their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5441, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 836 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. 5441.

□ 1545

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. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with Mr. GILLMOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. SABO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here to present the fiscal year 2007 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill. The bill provides just over $32 billion in discretionary funds for the upcoming fiscal year, that is $1.8 billion above the current year, providing ample resources to fund the Department's operations in 2007.

After 3 years, the Department of Homeland Security has made enormous progress, but much work remains. The past year has been challenging. We have seen military-like incursions at the border, learned of potential vulnerabilities within port security and witnessed a massive failure in our Nation's preparedness and response during Hurricane Katrina. It has not been an easy year.

I have watched the Department tackle these challenges, and have been forthcoming in both my criticisms and praise, and they deserve both. Now, in its fourth year of existence, DHS is still struggling to merge its 22 legacy agencies.

Basic business systems are not yet established. And there is a constant shuffling of responsibilities and positions. From one day to the next, it is hard to determine who is in charge of what effort. On top of the mundane job of simply managing a large bureaucracy of over 180,000 employees, the Department is often focused on managing the crisis of the day. Part of this is necessary. Katrina's aftermath certainly required the attention of DHS leadership.

But I do not think the Department should lose sight of its long range goals and diverse legacy missions, to deal exclusively with the latest crisis. Nor, do I think that we as a Congress can afford to be so caught up in today's crisis that we fail to provide balance, stability and aggressive oversight within the Department's operations.

The President's budget put a strong emphasis on two areas, borders and immigration security, and nuclear detection. These are certainly homeland security priorities which I support. But increases in these areas came at the expense of everything else, resulting in reduced funding for first responders, port security and legacy agencies such as the Secret Service.

The bill before you shifts some of these resources and provides a balance among all of the Homeland Security priorities. It gives the Department the tools, assets and direction it needs to prepare our Nation for both terrorist attacks and natural disasters.

Since September 11, we have provided $217.6 billion for homeland security, including $116.9 billion for the Department itself. This does not include emergency appropriations for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma.

For the past 3 years, we have provided funds to get the Department up and running. But this year marks a turning point for the Department. It is 3 years old. It is already up and running. We now expect results. No longer will we tolerate excuses and delays due to reorganizations, personnel shortages and poor financial management. Those days are over. We need to have confidence that this money is making a difference and that as a Nation we are safer and better prepared.

The bill includes a number of initiatives designed to compel the Department to develop strategies and milestones for performance. To eliminate any ambiguity of Congressional intent, the bill fences funds until certain actions are performed. In fact, a total of $1.3 billion is withheld until we have strategic plans, expenditure plans, and better financial data throughout the Department.

The bill also balances funding across all programs, not just a select few. But there are some caveats. We give money to the Department, but we also require results. For port security, cargo security and container security, we include $4.185 billion, a significant sum of money, but not without strings.

There are stringent performance requirements, such as doubling the amount of cargo inspected, 100 percent screening of all cargo and the establishment of minimum security standards for all cargo containers.

It also requires that DHS double the amount of cargo screened for radiation. These requirements are in line with the recently considered SAFE Port Act, which overwhelming passed this House on May 4.

For border security and immigration enforcement, the bill is also generous. We provide $19.6 billion, including almost $4 billion for the Secure Border Initiative. Again, these funds do not come without strings. Strategic and expenditure plans must be submitted for this effort. Unless the Department can show us exactly what we are buying, we will not fund it. Since 1995, spending on border security has quadrupled from $5.1 billion to over $17.9 billion.

And the number of Border Patrol agents has more than doubled from 5,000 to 12,319. However, during this same period, the number of illegal immigrants has jumped from 5 million to an estimated 12 million people. The policy of more money and no results is no longer in effect.

We will not fund programs with false expectations. The American taxpayer deserves more. We learned many lessons, Mr. Chairman, from Hurricane Katrina. The Department has taken a number of steps to prepare for the start of the 2006 Hurricane season on June 1, including improvements to communications, logistics management, victim registration and debris removal.

However, much work remains. And we provide $493 million to build FEMA's operational capabilities, including 200 new staff to improve incident and logistics management, evacuations and debris removal.

The bill includes $3.2 billion for our first responders. This is in addition to the $5.1 billion that is still in the pipeline waiting to be spent, moneys from previous years. Here, too, we require results. And we put pressure on DHS to measure progress in preparing our first responders.

Since September 11, we have given the first responders, we have provided $37.4 billion. The question is, are they better trained? Are they better prepared? Are they better equipped? We do not know the answer to that, but we should. The bill includes a provision requiring DHS to develop a preparedness strategy and to measure the performance of first responders.

The bill provides $6.4 billion for the Transportation Security Administration and the air marshals, including $497 million for explosive detection systems, and $55 million for air cargo security. It also continues to cap the number of screeners at 45,000, ensuring that TSA will not rely exclusively on people to secure aviation but rather use smart technologies to screen for explosives and other contraband.

We must get out of the cycle of simply giving more money for people when technology in many cases provides a better answer. The bill includes $500 million for the domestic nuclear detection office. Much work has been done in this area over the past year, and the office has made significant progress in the areas of detection technologies and

coordinating Federal efforts. This work deserves our continued support.

Finally, I would like to point out that the bill includes $1.3 billion for the Secret Service. I continue to believe the administration sometimes ignores the resource requirements of that agency. Despite dramatic increases in their workload for both protection and investigations, dollars have not been forthcoming.

This is a good example of where I think the administration is not paying enough attention to legacy missions, because they are so focused on bigger, more visible challenges.

This legislation, Mr. Chairman, supports our most critical Homeland Security priorities, keeps the Department on track to produce results and continues the committee's tradition of strict accountability. The recommendations in this bill reflect a balance among programs and operations, and I urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Chairman, this is the last year that my distinguished colleague, Mr. SABO, will be serving in the U.S. House. He has chosen to retire to his home in Minnesota. I want to pay him the highest compliment that I can. He has been an able soldier. He has been a good work mate on this subcommittee. A good part of this bill is his handiwork. He is easy to work with. He reminds me a lot of that old adage that still water runs deep. He does not yell and scream. And yet he is extremely competent.

So I wish him well in his next life. I want him to know that we have enjoyed working with him. He has done a great service for his country. And we want to thank him for his distinguished service.

So, Mr. SABO, thank you for being a great partner.

