take an active role in organizing such a conference. As a result, the International Donors' Conference for the reconstruction of Iraq was held in Madrid, Spain, in 23–24 October. The Conference was able to send a united and strong message of the international community that the international community should actively implement the assistant to Iraq in order not to make Iraq the ''failure state.''

(b) Former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto visited France and Germany last December, as Prime Minister Koizumi's special envoy, and emphasized to the leaders of the both countries the importance of broad based solidarity among the international community on assisting reconstruction of Iraq. As a result, France, Germany, and Japan have agreed with pursuit of cooperation among the three countries regarding reconstruction assistance to Iraq. GOJ is consulting with France and Germany through

the framework of trilateral consultations on reconstruction assistances to Iraq in such areas as cultural affairs and police personnel training.

3. Cooperation under the Special Measures Law for Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance for Iraq.

GOJ dispatched Self Defense Forces to Iraq and surrounding countries and areas to provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance for people of Iraq.

4. Coordination with CPA.

GOJ extends personnel cooperation through the Coalition Provisional Authority.

5. Cooperation with Arab and neighboring countries.

GOJ will promote such cooperation, for example, by promoting medical assistance through the Hashemite Charity Organization of Jordan, and Japan-Egypt Joint Medical Cooperation. As for the Japan-Egypt Joint Medical Cooperation, it is planned to start training of approximately 100 medical related Iraqi personnel in Egypt.

6. Cooperation under the International Peace Co-operation Law.

(1) In-kind contribution to UNHCR (2003 March 28).

Tents for 1,600 refugees were transported by 2 special government aircraft, and handed over to UNHCR in Jordan.

(2) Transportation cooperation.

Operation of JSDF Aircraft (C–130H) between Brindisi (Italy) and Amman (Jordan) for transportation of humanitarian relief materials (140 tons) of UN from 17 July 2003 till 12 August 2003.

7. Assistance for neighboring countries and others ($322.25 million).

(1) Jordan: grant assistance ($100 million) (2003 March 23).

(2) Palestine: food aid ($4.2 million) (2003 March 23).

(3) Palestine: announcement of a new assistance package ($22.25 million, including the above-mentioned food aid) (2003 April 29).

(4) Egypt: loans and grants (over $200 million) (2003 May 24).

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this Defense Appropriations bill. This bill is flawed for many reasons. It gives money to programs that don't need more money and advances policies that ought to be ended. But most egregious of all, it slips in a provision that has nothing to do with Defense Appropriations: raising the Federal government's debt limit.

Why have the Republicans hidden this provision in the bill? Because they're embarrassed—they're embarrassed that their economic policies require such a huge increase in our national debt. And they're afraid. They're afraid that if the American people hear a debate on raising the debt limit, it will expose their failed policies and damage their chances for re-election. How cynical. How embarrassing indeed.

Republicans have so failed in their economic policies that they have to hide a provision like this in a Defense bill, hoping that our debate on defense policy will overshadow their shenanigans. This is one more debacle to add to the Republicans' long list of governing failures.

Just 4 weeks ago, I voted against the Defense Authorization bill because it called for billions in funding for Star Wars, continued the Pentagon's addiction to wasteful and duplicative projects that pad the pockets of big defense contractors, and authorized $25 billion for Iraq without a clear or articulated exit strategy. This bill provides more of the same.

The bill provides $9.7 billion for missile defense on top of the $130 billion American taxpayers have already shelled out since 1983. Wasting more money on this program is absurd. It has proven to be completely inoperable and the idea that it will ever work is the dream of a mad scientist. This bill also calls for nearly $680 million for procurement and upgrades of the Trident II nuclear missile. These Cold War era weapons do not help us defend against terrorists, they only raise the nuclear ante around the world.

The bill provides $3.6 billion for 24 F–22 Raptors, despite GAO reports showing cost overruns and technical problems. In fact, the cost of these fighters has actually increased from $200 to $300 million per plane. Boneheaded marine general would continue to use a plane that doesn't work. This bill also continues to fund the Osprey, a plane so dangerous and which has led to so many American deaths, it is inconceivable that the Pentagon would continue to use them.

Imagine what we could provide our children—the next generation—if we discontinued these programs. Already, the Nation's public schools have been denied $27 billion dollars promised them when Congress passed No Child Left Behind.

Imagine what you could do for working families. In my district in California, low-income families are being evicted because the Federal government has cut funding for housing subsidies. Others throughout Alameda County face the specter of losing their health care coverage.

Mr. Chairman, our Nation certainly needs to spend money on its defense. But defense means more than just guns and planes. It means defending our children from ignorance through education, defending our sick from disease through health care, and defending our elderly from poverty through Social Security. It is time we incorporate our other vital national priorities into our Defense Budget. I cannot in good conscience vote for a bill that wastes money and threatens to waste the future we owe our children.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss this important legislation, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2005, especially in light of this country's current situation in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as its relationship with the international community. Because of the very small difference between the amount requested by President Bush in his Budget and that recommended by the Committee in this legislation, that is, $1.6 billion relative to the total amount recommended of $416 billion, my colleagues and I understand that we must grapple with the same fundamental differences that we had with the Administration's proposal when considering this legislation.

Congress has appropriated around $150 billion to date in military and reconstruction funding for the Iraq war. It has been estimated that the total amount expended for this situation will grow to a quarter of a trillion dollars for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. There are clearly many other urgent initiatives that demand these funds without the trade-off in American lives.

Many thanks go to the Ranking Member of the Appropriations Committee for his leadership and work. He successfully won passage of an amendment that will require a detailed report from the Department of Defense and the White House Office of Management and Budget for their best estimates on long-term war and reconstruction costs of our operations in Iraq and Afghanistan by October 1, 2004. The American people have waited long enough for this information and deserves continued updates on the spending of its money.

It is unfortunate that this bill does not provide appropriations for military housing because homelessness has become a very real crisis among military veterans as well as for families of some who are in active duty.

Unfortunately, about one-third of the adult homeless population has served this country in the Armed Services. As many as 250,000 male and female veterans now live on the streets or in shelters, and about twice as many of those who live on the streets experience homelessness at some point during the course of a year. Many other veterans are considered near homeless or at risk because of their poverty, lack of support from family and friends, and dismal living conditions in cheap hotels or in overcrowded or sub-standard housing.

Currently, the number of homeless male and female Vietnam era veterans is greater than the number of service persons who died during that war. Furthermore, a small number of Desert Storm veterans are also appearing in the homeless population.

Almost all homeless veterans are male (about three percent are women), the vast majority are single, and most come from poor, disadvantaged backgrounds. Similar to the general population of homeless adult males, about 45 percent of homeless veterans suffer from mental illness and slightly more than 70 percent suffer from alcohol or other drug abuse problems. Moreover, roughly 56 percent are African American or Hispanic.

Furthermore, the amount in this bill includes a $25 billion supplement to cover costs of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Our policy in these regions is severely misguided, as evidenced by the repeated brutal slayings of American military personnel and civilians. Incidents such as the horrific beheading of the New Jersey-born engineering contractor for Lockheed Martin in Saudi Arabia should give this Administration an added sense of duty and responsibility to ensure that these monies are spent to improve our relations, our reputation, and our efficiency in the region.

The original President's request, prior to the emergency supplemental, did not include funds for Iraq and Afghanistan operations. It also failed to include some of the essential needs of our troops such as additional personnel, protective gear, and repair or replacement of weapons systems that have been damaged in the war to date.

The apparent confused policy evidenced by the miscalculation of what the war would cost, placing some 40,000 of our troops in Iraq without adequate supplies or support, and more recently, on May 28, Attorney General Ashcroft's announcement of new threat alerts unbeknownst to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Commander in Chief corroborate Ranking Member OBEY'S statement in the Committee Report (108–553, p. 409) that "[t]he Administration and the Pentagon have abused the trust that the Congress and the American people placed in them."