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS					
Departmental Operations					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:					
Immediate Office of the Secretary	2,369	3,148	2,648	+279	-500
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,121	1,648	1,248	+127	-400
Chief of Staff	2,221	2,901	5,642	+3,421	+2,741
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	1,841	2,878	---	-1,841	-2,878
Executive Secretary	4,090	5,001	5,001	+911	---
Office of Policy	20,506	31,093	27,093	+6,587	-4,000
Secure Border Initiative Program Executive Office	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Office of Public Affairs	8,229	6,808	6,000	-2,229	-808
Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs	6,262	6,479	5,700	-562	-779
Office of General Counsel	11,154	14,065	14,065	+2,911	---
Office of Civil Rights and Liberties	12,870	13,125	13,125	+255	---
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	3,615	5,927	5,927	+2,312	---
Privacy Officer	4,337	4,435	4,435	+98	---
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 109-148)					
Avian Flu (emergency)	47,283	---	---	-47,283	---
Subtotal, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	125,898	97,508	95,884	-30,014	-1,624
Appropriations	(78,615)	(97,508)	(95,884)	(+17,269)	(-1,624)
Emergency appropriations	(47,283)	---	---	(-47,283)	---
Office of Screening Coordination and Operations	3,960	3,960	---	-3,960	-3,960
Office of the Under Secretary for Management:					
Under Secretary for Management	1,670	2,012	2,012	+342	---
Office of Security	50,765	58,514	51,914	+1,149	-6,600
Business Transformation Office	1,861	2,017	1,317	-544	-700
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	8,930	16,895	16,895	+7,965	---
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:					
Salaries and expenses	8,811	9,827	9,227	+416	-600
MAX - HR System	29,700	71,449	29,700	---	-41,749
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	38,511	81,276	38,927	+416	-42,349
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer:					
Salaries and expenses	39,600	40,218	40,218	+618	---
Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC-DHS Headquarters)	25,809	8,206	8,206	-17,603	---
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	65,409	48,424	48,424	-16,985	---
Subtotal, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	167,146	209,138	159,489	-7,657	-49,649
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	19,211	44,380	43,480	+24,269	-900
Office of the Chief Information Officer:					
Salaries and expenses	74,999	79,521	79,521	+4,522	---
Information technology services	82,609	61,013	61,013	-21,596	---
Security activities	18,810	64,139	105,139	+86,329	+41,000
Wireless program	85,140	86,438	86,438	+1,298	---
Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN)	32,699	32,654	32,654	-45	---
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer	294,257	323,765	364,765	+70,508	+41,000
Analysis and Operations	252,940	298,663	298,663	+45,723	---
Total, Departmental Operations	863,412	977,414	962,281	+98,869	-15,133
Appropriations	(816,129)	(977,414)	(962,281)	(+146,152)	(-15,133)
Emergency appropriations	(47,283)	---	---	(-47,283)	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Office of Inspector General					
Operating expenses	82,187	96,185	96,185	+13,998	---
Total, title I, Departmental Management and Operations	945,599	1,073,599	1,061,466	+115,867	-12,133
Appropriations	(898,316)	(1,073,599)	(1,061,466)	(+163,150)	(-12,133)
Emergency appropriations	(47,283)	---	---	(-47,283)	---
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	336,600	399,494	362,494	+25,894	-37,000
Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and expenses:					
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:					
Management and administration, border security inspections and trade facilitation	648,450	663,943	658,943	+10,493	-5,000
Management and administration, border security and control between port of entry	584,100	594,446	589,446	+5,346	-5,000
Subtotal, Headquarters, Mgt, & Admin	1,232,550	1,258,389	1,248,389	+15,839	-10,000
Border security inspections and trade facilitation:					
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at ports of entry	1,249,648	1,282,102	1,282,102	+32,454	---
Harbor maintenance fee collection (trust fund)	3,000	3,026	3,026	+26	---
Container security initiative	137,402	139,312	139,312	+1,910	---
Other international programs	8,543	8,701	8,701	+158	---
Customs trade partnership against terrorism/ Free and Secure Trade (FAST) NEXUS/SENTRI	74,515	75,909	91,009	+16,494	+15,100
Inspection and detection technology investments	62,394	94,317	94,317	+31,923	---
Automated targeting systems	27,970	27,298	27,298	-672	---
National Targeting Center	16,530	23,635	23,635	+7,105	---
Other technology investments, including information technology	1,008	1,027	1,027	+19	---
Training	24,107	24,564	24,564	+457	---
Subtotal, Border security inspections and trade facilitation	1,605,117	1,679,891	1,694,991	+89,874	+15,100
Border security and control between ports of entry:					
Border security and control	1,725,547	2,243,619	2,176,679	+451,132	-66,940
Border technology	30,971	131,559	---	-30,971	-131,559
Secure Border Initiative Technology and Tactical Infrastucture (SBInet)	---	---	115,000	+115,000	+115,000
Training	21,981	45,688	37,275	+15,294	-8,413
Subtotal, Border security and control between ports of entry	1,778,499	2,420,866	2,328,954	+550,455	-91,912
CBP Air and Marine Personnel Compensation and Benefits	161,924	159,876	162,976	+1,052	+3,100
Supplemental appropriations:					
Salaries and expenses (P.L.109-148, emergency)	24,100	---	---	-24,100	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	4,802,190	5,519,022	5,435,310	+633,120	-83,712
Appropriations	(4,775,090)	(5,515,996)	(5,432,284)	(+657,194)	(-83,712)
Emergency appropriations	(24,100)	---	---	(-24,100)	---
Trust fund	(3,000)	(3,026)	(3,026)	(+26)	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Automation modernization:					
Automated commercial environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	316,800	318,490	316,800	---	-1,690
Automated commercial system and legacy IT costs	134,640	142,717	134,640	---	-8,077
Subtotal, Automation modernization	451,440	461,207	451,440	---	-9,767
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement:					
Operations and maintenance	260,323	265,966	301,466	+41,143	+35,500
Unmanned aerial vehicles	10,078	10,353	10,353	+275	---
Procurement	125,827	61,380	61,380	-64,447	---
Subtotal, Air and marine interdiction, operations, maintenance, and procurement	396,228	337,699	373,199	-23,029	+35,500
Construction:					
Construction (Border patrol)	267,300	255,954	175,154	-92,146	-80,800
(P.L. 109-148, emergency)	10,400	---	---	-10,400	---
Subtotal, Construction	277,700	255,954	175,154	-102,546	-80,800
Total, Direct appropriations	5,927,558	6,573,882	6,435,103	+507,545	-138,779
Fee accounts:					
Immigration inspection user fee	(464,816)	(529,300)	(529,300)	(+64,484)	---
Immigration enforcement fines	(6,403)	(1,724)	(1,724)	(-4,679)	---
Land border inspection fee	(29,878)	(28,071)	(28,071)	(-1,807)	---
COBRA passenger inspection fee	(334,000)	(387,804)	(387,804)	(+53,804)	---
APHIS inspection fee	(204,000)	(214,287)	(214,287)	(+10,287)	---
Puerto Rico collections	(97,815)	(97,815)	(97,815)	---	---
Small airport user fees	(5,234)	(6,230)	(6,230)	(+996)	---
Subtotal, fee accounts	(1,142,146)	(1,265,231)	(1,265,231)	(+123,085)	---
Total, Customs and Border Protection	(7,069,704)	(7,839,113)	(7,700,334)	(+630,630)	(-138,779)
Appropriations	(5,893,058)	(6,573,882)	(6,435,103)	(+542,045)	(-138,779)
Emergency apropriations	(34,500)	---	---	(-34,500)	---
(Fee accounts)	(1,142,146)	(1,265,231)	(1,265,231)	(+123,085)	---
Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Salaries and expenses:					
Headquarters Management and Administration (non-Detention and Removal Operations):					
Personnel compensation and benefits, service and other costs	122,364	---	131,287	+8,923	+131,287
Headquarters managed IT investment	131,773	---	134,015	+2,242	+134,015
Subtotal, Headquarters management and administration	254,137	---	265,302	+11,165	+265,302
Legal proceedings	128,879	206,511	187,353	+58,474	-19,158
Investigations:					
Domestic	1,183,100	1,456,650	1,317,992	+134,892	-138,658
International	100,899	104,744	105,181	+4,282	+437
Subtotal, Investigations	1,283,999	1,561,394	1,423,173	+139,174	-138,221
Intelligence:					
Intelligence	50,460	57,932	51,379	+919	-6,553
Subtotal, Intelligence	50,460	57,932	51,379	+919	-6,553
Detention and removal operations:					
Custody Operations	1,003,196	1,432,702	1,291,220	+288,024	-141,482
Fugitive operations	101,852	173,784	199,853	+98,001	+26,069
Criminal Alien program	93,029	110,250	105,357	+12,328	-4,893
Alternatives to detention	28,212	42,702	46,145	+17,933	+3,443