Mr. Chairman, this bill does not adequately address the needs that have arisen as a result of the Administration's hasty actions and commitments. We must now do what is necessary

to curtail the death of American troops, civilians, and members of the international community.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to share my thoughts on this extremely important piece of legislation. H.R. 4613, the Fiscal Year 2005 (FY05) Defense Appropriations Act, provides for our national security interests, as well as for the men and women in uniform who are serving overseas and at home to preserve and protect those interests. I commend my distinguished colleagues from California and Pennsylvania, the Chairman and Ranking Member, respectively, of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, for the outstanding focus and effort they have obviously devoted to this bill. I also commend the Chairman and Ranking Member of the full committee for quickly delivering this necessary legislation to the floor.

I would like to call attention to some aspects of the bill that are particularly noteworthy: H.R. 4613 fully funds the budget request for a 3.5 percent military pay raise. As importantly, it would reduce the average out-of-pocket housing expenses for military members from 3.5 percent to 0 (zero) in FY05; The bill provides $2.3 billion for force protection requirements, including Up-Armored HMMWVs (''Humvees''), that are absolutely vital to our men and women serving in Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM; H.R. 4613 also fully funds the Administration's request for operational training, such as flying hours, ship steaming days, and ground forces exercises, that are essential for the readiness of our forces; The bill includes funding for personnel costs related to the Army and Marine Corps end strength increase for FY05 found in H.R. 4200, the House version of the National Defense Authorization Act that passed the full House last month; With respect to combat and tactical vehicles used by the Army and Marine Corps, the bill provides $2.2 billion above the budget request. I am pleased that $330 million of this amount would support Guard and Reserve vehicle needs; H.R. 4613 also provides more than a quarter-billion dollars above the budget request for shipbuilding.

I am pleased that the bill fully funds the Administration's request for *Virginia*-class submarine procurement and CVN–21 aircraft carrier research and development, two programs that must stay on track if our Navy is to maintain its supremacy on and beneath the seas into the 21st Century.

I am also pleased that the bill's support for procurement of an additional Burke-class destroyer (DDG–51) in the FY06–07 window shows the committee's awareness of the perils associated with any production gap between the end of DDG–51 construction and the start of DD(X) construction, which threatens our domestic shipbuilding capability.

I am reassured that the report language confirms the committee's concern with the threat to our national security associated with erosion of our unique shipbuilding skill sets, which are a must-have if we are to ensure that our warships are built at home and not overseas. Furthermore, with respect to the strength of naval force structure, which I hope we all agree is an inimitable part of our national defense today and tomorrow, the observation in the report language that ''operational requirements of the Navy necessitate the construction of at least one more DDG–51'' is a very positive and welcome sign.

However, I must state my serious concern with the $248 million reduction in development of DD(X), the next-generation, multi-mission destroyer. I am concerned that delaying construction by one year will significantly hurt development of this program, which is a vital requirement for the fleet.

The Chief of Naval Operations commented last month on DD(X): ''This program will form the cornerstone of our Nation's future Surface Navy. It provides war fighting capabilities that our Navy needs now, plus it brings important shipbuilding growth and opportunities for our industrial base. . . . I am confident that we are . . . being good stewards of the taxpayer dollar, and producing much needed capabilities that will ensure our Navy/Marine Corps team remains preeminent well into the next century. I ask that you reconsider and fully restore funding for DD(X).''

It is imperative that Congress help the Navy by funding DD(X) sufficiently to keep the program on schedule.

I want to thank the Chairman for his hard work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to remember the importance of this program to our Navy and to our national security.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge my colleagues to support a provision regarding cluster munitions that I have included in the Manager's Amendment to the Fiscal Year 2005 Defense Appropriations bill.

I also want to thank you, Chairman LEWIS, and Ranking Member MURTHA for recognizing the unintended collateral damage and human damage caused by cluster munitions.

The provision would require that the Department of Defense issue to Congress a written report on steps being taken to reduce the dangerous, unintended consequences of cluster munitions and submunitions. In particular, it will help hold the Pentagon accountable to their own policy standards and to the American people by helping ensure cluster munitions have a failure rate, or ''dud-rate'', of 1 percent or less.

Cluster munitions are large weapons that contain hundreds of smaller submunitions, which upon release spread across a broad footprint and explode. These weapons continue to be used extensively by the U.S. military, even while alternatives and advanced technology exists.

The use of cluster bombs in populated areas has taken a tremendous humanitarian toll. According to USA Today, one Iraqi father, after witnessing a U.S. cluster bomb strike in Iraq that killed his son, said ''Regular shells would hit only one spot, not every place just like a rain of death.''

Cluster munitions strike without distinction. They rain hundreds of thousands of smaller submunitions. Many of these submunitions have high dud rates—as high as 10 percent to 30 percent in certain instances—which leave large numbers of unexploded submunitions that become de facto landmines that continue to kill and main, even long after the conflict is over.

Extremely hazardous, these unexploded ''duds'' have been lethal for U.S. soldiers, peacekeepers, and local civilians. Children, especially, are often tempted to pick up these weapons since submunitions are small and can appear to be an intriguing object to play with.

The use of cluster munitions is widespread. In Iraq, for example, Human Rights Watch used Pentagon figures to estimate that the use of cluster munitions in populated areas in Iraq caused more civilian casualties than any other factor in the coalition's conduct of major military operations.

U.S. and British forces used almost thirteen thousand cluster munitions, containing nearly two million submunitions that killed or wounded more than one thousand civilians.

Cluster munitions also take a toll on U.S. service personnel. A tragic example, reported by the Associated Press, involves U.S. Army Sergeant Troy Jenkins.

After seeing an Iraqi child pick up a cluster submunition off the ground. Sergeant Jenkins rushed over to take the cluster submunition from the child. The ''bomblet'' then exploded and Sergeant Jenkins was killed.

Today, countless U.S. service personnel encounter this unexploded ordnance. It makes their job extremely difficult and much more dangerous than it already is.

The Pentagon has recognized the dangers of cluster munitions and has looked for solutions. In 1999, then-Secretary William Cohen issued a department-wide policy memorandum stating that all submunitions that reach full rate production during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2005 must meet a failure rate standard of 1 percent or less. I ask unanimous consent to put a copy of Secretary Cohen's memo into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to accompany my statement.

Despite this action, the Pentagon continues to produce and procure cluster munitions that have high ''dud'' rates when other alternatives are available. The Department's budget for the coming fiscal year contains several procurement requests for weapons programs that do not meet the 1 percent or lower standard. This is unacceptable. It is time for the Pentagon to stop buying or using cluster weapons that employ old technology.

Mr. Chairman, our troops in the field, their families and the American people deserve accountability and answers from the Pentagon. It is time for the Pentagon to purge our arsenal of legacy submunitions and move toward the 1 percent dud rate. This report will help in these efforts, but it is not nearly enough.

In the end, I believe we must find a way to ensure cluster munitions are never used in populated areas and we must do more to address the unintended consequences of these weapons. Our troops, their families and the innocent victims living in post-conflict areas deserve our full attention.

Again, I thank Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member MURTHA for their support of this provision, I urge its passage.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, January 10, 2001.

Memorandum for the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

Subject: DoD Policy on Submunition Reliability (U).

Submunition weapons employment in Southwest Asia and Kosovo, and major theater war modeling, have revealed a significant unexploded ordnance (UXO) concern. The following establishes the Department's policy regarding submunition weapons acquisition. The policy applies to systems delivered by aircraft, cruise missiles, artillery, mortars, missiles, tanks, rocket launchers, or naval guns that are designed to attack land-based targets and that deploy payloads of submunitions that detonate via target acquisition, impact, or altitude, or self-destruct (or a combination thereof). It is the

policy of the DoD to reduce overall UXO through a process of improvement in submunition system reliability—the desire is to field future submunitions with a 99% or higher functioning rate. Submunition functioning rates may be lower under operational conditions due to environmental factors such as terrain and weather.

Program Managers shall include the nonrecurring cost of increasing the overall functioning rate; the operational use costs, including the cost of clearing UXO on test and training ranges in accordance with DoD policy and operational requirements; and disposal costs, as part of the life-cycle costs of all future submunition weapons. The Program Manager should establish submunition functioning thresholds and objectives that advance the process of improvement in system reliability, and that take into consideration the benefits from reduced UXO (i.e., a cost-benefit analysis of increasing the functioning rate (cost) and the resulting reduction in UXO (benefit)).

The Services may retain ''legacy'' submunitions until employed or superseded by replacement systems in accordance with the above policy. The designation ''legacy'' would apply to submunition weapon acquisition programs reaching Milestone III prior to the First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2005.

The Services shall evaluate ''legacy'' submunition weapons undergoing reprocurement, product improvement, or block upgrades to determine whether modifications should be made to bring them into compliance with the above policy.

The Services shall design and procure all future submunition weapons in compliance with the above policy. A ''future'' submunition weapon is one that will reach Milestone III in FY 2005 and beyond. Waivers to this policy for future ACAT I and II submunition weapons programs, shall require approval by the JROC.

This policy applies to all acquisition category submunition weapons programs. Compliance with this policy shall be assessed by the Component or Defense Acquisition Executive, as appropriate.

BILL COHEN.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 4613, the Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2005. This piece of legislation is the most significant component of our wartime budget for America. It is the third bill we are considering pursuant to the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Appropriations Committee. I am pleased to report that it is consistent with the levels established in the conference report to S. Con. Res. 95, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2005, which the House adopted as its fiscal blueprint on May 19th.

The budget resolution set aside $420.8 billion in discretionary budget authority for the national defense function in 2005. In addition, the budget resolution set aside $50 billion for overseas contingency operations. As members recall, the administration's initial budget submission did not provide funding for Iraq and Afghanistan; but in consultation with the membership we decided that providing a mid-range estimate for those operations was the only way to construct a meaningful budget blueprint.

H.R. 4613 funds the bulk of the national defense commitment. The rest is funded in the military construction bill and the energy and water bill.

H.R. 4613 provides $390.9 billion in new discretionary budget authority towards funding the President's February 3rd defense budget request. It also contains $25 billion requested by the President as a fiscal year 2005 Iraq war supplemental, the repeal of $1.8 billion in rescission authority provided to the President in last year's omnibus appropriations bill, $685 million in additional funds for the State Department, and $95 million for international disaster relief and migration assistance. The bill provides that if this spending occurs in fiscal year 2004 it will be designated as an emergency and will not count against the budget limits; if it occurs in 2005 it will be counted against the $50 billion contingency for war-related operations provided for in the budget resolution.

Excluding the overseas reserve portion, the bill's funding shows a 6.6-percent increase from the previous year, and it builds on a 5-year average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent for defense appropriations. The base amount is equal to the 302(b) allocation to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense.

Accordingly, the bill complies with section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of bills in excess of an appropriations subcommittee's 302(b) allocation of budget authority and outlays established in the budget resolution.

This bill represents the House's support for the nearly 160,000 U.S. troops performing courageous duty in Iraq and Afghanistan. The bill also contains the largest research and development funding ever, and the largest procurement funding since 1990.

H.R. 4613 does have one aspect that is a potential cause for concern: the bill reduces funding for operations and maintenance in by $1.8 billion from the President's February request. While there is a widespread belief that any potential operations and maintenance shortfall can simply be made up for in a future supplemental, I would raise a caution that Congress ought not to make it a regular practice to budget by supplemental for predictable events.

With that reservation, I express my support for H.R. 4613.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member MURTHA for agreeing to include my amendment in the Managers Amendment.

Today, we are considering the $418 billion Department of Defense appropriations bill that is solely funded by American taxpayers. It is estimated that between $200 to $225 billion of this funding will be spent on Federal contracts, and at least $20 billion will be allocated for contracts performed overseas. Unfortunately, there are no requirements to ensure that American small businesses have an opportunity to compete for these overseas contracts.

The amendment I am offering today will give small businesses this chance. It will simply require that large companies submit a subcontracting plan prior to being awarded a DoD contract for work overseas—which they are currently required to do for domestic contracts.

Throughout our Nation's history, small businesses have been systematically shut out of the Federal procurement process. Government agencies continue to fail to meet statutory goals designed to ensure fair and equitable small business participation in the Federal marketplace—costing small firms billions of dollars in lost contracting opportunities.

The size of Federal contracts keeps increasing as small jobs are combined into large procurement packages, where only big corporations are capable of meeting all of the product and service requirements. As a result, small businesses that can provide some of these services cannot compete for the contract, even if they offer greater savings to the American taxpayer.

Nowhere is this more apparent than at the Defense Department, which accounts for 65 percent of the entire Federal procurement market. DoD has substantially increased its contract volume over the last several years, yet the number of small businesses receiving these contracts has significantly declined. In FR 2003, the top ten corporations receiving DoD contracts were awarded nearly half of the agency's entire procurement budget.

Clearly, small companies already face difficult obstacles when trying to do business with the DoD. And now, we are considering a multi-billion spending bill that makes it almost impossible for small businesses to have a shot at winning any part of the billions of dollars in contracts for overseas work.

We have more than 700 overseas military bases in over 40 countries across the globe. Whether providing medical equipment to Ramstein Air Force Base in Germany, office supplies for the Marine Corp's Camp Butler in Japan, designing security technology for new military installations in the Middle East and Central Asia, or planning and constructing possible new bases in West Africa and Eastern Europe—U.S. small businesses have products and services to offer and should have that opportunity.

My amendment gives small businesses access to this expanding market by ensuring that large corporations are subject to the same subcontracting requirements for international contracts, as they are for contracts here at home.

Under current law, large contractors in the U.S. are required to have a plan in place on how they will use small businesses prior to receiving contract awards. In these plans, a contractor must simply identify small business goals and demonstrate that they made every practical effort to offer subcontracts to small companies.

By providing subcontracting opportunities, we ensure that the company that can do the work for the lowest price wins the contract—whether a multinational conglomerate or a small U.S. business.

Small businesses are the backbone of our Nation's economy. They account for 97 percent of all companies, provide three-quarters of all new jobs, and make up half of our GDP. Unlike their corporate counterparts that benefit from cheap foreign labor, we can count on small businesses to create jobs in our communities.

Our small businesses are more than capable of providing services and products in the global market. In fact, 97 percent of U.S. merchandise exporters are small- and medium-sized companies.

Whether domestic projects or overseas work, our Nation's small businesses deserve access to these Federal contracting opportunities. There should be no double standard.

Again, I thank Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member MURTHA for agreeing to include this critical provision in the Managers Amendment. I look forward to continuing to work with the Committee to ensure that small businesses have the opportunity to grow and expand our national economy.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4613, the Defense Appropriations Act of FY 2005. The bill spends $418 billion—including $25 billion for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Congress could spend tens of billions less and still easily protect our nation. And continued funding of military operations in Iraq keeps the US in the long running quagmire.

If the administration's request of more than $447 billion, including military construction and energy spending, is approved, overall defense spending, in real terms, would be about 18 percent higher than the average Cold War budget. Moreover, if current long-term administration plans are realized, defense spending would increase by 23 percent from 2004 to 2009, or about 23 percent above average Cold War levels. None of these figures include additional FY 2005 funding expected for operations in Iraq.

The bill provides $9.7 billion for national missile defense programs (NMD); $632 million, 7 percent, more than the current level. The NMD has not completed its development tests, much less its critical operational tests performed under realistic combat conditions. As a result, there is no way of knowing if the system will be successful. Thomas Christie, director of the Pentagon's Office of Operational Test and Evaluation, confirmed in a March 11 hearing that there is no way to determine if the system will work. In an April 2004 report, the GAO stated: ''As a result of testing shortfalls and the limited time available to test the BMDS [Ballistic Missile Defense System] being fielded, system effectiveness will be largely unproven when the initial capability goes on alert at the end of September 2004.''

NMD provides no defense against the most likely future attacks on U.S., which would not be delivered by missiles. The methods of delivery have already been demonstrated at the World Trade Center in New York, the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, the U.S.S. *Cole*, the U.S. embassies in Africa, the trains in Madrid and the subway in Tokyo. A nuclear weapon is much more likely to be delivered on a truck than a ballistic missile.

The bill wrongly spends $3.6 billion on the controversial 24 F/A–22 Raptor fighter, the most expensive jet fighter every built. The F–22, continues to be plagued by cost over-runs, technical problems, and questions about whether the Air Force should be directing its resources to expensive aircraft when newer strategies might be more effective and less costly. The aircraft also continues to be plagued by technical problems, including a weak horizontal tail, perpetual overheating and overly complex avionics software that has often failed during testing. The F–22 is now 10 years behind schedule and is over four times more expensive than the F–15 and F–16 it is meant to replace. Shifting to the F–22 means a smaller airforce that is paradoxically more expensive to procure and maintain.