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Transportation and removal program	133,650	317,016	273,475	+139,825	-43,541
Subtotal, Detention and removal operations	1,359,939	2,076,454	1,916,050	+556,111	-160,404
Salaries and expenses (P.L.109-148, emergency)	13,000	---	---	-13,000	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	3,090,414	3,902,291	3,843,257	+752,843	-59,034
Appropriations	(3,077,414)	(3,902,291)	(3,843,257)	(+765,843)	(-59,034)
Emergency appropriations	(13,000)	---	---	(-13,000)	---
Federal protective service:					
Basic security	109,235	123,310	123,310	+14,075	---
Building specific security (including capital equipment replacement/acquisition)	377,765	392,701	392,701	+14,936	---
Subtotal	487,000	516,011	516,011	+29,011	---
Offsetting fee collections	-487,000	-516,011	-516,011	-29,011	---
Automation modernization:					
ATLAS	39,749	---	---	-39,749	---
Construction	26,281	26,281	26,281	---	---
Total, Direct appropriations	3,156,444	3,928,572	3,869,538	+713,094	-59,034
Fee accounts:					
Immigration inspection user fee	(100,000)	(108,000)	(108,000)	(+8,000)	---
Breached bond/detention fund	(87,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(+3,000)	---
Student exchange and visitor fee	(66,552)	(54,349)	(54,349)	(-12,203)	---
Subtotal, fee accounts	(253,552)	(252,349)	(252,349)	(-1,203)	---
Subtotal, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (gross)	(3,896,996)	(4,696,932)	(4,637,898)	(+740,902)	(-59,034)
Offsetting fee collections	(-487,000)	(-516,011)	(-516,011)	(-29,011)	---
Total, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	(3,409,996)	(4,180,921)	(4,121,887)	(+711,891)	(-59,034)
Appropriations	(3,143,444)	(3,928,572)	(3,869,538)	(+726,094)	(-59,034)
Emergency appropriations	(13,000)	---	---	(-13,000)	---
(Fee accounts)	(253,552)	(252,349)	(252,349)	(-1,203)	---
Transportation Security Administration					
Aviation security:					
Screener operations:					
Screener workforce:					
Privatized screening	138,257	148,600	148,600	+10,343	---
Passenger screener - personnel, compensation, and benefits	1,504,800	1,556,226	---	-1,504,800	-1,556,226
Baggage screener - personnel, compensation, and benefits	875,160	913,974	---	-875,160	-913,974
Passenger & Baggage screener - personnel, compensation, and benefits	---	---	2,470,200	+2,470,200	+2,470,200
Subtotal, Sceener workforce	2,518,217	2,618,800	2,618,800	+100,583	---
Screening training and other:					
Passenger screeners, other	23,514	23,352	---	-23,514	-23,352
Baggage screeners, other	133,446	133,114	---	-133,446	-133,114
Screener training	87,124	88,000	---	-87,124	-88,000
Subtotal, Screening training and other	244,084	244,466	---	-244,084	-244,466
Screening Training and Other	---	---	244,466	+244,466	+244,466
Human resource services	205,162	207,234	207,234	+2,072	---
Checkpoint support	163,350	173,366	173,366	+10,016	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
EDS/ETD Systems:					
EDS Purchase	173,250	91,000	136,000	-37,250	+45,000
EDS Installation	44,550	94,000	94,000	+49,450	---
EDS/ETD Maintenance	198,000	234,000	234,000	+36,000	---
EDS/ETD Refurbishment	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Operation integration	22,770	23,000	23,000	+230	---
Subtotal, EDS/ETD Systems	438,570	442,000	497,000	+58,430	+55,000
Subtotal, Screening operations	3,569,383	3,685,866	3,740,866	+171,483	+55,000
Aviation security direction and enforcement:					
Aviation regulation and other enforcement	220,192	217,516	217,516	-2,676	---
Airport management, IT, and support	679,172	666,032	666,032	-13,140	---
FFDO and flight crew training	30,195	30,470	25,000	-5,195	-5,470
Air cargo	54,450	55,000	55,000	+550	---
Airport perimeter security	4,950	---	---	-4,950	---
Foreign repair stations	2,970	---	---	-2,970	---
Subtotal, Aviation direction and enforcement	991,929	969,018	963,548	-28,381	-5,470
Aviation security capital fund	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Aviation security (gross)	4,561,312	4,654,884	4,704,414	+143,102	+49,530
Offsetting fee collections (non-mandatory)	-1,990,000	-3,650,000	-2,420,000	-430,000	+1,230,000
Aviation security capital fund	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Total, Aviation security (net)	2,571,312	1,004,884	2,284,414	-286,898	+1,279,530
Surface transportation security:					
Staffing and operations	23,760	24,000	24,000	+240	---
Hazardous materials truck tracking/training	3,960	---	---	-3,960	---
Rail security inspectors and canines	7,920	13,200	13,200	+5,280	---
Subtotal, Surface transportation security	35,640	37,200	37,200	+1,560	---
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing:					
SecureFlight	56,129	40,000	40,000	-16,129	---
Crew vetting	13,167	14,700	14,700	+1,533	---
Screening administration and operations	4,950	---	---	-4,950	---
Transpo Worker Id Credential (TWIC) - Direct Aprop	---	---	20,000	+20,000	+20,000
Registered Traveler Program fees	(20,000)	(35,101)	(35,101)	(+15,101)	---
TWIC fees	(100,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(-80,000)	---
Hazardous materials fees	(50,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(-31,000)	---
Alien Flight School (by transfer from DOJ) - fees	(10,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-8,000)	---
Subtotal, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (Gross)	(254,246)	(130,801)	(150,801)	(-103,445)	(+20,000)
Fee Funed Programs	(180,000)	(76,101)	(76,101)	(-103,899)	---
Subtotal, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (net)	74,246	54,700	74,700	+454	+20,000
Transportation security support:					
Administration:					
Headquarters administration	276,597	296,191	292,191	+15,594	-4,000
Information technology	207,991	210,092	210,092	+2,101	---
Subtotal, Administration	484,588	506,283	502,283	+17,695	-4,000
Intelligence	20,790	21,000	21,000	+210	---
Subtotal, Transportation security support	505,378	527,283	523,283	+17,905	-4,000
Federal Air Marshals:					
Management and Administration	607,266	628,494	628,494	+21,228	---
Travel and Training	70,092	70,800	70,800	+708	---
Air-to-ground communications	1,980	---	---	-1,980	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Subtotal, Federal Air Marshals	679,338	699,294	699,294	+19,956	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	6,285,914	6,299,462	6,364,992	+79,078	+65,530
Offsetting fee collections	-1,990,000	-3,650,000	-2,420,000	-430,000	+1,230,000
Aviation security capital fund	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Fee accounts	(180,000)	(76,101)	(76,101)	(-103,899)	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	3,865,914	2,323,361	3,618,891	-247,023	+1,295,530
United States Coast Guard					
Operating expenses:					
Military pay and allowances	2,974,770	2,788,276	2,788,276	-186,494	---
Civilian pay and benefits	526,182	569,434	569,434	+43,252	---
Training and recruiting	175,359	180,876	180,876	+5,517	---
Operating funds and unit level maintenance	947,400	1,061,574	1,009,374	+61,974	-52,200
Centrally managed accounts	183,150	207,954	207,954	+24,804	---
Intermediate and depot level maintenance	630,547	710,729	710,729	+80,182	---
Port Security	---	---	15,000	+15,000	+15,000
Emergency appropriation (P.L. 109-148)	132,000	---	---	-132,000	---
Transfer from DOD, Operation Iraqi Freedom (P.L. 109-148)	(100,000)	---	---	(-100,000)	---
Rescission (Port Security Assessments, PL 108-11)	-15,104	---	---	+15,104	---
Rescission (P.L. 109-148)	-260,533	---	---	+260,533	---
Less adjustment for defense function	-1,188,000	-340,000	-340,000	+848,000	---
Defense function portion	1,188,000	340,000	340,000	-848,000	---
Subtotal, Operating expenses	5,293,771	5,518,843	5,481,643	+187,872	-37,200
Appropriations	(4,249,408)	(5,178,843)	(5,141,643)	(+892,235)	(-37,200)
Rescissions	(-275,637)	---	---	(+275,637)	---
Defense function portion	(1,188,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-848,000)	---
Emergency appropriations	(132,000)	---	---	(-132,000)	---
(By transfer)	(100,000)	---	---	(-100,000)	---
Environmental compliance and restoration	11,880	11,880	11,880	---	---
Reserve training	117,810	123,948	122,348	+4,538	-1,600
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:					
Vessels:					
Response boat medium (41ft UTB and NSB replacement)	18,315	24,750	24,750	+6,435	---
Aircraft:					
Armed helicopter equipment (Phase I) (legacy asset)	9,900	---	---	-9,900	---
Covert surveillance aircraft	9,900	---	---	-9,900	---
HH-60 replacement	---	---	15,000	+15,000	+15,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	19,800	---	15,000	-4,800	+15,000
Other equipment:					
Automatic identification system	23,760	11,238	11,238	-12,522	---
National distress and response system modernization (Rescue 21)	40,590	39,600	39,600	-990	---
HF Recap	---	2,475	2,475	+2,475	---
National Capital Region Air Defense	---	48,510	48,510	+48,510	---
Counter Terrorism Training Infrastructure - shoothouse	---	1,683	---	---	-1,683
Subtotal, Other equipment	64,350	103,506	101,823	+37,473	-1,683
Personnel compensation and benefits:					
Core acquisition costs	495	500	500	+5	---
Direct personnel cost	72,270	80,500	80,500	+8,230	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Subtotal, Personnel compensation and benefits	72,765	81,000	81,000	+8,235	---
Integrated deepwater systems:					
Aircraft:					
Aircraft, other	154,440	216,513	216,513	+62,073	---
HH-65 re-engining	131,769	32,373	32,373	-99,396	---
Subtotal, Aircraft	286,209	248,886	248,886	-37,323	---
Surface ships	504,108	498,366	466,786	-37,322	-31,580
C4ISR	43,560	60,786	60,786	+17,226	---
Logistics	18,612	42,273	32,062	+13,450	-10,211
Systems engineering and integration	36,630	35,145	35,145	-1,485	---
Government program management	34,650	48,975	48,975	+14,325	---
Subtotal, Integrated deepwater systems	923,769	934,431	892,640	-31,129	-41,791
Shore facilities and aids to navigation:					
Shore operational and support projects	---	2,600	2,600	+2,600	---
Shore construction projects	---	2,850	1,450	+1,450	-1,400
Renovate USCGA Chase Hall barracks, Phase I	14,850	2,000	2,000	-12,850	---
Coast Guard housing - Cordova, AK	---	5,500	5,500	+5,500	---
ISC Seattle Group, sector admin ops facility phase II	---	2,600	2,600	+2,600	---
Replace multi-purpose building - Group Long Island Sound	9,900	1,000	1,000	-8,900	---
Construct breakwater - Station Neah Bay	2,772	1,100	1,100	-1,672	---
Rebuild station and waterfront at Base Galveston phase I	---	5,200	5,200	+5,200	---
Waterways aids to navigation infrastructure	3,861	3,000	3,000	-861	---
Subtotal, Shore facilities and aids to navigation	31,383	25,850	24,450	-6,933	-1,400
P.L. 109-148 (emergency)	74,500	---	---	-74,500	---
Subtotal, Acquisition, construction, and improvements	1,204,882	1,169,537	1,139,663	-65,219	-29,874
Appropriations	(1,130,382)	(1,169,537)	(1,139,663)	(+9,281)	(-29,874)
Emergency appropriations	(74,500)	---	---	(-74,500)	---
Alteration of bridges	14,850	---	17,000	+2,150	+17,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation	17,573	13,860	13,860	-3,713	---
Health care fund contribution	---	278,704	278,704	+278,704	---
Subtotal, U.S. Coast Guard discretionary	6,660,766	7,116,772	7,065,098	+404,332	-51,674
Retired pay (mandatory)	1,014,080	1,063,323	1,063,323	+49,243	---
Total, United States Coast Guard	7,674,846	8,180,095	8,128,421	+453,575	-51,674
Appropriations	(7,743,983)	(8,180,095)	(8,128,421)	(+384,438)	(-51,674)
Emergency appropriations	(206,500)	---	---	(-206,500)	---
Rescissions	(-275,637)	---	---	(+275,637)	---
(By transfer)	(100,000)	---	---	(-100,000)	---
United States Secret Service					
Protection, Administration, and Training:					
Protection:					
Protection of persons and facilities	570,553	639,747	657,267	+86,714	+17,520
National special security event fund	2,475	---	---	-2,475	---
Protective intelligence activities	55,653	55,509	61,509	+5,856	+6,000
White House mail screening	16,201	16,201	16,201	---	---
Subtotal, Protection	644,882	711,457	734,977	+90,095	+23,520