The bill permits the Pentagon to proceed with its wrong-headed plan to lease or buy 100 KC–767A refueling tankers for the Air Force. The plan represents an enormous subsidy for Boeing and delivers planes the Air Force does not need. Last month, a report by the Defense Science Board found no ''compelling material or financial reason'' to buy or lease 100 of the aircraft. The report followed a study released last month by the department's inspector general claiming that alternatives to the current plan should be re-examined.

Among the many other objectionable provisions, the bill funds an increase of 13,000 active-duty Army and Marine Corps personnel. And the measure provides for an average pay hike of 3.5 percent for military personnel, but only 1.5 percent for civilian Defense Department employees.

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of our small businesses and in favor of my colleague's amendment. If we are going to keep America strong—we must make sure that we keep our small businesses strong. Our current contracting practices will not keep our small businesses solvent.

As many of you know, small businesses employ almost 60 percent of our private, nonfarm work force. They generate more than half of our Nation's private, gross domestic product, and create a major share of our new jobs every year. This is why our continued efforts to bundle more and more contracts for federal services concern me. Of course, it is easier to give more work to a smaller number of contractors. That means there are fewer contracts to work and less time spent in administration, but this is only half of the issue.

While we are making life easier for the contract administrators, we are limiting the number of companies competing for these larger contracts. Small businesses are unable to compete for most of these bundled contracts because the contract amount is too large or because the contract covers too large of a geographic area. In the end, there is a loss of competition and an environment where a few large businesses control the market.

The Federal government should not abandon the competitive and pioneering small business market for more convenient contract administration. This is not good for our small businesses or for our country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this amendment and our small businesses.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule and the amendment printed in House Report 108–559 is adopted.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $29,507,672,000.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to take a few moments to express one concern I have about this bill. I want to make clear I will vote for the bill on passage. But I want to say this before I do: If a Nation is going to be led into war, its leaders owe the public an explanation of our choices and an estimate of the costs of the acts that we are about to incur. We have not been getting that from this administration with respect to Iraq.

The administration's response to every question has been ''Trust us! and Oh, by the way, please get out of the way.'' To wage war, the administration asked first of all that we provide an unfettered lump sum of money. The Congress declined to do that. The administration then provided the Congress with faulty intelligence.

When we asked the administration for an estimate of the cost of the war over the long term, the Secretary of Defense responded by saying, quote, ''that is unknowable,'' despite the fact that the Pentagon has always had their own internal estimates of what long-range costs are supposed to be.

When we asked the military leadership of this country how many troops it would take to pacify Iraq, General Shinseki was honest enough to tell us: ''about 200,000.'' The administration said, ''No, no, no. That is not right.'' And they, in effect, punished the good general for his frankness.

When the State Department prepared long-term plans for post-war Iraq, the DOD brushed aside those plans. They did not know the cost of their own plans but they knew more than everybody else did.

The administration rushed into war with inadequate supplies of body armor, and jammers, they needed for remotely detonated devices, and inadequately armored Humvees. Now there are 800 dead or more. The Army is stretched to the breaking point. We have effectively, for the Guard and Reserve forces who are seeing their tours of duty extended, we have effectively for them reinstituted the draft.

And the country is still wondering where we are going and how we are going to get there.

We spent $150 billion so far on the effort. We now have a $390 billion defense bill before us. At first the administration admitted no need whatsoever for additional funding. Now they are at least ''fessing up'' to the fact that the first quarter costs will be $25 billion. In fact, the Pentagon's internal estimates indicate that it will cost at least $50 billion more than we are being told.

If this bill fessed up to the full year cost of funding this war, we would be

appropriating at least $50 billion more than we are appropriating today. No doubt after the election, the public will be told what the facts are on the installment plan. Then little by little, we will learn what the estimated real costs are.

Now, I understand that the administration cannot give us down to the last jot and tittle what the final cost will be, but they can certainly give us estimates about a range of cost expectations, given their own internal planning. The country has a right to that. And if we were determined to provide the public with full information, that is what we would be doing today. I wish we were but we are not.

Let me simply say I am pleased that the bill does contain language which was accepted by the committee to require the administration to give us their best judgment about what the range of cost will be of this war. Regardless of whether we are for it or against it, regardless of whether the administration was right or wrong, we are there, we need to know what the plans are for dealing with the problem and we need to know what a reasonable expectation of cost is so that we can make realistic judgments about other national priorities, so that we can make realistic judgments about how much in tax cuts the country can afford. Otherwise we are simply going to be adding all of this to the tab and asking our kids to pay it down the line.

So I congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for producing a reasonable bill under the circumstances. But let us not kid ourselves, if the taxpayers want to know what the real cost of this bill will be once the full cost of the war will be factored in, you will have to up it by at least $50 billion. You are going to be looking at a total cost for that war, which is approaching $250 billion, without factoring in what additional costs we will have the next 5 years. It is a huge, huge price to pay for a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $24,416,157,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $9,591,102,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $24,291,411,000.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the $25 billion Iraq supplemental title of this bill includes 95 million for relief in Sudan. $25 million for refugees and 70 million for disaster assistance. In 1994, this country, along with the rest of the world, stood and watched as 800,000 men and women and children were slaughtered in Rwanda. Two months ago, the world community marked the 10-year anniversary of a modern-day genocide in Rwanda and said, ''never again.''

In Sudan by conservative estimates at least 10,000 people have been killed in the last year in Darfur, the Western region of Sudan, more than 1 million black Sudanese have been forced from their homes by government-backed militias.

□ 1515

Lack of food and water and the approach of the rainy season will surely wreak havoc on the lives of these people. U.S. AID Administrator Natsios has said that even if relief efforts were accelerated, more than 300,000 forced from their homes would die of starvation and disease. If the Sudanese Government and their militias keep blocking aid, or foreign governments hesitate, Natsios said, the ''death rates could be dramatically higher, approaching 1 million people.''

I want to commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State Judiciary and Related Agencies, for doing so much to bring attention to Sudan. I also want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the full committee chairman, and the gentleman from California (Chairman Lewis), as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), for including this most vital funding.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should take full credit. He is the one who asked and the one that recognized it, and we are certainly glad for the Subcommittee on Foreign Operation, Export Financing and Related Programs; but he is the guy that made sure that this got in there.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA).

It is a critically important start. I hope, Mr. Chairman, in future bills we can discuss including food aid since the 200,000 Sudanese refugees who have fled to Chad and the 1 million internally displaced have missed the planting season this year.

Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member, and I want to work with both of them throughout the process to prevent another Rwanda.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,719,990,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $2,108,232,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $653,073,000.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to engage today in a colloquy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Defense appropriations.

First, let me just thank the gentleman for the very hard work that he

consistently does for the security of our Nation. I appreciate this opportunity to discuss an issue that is of great importance, that is, ensuring that our Federal defense dollars are not used to support groups or individuals engaged in efforts to overthrow democratically elected governments.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. LEE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I want to assure the gentlewoman from California I agree with her on the point and appreciate her intention in raising this issue, and I want to assure the gentlewoman that as the bill moves forward we will be mindful of this issue and work with her and her staff to do everything we can to help.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me just thank the gentleman for his attention to this issue and so many issues that are important to our Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,451,950,000.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

For the last 230 years, the United States has evolved from a ragtag collection of determined colonials who were able to meet the most powerful military in the world to today being the most powerful Nation. There are many chapters to that story. It was achieved at tremendous cost in human life and sacrifice, many lessons that we have learned, sometimes painfully.

This long, rich, varied history created the power that is the United States today and is, frankly, too little understood. We have tallied and documented the casualties, the missing and the maimed; but it does not tell the full story.

Our Nation's military history has a footprint that extends across the country and across the globe. Our military is the largest user of energy in the world. It is the largest manager of infrastructure, but 250 years of fighting and training around the country and around the world has produced a toxic legacy today.

People have forgotten about the unexploded bombs used in training, the discarded munitions, particularly in times past when our country appeared so large, the installation so remote, and the challenges we faced so dire. The cleanup of our toxic legacy has always been left to the future. It is my hope today that Congress will send a signal that when it comes to the toxic legacy of the past, the future is now; we will no longer avoid our responsibilities and look the other way.