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Field operations:					
Domestic field operations	236,499	236,093	---	-236,499	-236,093
International field office administration and operations	20,758	21,616	---	-20,758	-21,616
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	39,204	44,079	---	-39,204	-44,079
Subtotal, Field operations	296,461	301,788	---	-296,461	-301,788
Administration:					
Headquarters, management and administration	201,200	169,370	169,370	-31,830	---
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	7,810	7,811	---	-7,810	-7,811
Subtotal, Administration	209,010	177,181	169,370	-39,640	-7,811
Training:					
Rowley training center	45,874	50,052	50,052	+4,178	---
Emergency appropriations (P. L. 109-148)	3,600	---	---	-3,600	---
Subtotal, Protection, Admin and Training	1,199,827	1,240,478	954,399	-245,428	-286,079
Appropriations	(1,196,227)	(1,240,478)	(954,399)	(-241,828)	(-286,079)
Emergency appropriations	(3,600)	---	---	(-3,600)	---
Investigations and Field Operations:					
Domestic field operations	---	---	236,093	+236,093	+236,093
International field administration and operations	---	---	24,516	+24,516	+24,516
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	---	---	44,079	+44,079	+44,079
Forensic support and grants to NCMEC	---	---	7,811	+7,811	+7,811
Subtotal, Investigations and Field operations	---	---	312,499	+312,499	+312,499
Special Event Fund:					
National special security event fund	---	2,500	2,500	+2,500	---
Candidate nominee protection (equip and training)	---	18,400	18,400	+18,400	---
Subtotal, Special Event Fund	---	20,900	20,900	+20,900	---
Acquisition, construction, improvements and related expenses (Rowley training center)	3,662	3,725	3,725	+63	---
Total, United States Secret Service	1,203,489	1,265,103	1,291,523	+88,034	+26,420
Appropriations	(1,199,889)	(1,265,103)	(1,291,523)	(+91,634)	(+26,420)
Emergency appropriations	(3,600)	---	---	(-3,600)	---
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	22,164,851	22,670,507	23,705,970	+1,541,119	+1,035,463
Appropriations	(22,182,888)	(22,670,507)	(23,705,970)	(+1,523,082)	(+1,035,463)
Emergency appropriations	(257,600)	---	---	(-257,600)	---
Rescission	(-275,637)	---	---	(+275,637)	---
(By transfer)	(100,000)	---	---	(-100,000)	---
(Fee Accounts)	(1,575,698)	(1,593,681)	(1,593,681)	(+17,983)	---
TITLE III - PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY					
Preparedness					
Under Secretary for Preparedness:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary	13,055	17,497	17,497	+4,442	---
Office of the Chief Medical Officer	1,980	4,980	4,980	+3,000	---
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	883	1,991	1,991	+1,108	---
National Preparedness Integration Coordination	---	50,000	15,000	+15,000	-35,000
Subtotal, Under Secretary for Preparedness	15,918	74,468	39,468	+23,550	-35,000

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grants and Training:					
Management and Administration	4,950	5,000	---	-4,950	-5,000
State and Local Programs:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program:					
State and Local Basic Formula Grants	544,500	633,000	545,000	+500	-88,000
Citizen Corps	---	35,000	---	---	-35,000
Subtotal, State Homeland Security Grant Program	544,500	668,000	545,000	+500	-123,000
Law enforcement terrorism prevention grants	396,000	---	400,000	+4,000	+400,000
Discretionary grants:					
High-threat, high-density urban area	757,350	838,000	750,000	-7,350	-88,000
Targeted infrastructure protection	---	600,000	---	---	-600,000
Buffer zone protection program	49,500	---	50,000	+500	+50,000
Port security grants	173,250	---	200,000	+26,750	+200,000
Rail and transit security	148,500	---	150,000	+1,500	+150,000
Trucking security grants	4,950	---	5,000	+50	+5,000
Intercity bus security grants	9,900	---	10,000	+100	+10,000
Subtotal, Discretionary grants	1,143,450	1,438,000	1,165,000	+21,550	-273,000
Commercial equipment direct assistance program	49,500	---	75,000	+25,500	+75,000
National Programs:					
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	143,550	89,351	135,000	-8,550	+45,649
National exercise program	51,480	48,708	49,000	-2,480	+292
Technical assistance	19,800	11,500	25,000	+5,200	+13,500
Metropolitan Medical Response System	29,700	---	30,000	+300	+30,000
Demonstration training grants	29,700	---	30,000	+300	+30,000
Continuing training grants	24,750	3,000	35,000	+10,250	+32,000
Citizen Corps	19,800	---	---	-19,800	---
Evaluations and assessments	14,157	23,000	23,000	+8,843	---
Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium	9,900	---	12,000	+2,100	+12,000
Subtotal, National Programs	342,837	175,559	339,000	-3,837	+163,441
Subtotal, State and Local Programs	2,476,287	2,281,559	2,524,000	+47,713	+242,441
Firefighter Assistance Grants:					
Grants	539,550	293,450	500,000	-39,550	+206,550
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act	108,900	---	40,000	-68,900	+40,000
Subtotal, Firefighter Assistance Grants	648,450	293,450	540,000	-108,450	+246,550
Emergency management performance grants	183,150	170,000	186,000	+2,850	+16,000
Supplemental appropriations (PL 109-148,emergency)	10,300	---	---	-10,300	---
Subtotal, Grants and Training	3,323,137	2,750,009	3,250,000	-73,137	+499,991
Appropriations	(3,312,837)	(2,750,009)	(3,250,000)	(-62,837)	(+499,991)
Emergency appropriations	(10,300)	---	---	(-10,300)	---
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-1,266	-477	-477	+789	---
U.S. Fire Administration and Training:					
United States Fire Administration	40,037	40,887	40,887	+850	---
Noble Training Center	4,462	5,962	5,962	+1,500	---
Subtotal, U.S. Fire Administration and Training	44,499	46,849	46,849	+2,350	---
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security					
Management and administration	82,509	84,650	84,650	+2,141	---
Critical infrastructure outreach and partnership	111,055	101,100	101,100	-9,955	---
Critical infrastructure identification and evaluation	67,815	71,631	71,631	+3,816	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center	19,800	16,021	16,021	-3,779	---
Biosurveillance	13,959	8,218	8,218	-5,741	---
Protective actions	90,485	32,043	32,043	-58,442	---
Cyber security	92,416	92,205	92,205	-211	---
National Security/Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications	141,206	143,272	143,272	+2,066	---
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	619,245	549,140	549,140	-70,105	---
Total, Preparedness	4,001,533	3,419,989	3,884,980	-116,553	+464,991
Appropriations	(3,991,233)	(3,419,989)	(3,884,980)	(-106,253)	(+464,991)
Emergency appropriations	(10,300)	---	---	(-10,300)	---
Counterterrorism Fund					
Counterterrorism fund	1,980	---	---	-1,980	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Administrative and regional operations	171,508	206,259	205,259	+33,751	-1,000
Defense function	47,520	49,240	49,240	+1,720	---
Supplemental appropriations (PL 109-148,emergency)	17,200	---	---	-17,200	---
Subtotal, Administrative and regional operations	236,228	255,499	254,499	+18,271	-1,000
Appropriations	(219,028)	(255,499)	(254,499)	(+35,471)	(-1,000)
Emergency appropriations	(17,200)	---	---	(-17,200)	---
Readiness, mitigation, response, and recovery:					
Operating activities	182,217	213,682	218,382	+36,165	+4,700
Urban search and rescue teams	19,800	19,817	19,817	+17	---
Subtotal, Readiness, mitigation, response, and recovery	202,017	233,499	238,199	+36,182	+4,700
Public health programs	33,660	33,885	33,885	+225	---
Disaster relief	1,752,300	1,941,390	1,662,891	-89,409	-278,499
Transfer out (emergency)	(-1,500)	---	---	(+1,500)	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief	1,750,800	1,941,390	1,662,891	-87,909	-278,499
Rescission of emergency funding (P.L. 109-148)	-23,409,300	---	---	+23,409,300	---
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:					
Limitation on direct loans	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---
Administrative expenses	561	569	569	+8	---
Transfer in (emergency)	(1,500)	---	---	(-1,500)	---
Flood map modernization fund	198,000	198,980	198,980	+980	---
National flood insurance fund:					
Salaries and expenses	36,496	38,230	38,230	+1,734	---
Flood hazard mitigation	87,358	90,358	90,358	+3,000	---
Offsetting fee collections	-123,854	-128,588	-128,588	-4,734	---
Transfer to National flood mitigation fund	(-28,000)	(-31,000)	(-31,000)	(-3,000)	---
National flood mitigation fund (by transfer)	(28,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(+3,000)	---
National pre-disaster mitigation fund	49,500	149,978	100,000	+50,500	-49,978
Emergency food and shelter	151,470	151,470	151,470	---	---
Total, FEMA (excluding resc of emerg approp)	2,623,736	2,965,270	2,640,493	+16,757	-324,777
Appropriations	(2,606,536)	(2,965,270)	(2,640,493)	(+33,957)	(-324,777)
Emergency appropriations	(17,200)	---	---	(-17,200)	---
Rescission of emergency appropriations	-23,409,300	---	---	+23,409,300	---
Total, title III, Preparedness and Recovery (excluding resc of emerg approp)	6,627,249	6,385,259	6,525,473	-101,776	+140,214