There are many reasons for addressing the cleanup other than just the arguments of the environmentalists. There are clear and conservative, fiscal and military imperatives. These problems do not go away. We have millions of acres that are off limits and potentially contaminated. There are vast challenges from yesterday's legacy. Until these dangers are cleaned up, the longer we wait, the greater the cost to the taxpayer through escalating costs, as munitions decompose, toxins migrate in the groundwater and memories fade as to where the bombs might be. Cleanup delayed inevitably makes cleanup more expensive as the problems get worse and inflation drives the prices higher.

Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment that I was seeking to offer that would do something about it, to be able to enable us to do a better job. The first thing we ought to have done was put one person in charge. My amendment would have established a separate line item for cleanup of UXO in the Defense appropriation bill, entitled ''Military Munitions Response Program,'' separating UXO from the hazardous waste cleanup to provide the focus that the UXO efforts needed.

The amendment would also have established an assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Military Munitions Response to the Deputy Under Secretary for Defense Installations and Environment at the Department of Defense. I have been trying for the last 5 years to be able to help us get a handle on this by having one person in charge and be able to know exactly what the status is. Unfortunately, despite working through both the authorizing and the Committee on Appropriations, we still face the situation today where it is fractured, where no one person is in charge. I hope that our failure to act on this toxic legacy can be reversed.

I will not offer the amendment because I know that it would be ruled out of order, but I wanted to make the point as we are dealing with this massive bill.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, there is no one who has worked harder on this issue than the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER). The committee is very aware of it, and we put report language in to make sure to try and go in the direction the gentleman tried to. We made a slight increase in the amount of money available. We know it is a massive problem. This committee has been in the forefront of trying to address this problem. We appreciate the gentleman's concern. He has brought it to our attention over and over again, and we are doing the best we can.

We know some of the things the gentleman pointed out, we put into the language to say we have got to get it straightened out. So we appreciate the gentleman's hard work and dedication in trying to solve this very difficult problem.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's kind words. I appreciate the difficult task that his subcommittee has.

As I think of the challenges that we face, I cannot think of anybody with a more difficult challenge today, and my heart goes out to the difficulty my colleague has in terms of providing for the needs of our constituents that are overseas.

But, as I say, I will not offer this amendment because I think it would be ruled out of order. I want to make the point that nobody in the Department of Defense to this day is in charge. There is no separate account that enables an appropriate accounting; and in the course of the debate this afternoon, I look forward to offering up some alternatives that may, in a small way, help my distinguished friends on this subcommittee who have what I truly believe is a difficult task; but I want Congress to no longer be missing in action on unexploded ordnance and military toxins that pollute millions of acres around this country. In fact, nobody knows how many are polluted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $5,915,229,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $2,536,742,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance

of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $11,144,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $25,820,311,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, not less than $355,000,000 shall be made available only for conventional ammunition care and maintenance: *Provided further*, That of funds made available under this heading, $2,500,000 shall be available for Fort Baker, in accordance with the terms and conditions as provided under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', in Public Law 107–117.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and I were originally going to offer an amendment, but we are not going to do that. We are withdrawing the amendment; and instead, we look forward to engaging in a colloquy with the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, the issue that we are discussing today is of extraordinary importance. In the midst of Iraq and Afghanistan, let us never forget that 100,000 veterans from the first Gulf War continue to suffer from a yet not fully understood debilitating illness commonly known as Gulf War Illness.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and I for a number of years have been working together on this issue, and I want to applaud him for his leadership. The fact of the matter is that over the years, while the Congress has appropriated many, many millions of dollars to research and tried to understand Gulf War Illness, in fact, much of that money has not been effective in getting us to better understand this problem.

As many will recall, at the beginning of this discussion, the DOD and the VA were both saying, hey, there is no problem; and then more and more veterans came forward and they said, well, there is a problem, but it is stress related. Finally, after many, many years, I think both the VA and the DOD now understand that we have a very serious physical problem.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to inform my colleagues that the good news is that real progress is now being made in our understanding of Gulf War Illness. Medical researchers like Dr. Robert Haley of the University of Texas and other researchers can now measure real physical neurological damage in many Gulf War Illness sufferers. These injuries are likely the result of low-level exposure to chemical nerve agents during the first Gulf War. Much of the evidence suggests that exposure to these nerve agents is the direct result of the destruction of a major chemical weapons dump in Iraq by the U.S. military that created a plume of chemicals that may have exposed hundreds of thousands of U.S. military personnel and civilians in the region.

In hearings held by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) in the last couple of weeks, we heard from Dr. Haley about the status of his research. Dr. Haley's findings were corroborated at the hearing by Dr. Paul Greengard, a 2000 Nobel Laureate and head of the Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience at the Rockefeller University. He agreed that research into neurological damage caused by low-level nerve agents is the most promising in terms of finding a cause and a treatment for Gulf War Illness.

There has also been a change in attitude in the Pentagon and the VA about this illness. It appears that both now acknowledge that this is a very real physical injury. Secretary of VA Anthony Principi has taken an active interest in supporting Gulf War Illness research and has committed $15 million to continuing the fight.

Mr. Chairman, I would introduce into the RECORD at this point a letter from Jim Binns, who is the chairman of the Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans Illnesses, who supports this line of research.

VA EASTERN KANSAS
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM,
Topeka, KS, June 22, 2004.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats and International Relations, Committee on Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee on June 1. As you could tell from the hearing, we are at a moment of truth on Gulf War illnesses. On the one hand, the science is finally there to show that this is a medical problem, an important component of which is neurological in nature. Furthermore, researchers like Dr. Paul Greengard of Rockefeller University are waiting in the wings with projects that have a real chance of producing a cure. As you know, Dr. Greengard received the Nobel Prize in medicine in 2000 for his work to uncover the brain mechanisms involved in Parkinsons disease and to develop a treatment for that disease, and he testified that the same approach can succeed in Gulf War illnesses. In response to these new scientific findings, research managers at VA and DoD recognize the opportunity to pursue this type of research.

On the other hand, while Secretary Principi is going to increase VA funding to $15 million, DoD, which has historically funded three-quarters of Gulf War illnesses research, is currently funding no new projects in this area because of its internal priorities. In addition to the financial implications, this withdrawal of DoD from Gulf War illnesses research dramatically limits the universe of researchers whose talents can be brought to bear, because VA by law can only fund VA internal research. Unlike DoD or NIH, VA cannot give grants to outside researchers. Thus, researchers like Dr. Greengard and others who have done important, DoD-funded work in the past, cannot be funded with the possible exception of minor sub-contractor roles. Other respected scientists with relevant expertise similarly cannot be engaged unless they work for VA. So just as there is finally something solid to research, and a willingness on the part of the research managers to spend in the right places, funding is dramatically down, and the cadre of potential researchers is dramatically limited.

On behalf of the membership of the Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans Illnesses, I urgently request you to seek an amendment to the DoD appropriations bill to provide $30 million to the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command for Gulf War illnesses research in FY 2005. I have been told that Gulf War illnesses formerly was a line item in the DoD budget, in the period when federal spending was at the $45 million annual level (direct and indirect) in 1999–2002.

It would also be constructive to include language requiring that ninety percent of this funding be placed with non-governmental researchers, that DoD develop with VA and NIH (specifically the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke) a comprehensive federal research plan for Gulf War veterans illnesses, and that DoD seek the input and review of the Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans Illnesses in the creation of this plan and decisions on which research to fund in pursuit of the plan.

I apologize not to have brought this matter to your attention earlier, but our energies have been focuses on VA. Thank you for your consideration of this request at this critical juncture.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. BINNS,
Chairman, Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans Illnesses.

Mr. Chairman, I would also enter into the RECORD at this point a letter from Ross Perot, who has been one of the leaders on this issue over the years, who also understands that we are dealing with neurological illness.

PLANO, TX,
June 22, 2004.

Congressmen BERNIE SANDERS and CHRIS SHAYS,
Congress of the United States, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN SANDERS AND SHAYS: As you both know, I have long been active in promoting and funding research to find treatments and a cure for Gulf War Illness—which now affects over 100,000 veterans of the first Gulf War.

In recent years, great strides have been made in our understanding of the actual physical harm that these veterans have suffered. Researchers like Dr. Haley and others have been able to detect brain damage that likely resulted from exposure to low levels of sarin nerve agents.

While the advances have been impressive, so much more still needs to be done. That is why I am pleased to support your amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations bill to provide $30 million in Gulf War Illness research.

Not only will this type of research help victims of Gulf War Illness, but it could provide us with knowledge that would increase our ability to defend soldiers and civilians against future chemical attacks.

This research could also provide clues to other illnesses in both the military and civilian context that may be caused by low level chemical exposure.

Once again, I strongly support this amendment and look forward to working together to end the terrible suffering that so many Gulf War veterans are suffering.

Sincerely,

ROSS PEROT.

Mr. Chairman, I now move into the colloquy between the chairman and the ranking member, if I might.

Am I correct that the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) are committing to work with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and me to secure additional

funding for Gulf War Illness research when the bill goes to conference?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Vermont and the gentleman from Connecticut have both been very active in the fight for a cure and treatment of Gulf War Illness for many years, and the committee will work with both of them to increase funding for research in this area.

Mr. SANDERS. Does that commitment include the gentleman's willingness to support higher funding for Gulf War Illness research that might be included in the Senate version of the bill?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentlemen be willing to work with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and me to develop conference report language that would indicate the conference's expectation that the Department of Defense make a significant commitment to continue the breakthrough research which has recently indicated that the neurological damage associated with Gulf War Illness is caused by low-level chemical exposure?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) very, very much for their support for this important breakthrough.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I just take the floor to thank both the chairman and ranking member for their assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $4,525,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $29,570,090,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $3,605,815,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $27,994,110,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that of the funds available under this heading, $750,000 shall only be available to the Secretary of the Air Force for a grant to Florida Memorial College for the purpose of funding minority aviation training.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $17,346,411,000, of which not to exceed $25,000,000 may be available for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund; and of which not to exceed $40,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds provided in this Act for Civil Military programs under this heading, $500,000 shall be available for a grant for Outdoor Odyssey, Roaring Run, Pennsylvania, to support the Youth Development and Leadership program and Department of Defense STARBASE program: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $3,000,000 shall be available only for a Washington-based internship and immersion program to allow U.S. Asian-American Pacific Islander undergraduate college and university students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to participate in academic and educational programs in the Department of Defense and related Federal defense agencies: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: *Provided further*, That $4,000,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

□ 1530

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I will just take a minute. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for working with me and with other of my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), certainly the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD). We have been working throughout the last several months on addressing the issue of our veterans from our war, both in Afghanistan and Iraq and other places where they are fighting around the world, and like every other conflict, we have had to learn this lesson over and over again, that in the course of battle, our men and women in uniform are not only injured, their legs are not only injured, their arms are not only injured, their other body parts are not only injured, but their psyche is injured as well.

And one of the things that we are very concerned about is any time you put a human being in the conditions that our young men and women are being called on to serve in, that you really jeopardize their psychological well-being. They come back, and many people would say, well, they do not look like they are injured. We do not see any injury. Then they must not be injured.

Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, we have seen in the Vietnam War, in World War II, in World War I, it was called shell shock. It has been called post-traumatic stress disorder, and we are worried that in this war we do not learn from the lessons of the past and not put together the best ability in order to address this issue when our veterans are returning home to this country, particularly our Gulf War veterans, who are in the Guard and Reserve, because many of them when they come back, they go right back to civilian life with very little transition between the time they were in active combat and the time that they are back in their regular lives.

And what concerns me, Mr. Chairman, is that we need to do more to make sure that they are reviewed properly before they are released from the military to ensure that any potential wounds that they may have suffered in the course of the battle that they have fought on behalf of this country, that those wounds be tended to just as much as the other wounds they may have suffered throughout the Gulf War.

I thank the Chairman for the time. I look forward to continuing to work with the chairman and ranking member to make sure we address this issue in the coming months.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to engage in a colloquy on the coordination of the Defense Department's Family Advocacy Program and the Veteran Administration's Transition Assistance Program.

Last year on the floor, as you may recall, you accepted my amendment to the supplemental bill, H.R. 3289, to put $50 million into the Family Advocacy Program. My intent was to provide resources for families who have loved ones transitioning back into civilian life or military life. The Family Advocacy Program provides support services to families that are transitioning from the front line to the home front. This additional funding enables military families to get personal and marriage counseling, which will work to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and suicide among the military.

As we are all aware, domestic violence occurs within all groups and levels of society. However, the military

presents families with particular challenges not normally found in civilian society.

Today I want to take this issue a step further. The Veterans Administration oversees a similar program, the Transition Assistance Program, which provides a variety of transition services for military members and their spouses, including computerized job banks, resume writing assistance and help with the employment interviewing process. These transition services are made available to military spouses and family members without restrictions.

Mr. Chairman, it is well known that one of the leading contributors to domestic violence is financial troubles at home. It is my hope that coordinating these two programs, these two agencies, we can get more out of our resources and provide more comprehensive services and assistance to our men and women who are transitioning back into society. I ask that the Defense Department and the Veterans Administration work jointly in providing a report to Congress that outlines a strategic plan in which these two agencies and programs can better coordinate these very important transition services.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,976,128,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,233,038,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $187,196,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $2,227,190,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $4,376,886,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $4,438,738,000.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses directly relating to Overseas Contingency Operations by United States military forces, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to military personnel accounts; operation and maintenance accounts within this title; the Defense Health Program appropriation; procurement accounts; research, development, test and evaluation accounts; and to working capital funds: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, $10,825,000, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $400,948,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, $266,820,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, $397,368,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, $26,684,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $216,516,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such

funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, earlier I had mentioned my concerns about Congress no longer being missing in action when it comes time to clean up unexploded ordnance.

It is astounding to me how little awareness there is on the part of most of my colleagues how dire the situation is and how serious it is around the country. I have here one chart, Mr. Chairman, that speaks to the sites that we have, number of properties in various States and the territories around the country. One can see that it is every State in the union, every territory, and we are having a serious situation now, Mr. Chairman, in terms of losing ground. We have 2,300 sites, and we are still counting. At today's rate, it will take between 75 and 300 years in order to clean these up.

There have been references to our doing the best we can, and I agree. There are lots of efforts that have been undertaken to try and deal with this problem, but how it breaks out in terms of these 2,300 sites around the country, we are dealing here with only $204 million total in proposed budget for 2005. That is less than we had in 2003 by a substantial margin, barely more than we had last year. Even though inflation continues, the costs go up.

If I can put it in perspective, in terms of where we are spending the money, I have a chart here in terms of how much we are spending. We have 52 of these sites where we are spending $.5 million. Basically, it is kind of hold your own. It is kind of a maintenance effort. There are less than 2 dozen sites that are funded for over $1 million. And, Mr. Chairman, if this chart was to scale, the number of sites that we are spending nothing on would go from the bottom all the way to the ceiling, over 1,400 sites.

This is serious business. In Southern California, there were two 8-year-old boys who were injured after discovering a live shell in Terra Sana, a northern San Diego neighborhood. Following the tragedy, the Navy swept 300 acres and discovered 184 shells. This was, sadly, 20 years ago, the tragedy that killed those two boys. When I took to the floor yesterday, I talked about a situation in North Carolina, right now at Fort Butner, where a family is forced to move out of their home when they find a bomb in the front yard, a year and a half later they cannot live in it, they cannot sell it, and they are on the verge of bankruptcy.

There are thousands of acres around there that are now in private hands and are being sold where there will be liability in the future.

Here in Washington, D.C., a 30-minute bicycle ride from where we are standing right now, on the campus of American University, is the site of where we manufactured and tested chemical weapons during World War I. They are still working on it. Three times they thought they were done. They just recently extended the deadline between 2008 and 2010. And you know what, they are stopping work this year because there is not enough money to finish the job. The child care center at American University is still vacant because of the arsenic levels. It has not been fully cleared to be used. And they are working in home after home in some of the most expensive neighborhoods in our Nation's Capital.

I could go on at great length, going over the problems that are here that we are not addressing. I would offer up an amendment that would permit us to move in the direction of being able to have some wide area assessment so that we can go out and at least clear some of these properties so that they will no longer have to be off limits.