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Appropriations	(6,599,749)	(6,385,259)	(6,525,473)	(-74,276)	(+140,214)
Emergency appropriations	(27,500)	---	---	(-27,500)	---
Rescission of emergency appropriations	-23,409,300	---	---	+23,409,300	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---
(Transfer out) (including emergency)	(-29,500)	(-31,000)	(-31,000)	(-1,500)	---
(By transfer) (including emergency)	(29,500)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(+1,500)	---
TITLE IV - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Backlog reduction initiative:					
Contracting services	69,300	---	---	-69,300	---
Other	9,900	---	---	-9,900	---
Digitization and IT transformation	34,650	---	---	-34,650	---
Subtotal, Backlog reduction initiative	113,850	---	---	-113,850	---
Salaries and expenses:					
Business transformation and IT transformation	---	47,000	47,000	+47,000	---
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	---	24,500	24,500	+24,500	---
Employment Eligibility Verification (EEV) program	---	110,490	90,490	+90,490	-20,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	---	181,990	161,990	+161,990	-20,000
Adjudication services (fee account):					
Pay and benefits	(657,000)	(624,600)	(624,600)	(-32,400)	---
District operations	(349,000)	(385,400)	(385,400)	(+36,400)	---
Service center operations	(250,000)	(267,000)	(267,000)	(+17,000)	---
Asylum, refugee and international operations	(74,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+1,000)	---
Records operations	(66,000)	(67,000)	(67,000)	(+1,000)	---
Subtotal, Adjudication services	(1,396,000)	(1,419,000)	(1,419,000)	(+23,000)	---
Information and customer services (fee account):					
Pay and benefits	(80,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)	(+1,000)	---
Operating expenses:					
National Customer Service Center	(47,000)	(48,000)	(48,000)	(+1,000)	---
Information services	(14,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(+1,000)	---
Subtotal, Information and customer services	(141,000)	(144,000)	(144,000)	(+3,000)	---
Administration (fee account):					
Pay and benefits	(44,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)	(+1,000)	---
Operating expenses	(193,000)	(196,000)	(196,000)	(+3,000)	---
Subtotal, Administration	(237,000)	(241,000)	(241,000)	(+4,000)	---
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	(1,887,850)	(1,985,990)	(1,965,990)	(+78,140)	(-20,000)
Appropriations	(113,850)	(181,990)	(161,990)	(+48,140)	(-20,000)
(Immigration Examination Fee Account)	(1,730,000)	(1,760,000)	(1,760,000)	(+30,000)	---
(Fraud prevention and detection fee account)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	---	---
(H1B Non-Immigrant Petitioner fee account)	(13,000)	(13,000)	(13,000)	---	---
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries and expenses	192,060	---	---	-192,060	---
Law enforcement training	---	201,020	209,217	+209,217	+8,197
Accreditation	---	1,290	1,290	+1,290	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	192,060	202,310	210,507	+18,447	+8,197

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related expenses:					
Direct appropriation	87,474	42,246	42,246	-45,228	---
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	279,534	244,556	252,753	-26,781	+8,197
Science and Technology					
Management and administration:					
Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology	6,414	7,594	7,594	+1,180	---
Other salaries and expenses	73,874	188,307	173,307	+99,433	-15,000
Subtotal, Management and administration	80,288	195,901	180,901	+100,613	-15,000
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:					
Biological countermeasures:					
Operating expenses	23,067	---	---	-23,067	---
Defense function	353,133	337,200	337,200	-15,933	---
Subtotal, Biological countermeasures	376,200	337,200	337,200	-39,000	---
Chemical countermeasures	94,050	83,092	45,092	-48,958	-38,000
Explosives countermeasures	43,560	86,582	76,582	+33,022	-10,000
Threat awareness	42,570	39,851	39,851	-2,719	---
Conventional missions in support of DHS	79,200	88,622	85,622	+6,422	-3,000
Rapid prototyping program	34,650	---	---	-34,650	---
Standards	34,650	22,131	22,131	-12,519	---
Emerging threats	7,920	---	---	-7,920	---
Emergent and prototypical technology	---	19,451	19,451	+19,451	---
Critical infrastructure protection	40,392	15,413	35,413	-4,979	+20,000
University programs/fellowship program	62,370	51,970	51,970	-10,400	---
Counter MANPADs	108,900	4,880	4,880	-104,020	---
Safety act	6,930	4,710	4,710	-2,220	---
Cyber security	16,533	22,733	22,733	+6,200	---
Office of interoperability and compatibility	26,235	29,735	29,735	+3,500	---
Research and development consolidation	98,898	---	---	-98,898	---
Radiological and nuclear countermeasures	18,895	---	---	-18,895	---
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	314,834	---	---	-314,834	---
Subtotal, Research, development, acquisition, and operations	1,406,787	806,370	775,370	-631,417	-31,000
Total, Science and Technology	1,487,075	1,002,271	956,271	-530,804	-46,000
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Management and administration	---	30,468	30,468	+30,468	---
Research, development, and operations	---	327,320	291,532	+291,532	-35,788
Systems acquisition	---	178,000	178,000	+178,000	---
Subtotal, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	---	535,788	500,000	+500,000	-35,788
Total, title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,880,459	1,964,605	1,871,014	-9,445	-93,591
(Fee Accounts)	(1,774,000)	(1,804,000)	(1,804,000)	(+30,000)	---
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Sec. 521:					
Rescission, Fast Reponse Cutter (P.L. 109-90)	---	---	-79,347	-79,347	-79,347
110ft Island Class Patrol Boat procurement or refurbishment	---	---	79,347	+79,347	+79,347
Sec. 527 (FY06):					
Rescission, 110-to-123 Conversions (P.L.108-11, P.L. 108-90 and P.L. 108-334)	-78,631	---	---	+78,631	---

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs Enacted	Bill vs. Request
110ft Island Class Patrol Boat procurement or refurbishment	77,845	---	---	-77,845	---
Sec. 538: REAL ID Grants	39,600	---	---	-39,600	---
Rescissions, sec. 542 through 546:					
Sec. 542: Working Capital Fund	-15,000	---	---	+15,000	---
Sec. 543: Transportation Security Administration aviation security (P.L. 108-334)	-5,500	---	---	+5,500	---
Sec. 544: Coast Guard operating expenses and acquisition, construction, and improvements (P.L 105-277, 106-69, 107-87, and 108-90)	-6,369	---	---	+6,369	---
Sec. 545: Counterterroism Fund (P.L. 108-90)	-8,000	---	---	+8,000	---
Sec. 546: Science and technology research, development, acquisition, and operations (P.L. 108-334)	-20,000	---	---	+20,000	---
Subtotal, Rescissions, sec. 542 through 546	-54,869	---	---	+54,869	---
Sec. 527:					
Rescission, Counter Terrorism Fund	---	-16,000	-16,000	-16,000	---
Sec. 533:					
Rescission, TSA unobligated balances	---	---	-4,776	-4,776	-4,776
Total, title V, General Provisions	-16,055	-16,000	-20,776	-4,721	-4,776
Appropriations	(117,445)	---	(79,347)	(-38,098)	(+79,347)
Rescissions	(-133,500)	(-16,000)	(-100,123)	(+33,377)	(-84,123)
Grand total (including resc of emerg approp)	8,192,803	32,077,970	33,143,147	+24,950,344	+1,065,177
Appropriations	(31,678,857)	(32,093,970)	(33,243,270)	(+1,564,413)	(+1,149,300)
Emergency appropriations	(332,383)	---	---	(-332,383)	---
Rescissions	(-409,137)	(-16,000)	(-100,123)	(+309,014)	(-84,123)
Rescission of emergency appropriations	(-23,409,300)	---	---	(+23,409,300)	---
Fee funded programs	(3,349,698)	(3,397,681)	(3,397,681)	(+47,983)	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---
(Transfer out) (including emergency)	(-29,500)	(-31,000)	(-31,000)	(-1,500)	---
(By transfer) (including emergency)	(129,500)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(-98,500)	---
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Emergency appropriations	23,076,917	---	---	-23,076,917	---
Scoring adjustment (for 1% ATB rescission)	2,060	---	---	-2,060	---
Total, scorekeeping adjustments	23,078,977	---	---	-23,078,977	---
Total (including adjustments)	31,271,780	32,077,970	33,143,147	+1,871,367	+1,065,177
Amount in this bill	(8,192,803)	(32,077,970)	(33,143,147)	(+24,950,344)	(+1,065,177)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(23,078,977)	---	---	(-23,078,977)	---
*Total mandatory and discretionary	31,271,780	32,077,970	33,143,147	+1,871,367	+1,065,177
Mandatory	(1,014,080)	(1,063,323)	(1,063,323)	(+49,243)	---
Discretionary	(30,257,700)	(31,014,647)	(32,079,824)	(+1,822,124)	(+1,065,177)
Discretionary Function Recap:					
Non-defense	28,669,047	30,288,207	31,353,384	+2,684,337	+1,065,177
Defense	1,588,653	726,440	726,440	-862,213	---
Total	30,257,700	31,014,647	32,079,824	+1,822,124	+1,065,177