I invite you to look at some of the material that is being put out by the Corps of Engineers: Coloring books for children telling them not to pick up unexploded ordnance. Now, I am sorry, Larry the Lizard is a great guy, but he is no substitute for Congress stepping up and putting money behind the cleanup on our public lands.

Three times since I have been in Congress, we have had to pull firefighters out of the forests because the heat has exploded bombs around them. From New York to Arizona to Alaska. I would respectfully suggest the adoption of this amendment so that we can have some opportunity to clear millions of acres so that at least we will not have to have Larry the Lizard telling our children what they have to do when they visit our Nation's parks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), $59,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2006.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military contacts, $409,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2007.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. WOOLSEY

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Ms. WOOLSEY:

Page 19, line 4, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $15,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 19, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment to the defense appropriation bill will increase funds by $15 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction, CTR, program, known here as Nunn-Lugar. This program has succeeded at reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the States of the former Soviet Union. My amendment will take $15 million from the Missile Defense Program, the single largest defense program in our Nation's history, and transfer it to CTR. We are taking funds from a program that has not been proven successful and we are transferring them to a program that has been proven extremely successful.

Mr. Chairman, in November 1991, to address the massive quantity of nuclear material left over in the former Soviet Union, Congress initiated CTR, and as I said, commonly referred to as the Nunn-Lugar program. CTR enlists the Department of Defense with the task of dismantling nuclear warheads, reducing nuclear stockpiles, securing nuclear weapons and materials in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. The Defense Authorization Act of 2004 specifically authorized $50 million for proliferation threat reduction projects outside the former Soviet Union.

□ 1545

The extra $15 million for CTR could be used to engage Iran and North Korea. It would take the first steps toward working to demolish their nuclear weapons and infrastructure.

Mr. Chairman, in 1991, an estimated 30,000 nuclear weapons existed throughout the former Soviet Union. These conditions raised the serious concern that nuclear materials could be smuggled beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union or that Soviet nuclear scientists might be able to export their expertise or actual nuclear materials to rogue nations or terrorist groups.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. WOOLSEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, we have $409 million in this program. I think it is premature what she asks here. But if the gentlewoman would withdraw her amendment, we will certainly take it into consideration and try to work something out here because there is no question it could be a

problem in the future, and I think what she is addressing is a very important issue. But I think it would be premature, and I hate to see her turned down when we have got $409 million there.

If the gentlewoman would withdraw the amendment, I assure her we will do everything we can to work something out in relation to what she is trying to do, which would be to put $15 million into Iran in case it comes up, or Iraq. I do not anticipate it is going to come up on Iraq, but certainly Iran.

Ms. WOOLSEY. And North Korea.

Mr. MURTHA. And North Korea, absolutely.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw my amendment and save everybody a lot of time. Is the chairman willing to talk with me on this, too?

Mr. LEWIS of California. If the gentlewoman will yield, I will be very happy to work with the gentlewoman. I appreciate her withdrawing her amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $3,107,941,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $320,600,000 shall be for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,327,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $29,400,000 shall be for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $2,773,695,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $13,700,000 shall be for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,608,302,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $215,900,000 shall be for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $4,868,371,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $900,000,000 shall be for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $8,841,824,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $89,846,000 shall be for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $1,993,754,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $885,340,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $27,130,000 shall be for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long leadtime components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier Replacement program (AP), $626,084,000;

NSSN, $1,581,143,000;

NSSN (AP), $871,864,000;

SSGN, $469,226,000;

SSGN (AP), $48,000,000;

CVN Refueling Overhauls (AP), $333,061,000;

SSN Submarine Refueling Overhauls (AP), $19,368,000;

SSBN Submarine Refueling Overhauls, $262,229,000;

SSBN Submarine Refueling Overhauls (AP), $63,971,000;

DDG–51 Destroyer, $3,444,950,000;

DDG–51 Destroyer (AP), $125,000,000;

DDG–51 Modernization, $100,000,000;

LHD–8, $236,018,000;

LPD–17, $966,559,000;

LCU(X), $25,048,000;

Service Craft, $38,599,000;

LCAC Landing Craft Air Cushion SLEP, $90,490,000;

Prior year shipbuilding costs, $484,390,000; and

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, $403,327,000.

In all: $10,189,327,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2009, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: *Provided further*, That none of the

funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $4,980,325,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $37,373,000 shall be for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve: *Provided*, That funds available in this appropriation may be used for TRIDENT modifications associated with force protection and security requirements.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, $1,462,703,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $55,608,000 shall be available for the Marine Corps Reserve.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $13,289,984,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $303,700,000 shall be available for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve: *Provided*, That amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the procurement of 15 C–17 aircraft: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the advance procurement of not less than 15 C–17 aircraft: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall fully fund the procurement of not less than 15 C–17 aircraft in fiscal year 2006.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $4,425,013,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,346,557,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $150,500,000 shall be for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $13,199,607,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007, of which $198,300,000 shall be for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $3,028,033,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), $27,015,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $10,220,123,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2006: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, $10,000,000 for Molecular Genetics and Musculoskeletal Research in program element 0602787A shall remain available until expended.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $16,532,361,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2006: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V–22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $21,033,622,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2006.

Mr. LEWIS of California (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 33, line 9, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today simply to applaud the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) for including the appropriation that was added in the supplemental portion of this bill to deal with the humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan. By adding $70 million in disaster and famine relief and another $25 million for refugee aid, we are addressing the most immediate and urgent human rights and humanitarian disaster in the world today.

Mr. Chairman, the Janjaweed, a Sudanese Government-backed militia, is committing human rights atrocities on a massive scale in Darfur and the population there is in grave danger. Hundreds of villages have been razed, thousands of women have been raped and branded, and crops have been systematically destroyed. More than 1 million people have been forced to flee their homes and an estimated 30,000 people have been killed. According to the U.N., it will require $250 million to save the lives of the 2 million people that it estimates are now in acute need.

The Sudanese Government has a 15-year record of curbing genocidal activity only when it becomes the source of public condemnation and exposure. By approving these emergency funds today, the House sends a message to the Sudanese regime in Khartoum that it must stop the genocide in Darfur.

I again applaud the chairman and the ranking member for including this funding in this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $20,851,271,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2006.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Chairman. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. BLUMENAUER:

Page 33, line 19, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(reduced by $5,000,000)(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. A point of order is reserved.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, what I am suggesting in this regard is to redirect a mere $5 million from the research account to be able to deal with the wide area assessment. This is one of the numerous studies. This was done by the Defense Science Board task force on unexploded ordnance. This is for the Department of Defense itself. They have been looking under the direction of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, what do you do with the 10 or 15 million acres? Remember a few minutes ago I talked about ''Larry the Lizard,'' the coloring book to try and tell children not to pick up exploded ordnance. There is a way that we can find out where the problems exist and what the unexploded ordnance report for the Defense Science Board concluded was having a wide area assessment.

What they recommended was to do $200 million a year. With $200 million a year over 5 years, we could assess 10 million acres. That would not tell us what type of ordnance is under the acres that are polluted, but what it would do would tell us areas that there is not ordnance. Their estimate is that by doing this simple billion dollars over 5 years, $200 million a year, we could open up 8 million acres that could be used safely. We would not have to be telling kids through Larry the Lizard. Or I have a great one here that tells people when they go to the park in the Jefferson proving area in Indiana that you have to sign a waiver to use the park because of exploded ordnance, and they tell you if you find unexploded ordnance on the trail, do not use your cell phone because it might detonate it, in our Nation's parks.

With all due respect, I would suggest that by starting with a simple assessment, not $200 million but merely $5 million, so my colleagues would actually see that it works, that we can have an opportunity to start eliminating, because $5 million, frankly, is a scandal in my judgment, out of over $400 billion, we can protect our children, we can protect our forest rangers, our firefighters and be able to do an assessment that would take it all.

Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully request the adoption of this amendment to have $5 million for the pilot study on the wide area assessment. But I hope that this minimal initial step is something that will encourage the House of Representatives to start taking this seriously and not consign Larry the Lizard to take care of our children or wait a quarter of a millennium or more to do what we should be doing today.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, first I withdraw my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word. I am very empathetic to the gentleman's concern as expressed here. We have discussed it on many occasions between the two of us. The fact is that currently the DOD is spending some $200 million a year in this arena. There is $204 million already in the bill. It seems senseless to me to say withdraw $5 million from other accounts and pass it here. It seems to me that this is unnecessary; and because of that, I would oppose the amendment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, the point I was trying to make earlier, with all due respect, is that the couple of hundred million dollars that we have here leaves the vast majority of sites with no expenditure whatsoever. Over 1,400, no expenditure. I just mentioned on the floor that we are having to suspend the work on the campus of American University and in Spring Valley because they are running out of money.

My question is, why should we be continuing to play this sort of shell game when for a reasonable expenditure of funds we could clear 8 million acres or more from having this signage and having this risk?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I am very empathetic to the Member's expression of concern in this arena. There is report language in the bill that says the following that I would bring to his attention:

''The Defense Science Board and the General Accounting Office both express concerns with the efficiency of the Department of Defense plan for remediation of UXO, unexploded ordnance. Therefore, in the fiscal year 2005 DOD appropriations report, we have requested a comprehensive plan and cost estimates from the department on all identified sites by April 1, 2005.''

We are attempting, Mr. Chairman, to deal with this problem by dealing with the Department. We recognize that they are not as efficient as we might like.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. If the gentleman will yield further, I have four studies here now from 2001 that detail the deficiencies and inadequacies of the program. I am wondering what the gentleman expects to be accomplished by one more study that has not been already highlighted, documented and discussed with the gentleman and the committee over the course of the last 4 years?

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. I would just say to the gentleman, we are trying to figure out exactly what he wants to do because no one has been more on the forefront of this particular issue than he has. We want to help him. We understand it. We know how serious it is. We have done this in a number of different places. If this will clear 8 million acres, we certainly want to help.

If the gentleman will withdraw his amendment, we will find a way to take care of his 8 million acres.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. The amount of money that is required according to the Defense Science Board to be able to do the 10 million acres which could free up an estimated 8 million is $200 million a year. The $5 million that I was talking about was a pilot study that would maybe demonstrate to people the effectiveness of it. It is not going to solve the problem at all, but it would move us in a direction so that maybe we could demonstrate to people the effectiveness and we could get to the point where we are spending serious money. My colleagues know what serious money is. They spend billions. They spend billions on things that are controversial even within defense experts. I am trying to get a little bit of money, serious money but small in the scheme of things, that would actually make a difference. I do not know if that is responsive.

Mr. MURTHA. I would hope we would be able to work this out. I do not know if we will add to the $204 million, but we certainly can take this $5 million if the gentleman thinks it is this important. He has been involved in this for so long. We will try to work it out. Otherwise, we go to a vote, and whether you win or not, I do not know; but the point is, we will try to work it out.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's offer of help.

Mr. LEWIS of California. As we have discussed before, I am always willing to try to help the gentleman.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of

words, and I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, what I am trying to get at is to not be at the same place next year that we are now. Last year we were trying to get a little money for research, but we were trying to focus some attention so we would do more. Where I see the problem is that we are actually spending less than we did 2 years ago, that we have reasonable proposals from the Department of Defense for doing something about it, and now I am back here hearing that here is $5 million for a pilot project and we will have a study and come back next year.

Mr. MURTHA. Wait a minute. The gentleman says it is a little project. This is a project you are advocating. This is not a little project. It is a project you are advocating. It is $5 million.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I wanted to explain what I hope to accomplish. My goal is to be in a situation where we can actually make some significant progress for expenditures to solve the problem, not to continue to study it or to do tests.

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I appreciate the courtesy that has been offered by the Chair and ranking member to try to help out for 5 million. I am trying to respond to this question about what I am trying to achieve. I do not want to be back here next year and see the funding level going down, the cost going up, needs unmet, and people looking at me like it is hard to understand what I am trying to achieve. That is what I am trying to do.

Mr. MURTHA. We want to help.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I will seek to work with the committee, but my ironclad commitment is to help make sure that there is a way that we focus on the floor so we are not back here with another study and a pilot project, no increase in funding and a problem that continues to get worse year after year after year.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendments offered by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. BLUMENAUER, relative to unexploded ordnance. I completely agree with the underlying assertion of his amendments that our country is failing its obligation to clean up unexploded ordnance (UXO) throughout our states and in fact, throughout the world.

My own Hawai'i is a classic example. Our military has made extensive use of my state for military training and preparedness for at least a century, and we in Hawai'i accept that use as an obligation that we owe to our country.

However, according to the Department of Defense's FY2002 Defense Environmental Restoration Program Annual Report to Congress, today there remain throughout Hawai'i over fifty Department of Defense-registered locations that have not been cleaned up, presenting ongoing public safety risks. These include 10 separate sites at Lualualei Naval Magazine on the Waianae Coast, one ten acre site at the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands on the island of Kaua'i, five sites at Marine Corps Base Hawai'i at Kaneohe Bay, four sites on the island of Lana'i, and many smaller locations throughout the state. I can only believe that there are a number of other states in the same situation.

Let me take the specific example of the military's past use of a large portion of the Island of Hawai'i in and around the current residential communities of Waimea and Waikoloa. During and after World War II, the United States military, primarily the Navy and Marine Corps, utilized an area of approximately 123,000 acres on the western side of the Island of Hawai'i as an artillery range, military training cap, and general military grounds. This former Waikoloa Maneuver/Nansay Combat Range lies in and around the Coast resort area, and remains littered with related debris including UXO. This UXO has already resulted in civilian deaths and injuries and represents a continuing threat to residents and visitors and renders large portions of the area effectively unusable.

In 1992, the United States Army Corps of Engineers determined that the site was eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for designation as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS). In 2002, the Corps completed an engineering evaluation/cost analysis which designated the entire site for potential ordnance health and safety risk and estimated total cleanup at an excess of $600,000,000.

Of that amount, the Corps analysis estimated cleanup costs for the three highest areas of potential risk, in and immediately adjacent to existing and pending residential communities at $250,000,000. A comprehensive plan for utilization of such funds to those purposes requested by the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC Report 107–151), completed, and submitted to the Secretary of the Army. Same amounts have been expended and other have been allocated in effectuation of that plan, but much less of the $250,000,000 estimate and far short then the estimated costs of total cleanup in excess of $600,000,000.

On April 12, 2004, I met with official from the United States Army Corps of Engineers on the Big Island of Hawai'i. At that meeting, I was given an update on the Corps of Engineers' ongoing efforts to clear high priority sites within the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. A small project now underway has begun to clear UXO around Waikoloa Village and Waimea Town—two relatively populated areas on the Big Island. This cleanup project is located in an area that was once used as a military training cap and artillery range.

Both on and off the record, I have heard many excuses about the reasons we cannot fund UXO: the war, the deficit, the President's tax cuts. But, these excuses and past Congressional and Executive mishandling of the UXO issue are no excuse for the country—for this Congress—to ignore a concept espoused by parents, coaches and camp counselors alike: Leave any place you visited cleaner than when you arrived. The Army Corps of Engineers is ready and willing to begin the process of cleanup; it is now up to all of us in Congress to appropriate the funds for this much-needed action.

Mr. Chairman, our military needs places where they can train fully to protect our country, but when they've completed their mission it's only right that they clean up and assure that those of us that come after them can use the land safely. These amendments offered by the gentleman from Oregon are an essential first step towards cleaning up the many communities which are littered with UXO. I urge their adoption by the House.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally to receive a message from the President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) assumed the Chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

Page 33, line 19, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 35, lines 20 and 21, after the dollar amounts insert the following: ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, to the chairman of the subcommittee, first of all, let me add my appreciation as well for the years of service that we can count on Members with his kind of commitment to do their very best, and we thank him very much. As usual as well, let me add my appreciation to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), who has not only been both committed and dedicated with his expertise but has been forthright in some of the very difficult times that we have faced over the last 2 years.

9/11 changed America. It changed the way we wage wars. It changed the way we dealt with conflicts. And as we have seen over the last 2 years, it seemed the number of service personnel that we have utilized in conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq in particular. Over the last year, we have seen a number of statistics that frighten and concern us.