Homeland Security Appropriations Act - FY 2007 (H.R. 5441)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SUMMARY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS					
Departmental operations	863,412	977,414	962,281	+98,869	-15,133
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Office of Inspector General	82,187	96,185	96,185	+13,998	---
Total, title I	945,599	1,073,599	1,061,466	+115,867	-12,133
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indication Techology	336,600	399,494	362,494	+25,894	-37,000
Customs and border protection	7,069,704	7,839,113	7,700,334	+630,630	-138,779
Direct appropriations	(5,893,058)	(6,573,882)	(6,435,103)	(+542,045)	(-138,779)
Fee accounts	(1,142,146)	(1,265,231)	(1,265,231)	(+123,085)	---
Immigration and customs enforcement	3,409,996	4,180,921	4,121,887	+711,891	-59,034
Direct appropriations	(3,643,444)	(4,444,583)	(4,385,549)	(+742,105)	(-59,034)
Offsetting fee collections	(-487,000)	(-516,011)	(-516,011)	(-29,011)	---
Fee accounts	(253,552)	(252,349)	(252,349)	(-1,203)	---
Transportation Security Administration	3,865,914	2,323,361	3,618,891	-247,023	+1,295,530
Direct appropriations	(5,855,914)	(5,973,361)	(6,038,891)	(+182,977)	(+65,530)
Offsetting fee collections	(-1,990,000)	(-3,650,000)	(-2,420,000)	(-430,000)	(+1,230,000)
United States Coast Guard	7,674,846	8,180,095	8,128,421	+453,575	-51,674
United States Secret Service	1,203,489	1,265,103	1,291,523	+88,034	+26,420
Total, title II, direct appropriations	22,164,851	22,670,507	23,705,970	+1,541,119	+1,035,463
TITLE III - PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY					
Prearedness Directorate	4,001,533	3,419,989	3,884,980	-116,553	+464,991
Counterterrorism fund	1,980	---	---	-1,980	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	2,623,736	2,965,270	2,640,493	+16,757	-324,777
Direct appropriations	(2,606,536)	(2,965,270)	(2,640,493)	(+33,957)	(-324,777)
Emergency appropriations	(17,200)	---	---	(-17,200)	---
Offsetting fee collections	(-123,854)	(-128,588)	(-128,588)	(-4,734)	---
Total, title III	6,627,249	6,385,259	6,525,473	-101,776	+140,214
TITLE IV - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
Citizenship and immigration services	1,887,850	1,985,990	1,965,990	+78,140	-20,000
Direct appropriations	(113,850)	(181,990)	(161,990)	(+48,140)	(-20,000)
Fee accounts	(1,774,000)	(1,804,000)	(1,804,000)	(+30,000)	---
Federal law enforcement training center	279,534	244,556	252,753	-26,781	+8,197
Science and technology	1,487,075	1,002,271	956,271	-530,804	-46,000
*Defense Nuclear Detection Office	---	535,788	500,000	+500,000	-35,788
Total, title IV, direct appropriations	1,880,459	1,964,605	1,871,014	-9,445	-93,591
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
General provisions	-16,055	-16,000	-20,776	-4,721	-4,776
Scorekeeping adjustments	23,078,977	---	---	-23,078,977	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	31,271,780	32,077,970	33,143,147	+1,871,367	+1,065,177

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for his kind comments. It has been a privilege to work with you over these last 6 years; the first 2 years in the well-established Transportation Committee, the last 4 years in the brand new endeavor of Homeland Security, with the whole process of building and trying to help a new agency get going.

I have found you a great person to work with. I have the utmost respect for you. You are a real pro. You know what you are doing. And so I have great respect and admiration for the work that you do.

I would much rather have had a different role than being ranking member, but at the same time that I am expressing my gratitude to you, I also spent 4 years with Mr. WOLF on the Transportation Committee, and I found him also a very good person to work with, a person like you, open to suggestions from the minority, and a real pro in handling the transportation bill that I did with Mr. WOLF.

So despite my wishes that the roles would have been reversed, it has been a real privilege and honor to work with you. Also, throughout that time, we have had great staff to work with. On my side, Bev Pheto, from our minority staff; Marge Duske from my personal staff; and Chris Martin, who also has been with our committee, who has been great to work with; Mr. OBEY, the ranking member of the full committee, who I have worked with closely; and on the majority staff, Michelle, who I expect you will be talking about her future, who has done a great job; and Stephanie, who I not only had a chance to work with on Homeland Security but worked with in Transportation before that; and Ted; and Jeff; and Ben; and Brett; and Kelly; and Will; and Meg; thank you to all of the staff. It is an excellent professional staff that we can all be proud of.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABO. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments, especially about the staff. We would not be here obviously without the hard work that they have put into this bill. You and I are just sort of front people for the real work that goes on behind the scenes by staff.

So we do have, I think, the best staff in the business on both sides of the aisle. I join you in complimenting the staff. You may notice that all of the staff is wearing some form of purple in their clothing at some point in time. And there is a reason for that.

Purple is the favorite color of Michelle Mrdeza, who as we all know is retiring after this year from her labors. And so we are paying tribute to Michelle with purple. We wish Michelle well in her next life as well.

□ 1600

She has rendered tremendous service to her country. In trying to stand up this brand-new Department, the biggest reorganization in the government at least since 1948, in standing up this Department it has been real labor, toils and snares all along the way and they continue until this today. But Michelle and the staff of the subcommittee on both sides have just been marvelous in this labor of love of trying to stand up this huge agency, that we owe them more than we can ever tell them about. But that goes for the ranking member, too.

He has been a marvelous help-mate as we struggled along trying to find our way through a thicket to try to stand up this brand-new Department. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SABO. I thank the chairman for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate Chairman ROGERS on this homeland security bill which is clearly better than the administration's budget request.

The President's proposed new fees and unrealistic discretionary budget cap left the Appropriations Committee with big holes to fill. As a result there are difficult homeland security funding choices to make. My concerns about our Nation's homeland security are not limited to funding. As I have said before, I had serious doubts in 2002 about the wisdom of creating a new Department of Homeland Security, and I voted against the bill. When I took on the role of ranking member on the subcommittee, I decided my job was to try and prove myself wrong. I'm sorry to say that the DHS bureaucrat mess is worse than I first imagined, and I still cannot say that my original judgment was wrong.

There is modest progress in some areas. However, time and again we see failures of planning, leadership and management at DHS. Americans are holding their breath as a new hurricane season approaches. And 8 months into the fiscal year, the States in the high-threat urban areas are still waiting for DHS to release hundreds of millions of dollars in 2006 homeland grants. We regularly see broad pronouncement from DHS without the proper detail or budgets to support them.

The new Secure Border Initiative is a perfect example. It appears that the administration SBInet plan is to hire private industry to think for us how to develop border security technology and systems and then sell us the solutions to them.

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We regularly see broad policy announcements from DHS without the proper detail or budgets to support them. The new Secure Border Initiative is a perfect example. It appears that the Administration's SBInet "plan" is to hire private industry to think for us on how to develop border security technology and systems, and then sell us the solution they come up with.

Most recently, Mr. OBEY and I asked GAO to look at how DHS is handling personal information in its ADVISE program. We have long been concerned about how the Department treats Americans' privacy and due process rights. ADVISE appears to be a new variation on the highly controversial Defense Department Total Information Awareness program, that was supposed to be terminated in 2003.

Regarding funding levels in this bill, my biggest reservations are about the fire grants, port and transit security and state training grant programs. Some of these programs are funded at last year's level, and some are below.

I am particularly concerned about fire grants, which is one of the most successful programs that the Department administers. This bill cuts fire grants by $109 million, or 17 percent, below 2006. Our nation's firefighters have great needs that cannot be met at the funding level in this bill. I will offer an amendment later to restore fire grant and SAFER funding to slightly above the FY06 level.

We still have serious gaps in air cargo security. This bill makes no real headway in closing them, and port security grant funding is also lower than I would like to see.

This bill does not fund all of the additional border patrol agents and detention beds called for in the President's February budget request. Since his speech last week, we are still trying to understand the new initiatives—and the costs—that the President proposes.

You can be sure, however, that the price tag for meaningful border security and immigration services and enforcement will be very steep. It will be far more than the roughly $19.4 billion in this bill (9 percent above 2006) that is attributed to border security and immigration.

As an example, individuals in my district—and I suspect yours—have waited more than two years for the federal government to run security name checks to process their immigration paperwork. These people are doing things legally. As far as I can tell, the funding the President proposes in his new plan won't address this issue. I can only imagine the size of the backlog that would be created by his plan or other significant changes in immigration law.

I make these observations not to criticize the Chairman. I simply want to clarify for

Members that even though this bill increases homeland security funding, it does not get us where we need to be in protecting the nation.

Lastly, I am very concerned that—nearly 5 years after 9/11—the federal government is still failing to secure the vast majority of chemical facilities in this country. They are prime targets for a catastrophic terrorist attack, and there is precious little being done to protect many of them.

The administration acknowledges the chemical security dilemma we face, but will not act without new legal authority to make and enforce chemical security regulations. The Congress—for more than four years—has failed to act. Competing legislation in the House and Senate authorizing committees has gone nowhere. What are we waiting for?

I was very disappointed that the Rules Committee refused to protect my chemical security language—Section 536—which was added to this bill in the Appropriations Committee. These provisions would give DHS the legal authority that Secretary Chertoff says he needs to regulate U.S. chemical facilities that pose the greatest risk to Americans.

Congress addressed a small part of the chemical security problem in 2002. We enacted security requirements for chemical facilities on ports under the Maritime Transportation Security Act, and the Coast Guard is doing a good job of enforcing them. Under the Bioterrorism Act of 2002, the EPA also oversees security at the nation's drinking water facilities. Section 536 would not re-regulate them.

The problem is that there are thousands of other chemical plants and storage facilities without federal security standards or oversight. An attack on one of them has the potential to kill or injure tens of thousands of people. DHS has said that 20 percent of the 3,400 chemical facilities it identifies as "high-risk" adhere to no security guidelines. Yet, Congress appears content to leave security at these facilities to the good conscience of their operators.

I urge my colleagues to refrain from making a point of order against the chemical security provisions in this bill. The American people have waited too long for Congress to take responsible action to prevent a catastrophic attack on a chemical facility.

If the Congress produces chemical security legislation that the President can sign into law this year, then the Section 536 would be unnecessary. I suspect, however, that Congress will adjourn without doing so. And then—without Section 536—where will we be? Will the American people have to endure another year without chemical security protections?

In closing, I will say that this is not a perfect bill. Given the allocation provided, however, it is one that I will support.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), the distinguished chairman of the authorizing Committee on Homeland Security in the House.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky who has been a leader in strengthening the Department and providing crucial oversight to its activities. I want to thank you and Ranking Member SABO for your hard work on this bill, and of course join with you in commending Mr. SABO in his many years of dedication to this Chamber.

This bill provides the necessary resources for the Federal Government's effort to protect the homeland. I rise to acknowledge a number of legislative provisions that are included in the bill and fall within the primary jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. I do not seek to challenge the vast majority of these authorizing provisions, as I believe they are largely necessary to ensure the Department continues to improve its effectiveness. However, I do want to point out the strong jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security.

As you know, the Committee on Homeland Security is actively working to advance much needed legislation specifically authorizing many of the activities of the Department, particularly in the areas of border security, cargo security, emergency management, and chemical site security. The Committee on Homeland Security will also in the near future advance a broad reauthorization bill for the Department.

A full list of my concerns is provided in a letter to the gentleman from Kentucky, which will follow my remarks.

Since I became chairman last year, we have had an excellent working relationship, and I appreciate the gentleman from Kentucky's efforts to include me and my staff as you develop the bill. In light of the ongoing authorization activities of the Committee on Homeland Security, I respectfully request your commitment to work together to ensure that the legislative provisions in the homeland security appropriations bill compliment and do not conflict with parallel authorizing legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KING of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank the gentleman for his efforts to work with our subcommittee and commend him for his leadership in the Committee on Homeland Security. I also appreciate the opportunity to work with the gentleman on legislative provisions contained in the homeland security bill.

As this bill moves forward towards conference, I want to assure the gentleman that I am committed to retaining the key oversight provisions included in this bill. I also look forward to working with the gentleman to ensure that measures consistent with the legislative agenda of the Committee on Homeland Security, particularly in the areas of border, immigration and port security, emergency preparedness and chemical site security. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KING of New York. I thank the gentleman for his commitment. And on a personal note, I want to thank him for the extraordinary cooperation he has given me during the 9 months I have been chairman of the authorizing committee.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, May 25, 2006.

Hon. HAROLD ROGERS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: The House of Representatives has scheduled for consideration today, H.R. 5441, the Homeland Security Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007. This measure contains a number of legislative provisions that are in violation of House Rule XXI, clause 2, which prohibits legislation within a general appropriation bill. These provisions fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee Homeland Security. While I want to make clear the Committee on Homeland Security's strong jurisdictional interests in the legislative provisions summarized below, I do not intend to assert procedural objections to the vast majority of these provisions during House consideration of the Homeland Security Appropriations Bill.

As you know, the Committee on Homeland Security is actively working to advance legislation specifically authorizing many of the activities of the Department of Homeland Security, particularly in the area of border security, cargo security, emergency management and chemical site security. The Committee on Homeland Security will also, in the near future, advance a broad reauthorization bill for the Department. In light of the ongoing authorization activities of the Committee, I respectfully request your commitment to work together to ensure that the Appropriations Bill complements, and does not conflict with, parallel authorizing legislation.

The provisions of interest to the Committee on Homeland Security are as follows:

Title I, Departmental Management and Operations (Page 2, Line 16–Page 3, Line 2); withholds $10,000,000 until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits a comprehensive port, container, and cargo security strategic plan to Appropriations and Homeland Committees. This plan must require screening of all inbound cargo, double the percentage of inbound cargo currently inspected, set minimum standards for security inbound cargo and includes the FY 2007 performance requirements for port, container, and cargo security.

Title I, Departmental Management and Operations (Page 3, Lines 2–15); provides that the Secretary of Homeland Security must submit a multi-year strategic plan for the Secure Border Initiative that includes a comprehensive mission statement, an identification of long-term goals, an explanation of how long-term goals will be achieved, schedule and resource requirements, an identification of annual performance goals and how they link to long-term goals, an identification of annual performance measures used to gauge effectiveness towards goal achievement by goal and an identification of major capital assets critical to program success.

Title I, Departmental Management and Operations (Page 4, Line 8–12); provides that $10,000,000 will be withheld until the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security submits monthly budget execution report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Title I, Departmental Management and Operations (Page 4, Line 25–Page 5, Line 4); provides that none of the funds in this section may be used for US-VISIT or ACE.

Title II, U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (Page 6, Line 12–Page 7, Line 14); withholds $312,494,000 until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits a plan for expenditures to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees that must

comply with the Department of Homeland Security and procurement regulations, includes a certification by the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security and is reviewed by the Department of Homeland Security Investment Review Board and the Government Accountability Office.

Title II, Security, Enforcement, Investigations, Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses account (page 8, Line 17–Page 9, Line 3); notwithstanding any other provisions of law, this section requires that no funds may be provided for Customs and Border Patrol overtime, from any source, if the funds exceed the $35,000 cap, except for specific circumstances determined by Secretary of Homeland Security or his designee.

Title II, Security, Enforcement, Investigations, Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses account (Page 9, Line 6–10); requires the Border Patrol to relocate its checkpoints in the Tucson sector at least once every seven days.

Title II, Security, Enforcement, Investigations, Customs and Border Protection, Automation Modernization account (Page 11, Line 8–Page 12, Line 9); withholds funds provided for the Automated Commercial Environment until the Appropriations Committee receives an expenditure plan on the program meeting certain requirements and is reviewed by the Government Accountability Office.

Title II, Security, Enforcement, Investigations, Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement account (Page 13, Lines 2–11); prohibits the transfer of any Customs and Border Protection aircraft or equipment to any other Federal agency without approval of the House Appropriations Committee.

Title II, Security, Enforcement, Investigations, Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement account (Page 13 Lines 11–16); withholds $6.8 million until the House Appropriations and Homeland Security Committees receive a report on the April 25, 2006 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle mishap.

Title II, Security, Enforcement, Investigations, Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses account (Page 14, Line 24–Page 15, Line 5); waives other laws and states that no funds may be provided for Customs and Border Protection overtime, from any source, if the funds exceed the $35,000 cap, except for specific circumstances determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security or his designee.

Title II, Transportation Security Administration, Aviation Security (Page 17, Line 1–11); restricts the Government share of costs of projects to 75 percent for medium or large hub airport and 90 percent for any other airport.

Title II, Transportation Security Administration, Aviation Security Account (Page 17, Lines 11–20); provides that no funding shall be provided except for items such as air cargo inspectors, canines and screeners until a detailed a detailed air security action plan that includes the criteria outlined in the Bill is submitted to the House Appropriations and Homeland Security Committees.

Title II, Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Security Support Account (Page 18, Line 23–Page 19, Line 6); withholds $5 million until the Department of Homeland Security submits a plan for explosive detection systems deployment and spending plan.

Title III, Under Secretary for Preparedness (Page 28, Lines 12–17); withholds $4.4 million until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits the final National Preparedness Goal to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Title III, (Page 28, Line 18–Page 31, Line 19); provides that ''notwithstanding any other provision of law,'' grants to State and local governments for terrorism prevention activities shall be allocated as follows: applications for formula-based grants and law enforcement terrorism prevention grants; no less than 80 percent of any formula-based grant and law enforcement terrorism prevention grant awarded to a State shall be made available by the State to local governments within 60 days after the receipt of the funds; discretionary grants for port security shall be limited to $200 million and distributed based on risks and threat; discretionary grants for high-threat, high-density urban areas shall be limited to $750 million; grants under this section shall be made available to states within 45 of the enactment of this act. States shall submit applications within 90 days of the grant announcement; no less than 80 percent of any discretionary grant awarded to a State shall be made available by the State to local governments within 60 days after the receipt of the funds. The Committee Report also directs the Department to guarantee a 0.75 percent ''base'' to States under the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program, thereby eliminating the Department's discretion under the USA PATRIOT Act to provide that guarantee as a ''true minimum.''

Title III, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (Page 32, Line 22–Page 34, Line 1); requires that the methodology for collecting fees under this section be fair and equitable and that such fees should reflect the cost of the collection of such fees.

Title III, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (Page 33, Line 18-Line 22); withholds $10 million until the Department of Homeland Security releases the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

Title III, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (Page 33, Line 22–Page 34, Line 2); withholds $10 million until the Department of Homeland Security has released its national security strategy for the chemical sector report.

Title IV, Research and Development, Training and Services, Science and Technology, Management and Administration (Page 41, Lines 15–20); withholds $98 million until the Under Secretary submits a detailed expenditure plan for fiscal year 2007 to the House and Senate Appropriations Committee.

Title IV, Research and Development, Training and Services, Science and Technology, Management and Administration (Page 42, Lines 3–9); withholds $400 million until the House Appropriations Committee receives and approves a report prepared by the Under Secretary that describes Science and Technology's progress in areas detailed in the bill.

Title IV, Research and Development, Training and Services (Page 42, line 10–Page 43, line 3); provides $500,000,000 for necessary expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, but withholds funds from the Sodium-Iodide Manufacturing Program until DNDO demonstrates that the Advanced Spectroscopic Portals will significantly speed commerce, reduce costs of secondary inspection, or significantly increase sensitivity over current radiation portal monitors.

Section 513 (Page 49, Line 17–Page 51, Line 6); withholds funds for Secure Flight until the Secretary certifies that Government Accountability Office has reported on ten CAPPS II points outlined in Sec. 522(a) in P.L. 108–334.

Section 518 (Page 52, Line 14–17); directs the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with industry stakeholders to develop screening standards and protocols to increase the use of explosive detection equipment to screen air cargo.

Section 519 (Page 52, Line 18–Page 53, Line 4); directs the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to use existing explosive detection systems equipment to the greatest extent practicable and to provide quarterly reports on amount of cargo carried on passenger aircraft screened to the House Appropriations Committee. Such reports must be submitted within 45 days of the end of the quarter, each day the reports are late, $100,000 of funding will be withheld from TSA.

Section 520 (Page 53, Lines 5–10); directs that funds cannot be used to create transportation worker ID cards that do not utilize an existing government production facility.

Section 522 (Page 54, Lines 3–9); directs that no funds may be used for anyone but the Department of Homeland Security Privacy Officer to alter, direct or order changes be made, delay or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report pursuant to paragraph 6 of such section.

Section 525 (Page 54, Line 24–Page 55, Line 19); requires that Department of Homeland Security declare certain types of information detailed in the bill to be releasable.

Section 526 (Page 55, Lines 20–23); authorizes the Working Capital Fund.

Section 529 (Page 56, Line 23–Page 57, Line 14); requires the Department of Homeland Security Chief Financial Officer to submit a monthly budget execution report including the criteria set forth in the bill. The report must be submitted within 45 days of the close of each month, and must be submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 531 (Page 60, line 21–Page 61, line 2); provides the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office with the authority to distribute funding through grants, cooperative agreements, and other transactions and contracts.

Section 532 provides that no funds may be used by U.S. Customs and Border; Protection to prevent individuals importing certain prescription drugs.

Section 536 (Page 62, Lines 1–17), requires the Department of Homeland Security to issue security requirements for chemical facilities that the Department deems highest risk within six months of enactment of the Bill.

While I appreciate your efforts to offer meaningful oversight on the Department of Homeland Security, the Committee on Homeland Security continues to actively pursue its authorizing and oversight responsibilities. I look forward to working with you further on measures to improve effectiveness of the Department. Thank you.

Sincerely,

PETER T. KING,
Chairman.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), the ranking member of the authorizing committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding me time. I also want to pay tribute to the gentleman before he leaves us. I believe this is your last effort, Mr. SABO. You have been a very, very good person to work with on the committee. I wish you well. I am not sure what the future holds, but I know it is very positive.

Mr. Chairman, in the 3 short years since the Department came into existence, it has been in a constant state of transition and turmoil. Chronically

understaffed at the border and in our airports, the Department has had to execute its critical national security mission without the people and resources it needs.

Time and again the dedicated men and women of the Department of Homeland Security are asked to do more with less. There have been numerous turnovers at the highest level in the Department. In a week from today, the 2006 hurricane season will begin and FEMA is still not fully staffed. The Department also has a significant number of leadership vacancies, including the chief financial officer, the chief privacy officer, the commissioner of customs of border protection, and the Under Secretary of Science and Technology. There are so many ''actings'' at the Department that the agency might want to start handing out Screen Actor Guild cards.

Seriously, it is no wonder that morale at the Department is practically dead last among all Federal agencies. This bill funds the Department at $33 billion, 5 percent over last year's funding measure. I am glad that we were able to increase the budget without raising the passenger ticket tax, but the level of resources provided is far short of what is needed to make real progress in the war on terror and partner effectively with State and local governments as well as the private sector.

Grants and training programs are funded at $2.5 billion. That is just 2 percent over what was provided to our communities to train and equip emergency responders last year. At this rate we are not even keeping up with inflation.

This bill also does not fulfill the funding commitments made in the 9/11 act. It does not fund 2,000 more Border Patrol agents. It does not fund 8,000 new detention beds. It does not fund 800 new immigration investigators. No wonder the border, Mr. Chairman, is in crisis.

If we are not willing to fully invest in securing the border permanently, what do we expect? The decision to send our already overtaxed National Guard to the border is a Band-Aid solution to hide the fact that we are failing the good men and women of the Border Patrol, ICE and CBP by not giving them the resources and additional support they need to do their job.

The bulk of my criticism is not for the appropriators. It is for the administration. The parameters for this year's appropriations were dangerously unrealistic. Mr. OBEY attempted to correct this shortfall and infuse another $3.5 billion into the Department. Had the money been appropriated, the Department would be in better position to meet its responsibilities to the American people.

The Department is in its toddler years, barely out of the terrible twos. It is going to take a significant commitment by this Congress to do the oversight and provide the support needed if the Department is to ever grow into the Federal agency that Congress envisioned and the American people deserve.

Mr. Chairman, I again want to pay tribute to Mr. SABO for guiding us during our terrible twos and threes in this Department. We wish him well.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman and commend him for demanding from the Department of Homeland Security an in-depth examination of what will work and how we will implement the newest plan to protect our border. But new plan needs to include, as the chairman talked about, a tactical operation, the tactical ability to stretch the border. In other words, we need to get on offense and not take such a passive approach to our issues on the border. We need to be careful that we are not just sitting in a green and white Border Patrol pickup truck, sitting on the border on the night shift, hoping that we picked the right spot, and thinking we will interdict illegals using that kind of an approach.

Mr. Chairman, I grew up in Arizona and my ranch sits within a few miles of the border. On many occasions I have had my fences cut, and I have had many people flow through my ranch headed north. Over the last 18 months, my staff and I have and our team has developed a comprehensive approach to border security called the Red Zone Defense. We currently have 8 aerostat balloons on the border using look-down radar peering into Mexico, stopping the flood of airplanes flowing into America. We need to add sensors that can peer across the line, see them coming, see where they are staging before they get to the border in order to shift the defense, shift the limited amount of manpower we have so we can interdict in a pro-active approach.

Many of my colleagues have embraced this plan. The chairman of the authorization committee, Mr. KING of New York, included it in the authorization bill. And it needs to be part of the financial strategy that is developed by DHS in order to gain operational control of our borders.

Coming from Arizona and living on the border, growing up on the border, we deal with it day in and day out. I ask that DHS, as it begins to move forward in responding to the chairman and the ranking member's demand for a comprehensive plan, look at pro-active intelligence that can cue our limited manpower and can see the illegals coming before they cross the border. We need to have it included in the plan.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR) for the purposes of a colloquy with the chairman.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity and for crafting a good bill that supports the critical missions of the Department of Homeland Security. Within this bill you have done a great job of increasing the amount of Customs and Border Protection and Immigration Customs Enforcement officers and addressing the critical needs along the border.

I am a big supporter that in order to protect the border we have got to start off with optimum staffing levels of law enforcement agencies charged with protecting our borders. This is certainly true in my hometown of Laredo on the border. Your bill goes a long way towards addressing the staffing needs of CBP and ICE in Laredo as well as along our borders through substantive funding increases and extensive planning requirements.

But there is certainly more work to be done, and I hope to be able to work with you, Mr. Chairman, and with your committee on addressing the staffing needs on these agencies, especially along the border in Laredo.

Secondly, there is a serious condition along my area of the border caused by carrizo cane. This invasive plant grows wildly along the banks of the Rio Grande and conceals many illegal activities and illegal crossings.

□ 1615

This is why the Riverbend Project in Laredo is so important. I am very appreciative of your supportive report language that reflects my proposed ideas about making the border more secure, and I hope to be able to continue to work with you and the ranking member in the committee to address this problem

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUELLAR. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the kind words of the gentleman from Texas, and I share his concerns and am committed to improving our border security and immigration enforcement programs. I know the needs of Laredo are great, but I also know that if we do not address the issue of border security comprehensively, we will continue to throw money at a problem without making measurable gains.

As I have said many times, if our approach is only to build a 20-foot fence, all we end up doing is increasing the demand for 21-foot ladders. We have to have a plan for addressing this very complex and challenging issue.

I will continue to work with the gentleman on his concerns and push the department to plan its work and work its plan.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I believe that the best method to secure our borders is through more law enforcement on the ground; more technology, which is cameras, sensors and air surveillance; and more detention beds.

Again, this bill takes huge strides to address these needs.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the time.

And thank you to Mr. SABO for the great work you have been doing.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) for purposes of a colloquy with the chairman.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of engaging Chairman ROGERS in a colloquy.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your work on this bill. As the ranking member of the Economic Security, Infrastructure and Cybersecurity Subcommittee of the Homeland Security Committee, I have been working on port security issues for many years, and I was extensively involved in moving the SAFE Port Act that was recently overwhelmingly passed in this House in a very bipartisan manner. One of the topics that we spent a lot of time perfecting in the SAFE Port Act was the authorization of the C–TPAT program.

The reason for this emphasis was that C–TPAT has the potential to be a very effective security program but only if all C–TPAT members are validated to be trustworthy and have adequate supply chain security measures in place. In order to help achieve 100 percent validation, I have been a vocal supporter of third party validations provided the proper controls are in place. The SAFE Port Act requires many safeguards and controls in any third party validation program, including requiring C–TPAT members to contract with third party validators directly and to pay for those validation costs.

So, Mr. Chairman, since both your bill and the SAFE Port Act require 100 percent validations of all C–TPAT participants, I want to clarify that the language regarding third party validators contained within your report will not contradict all of the work of the requirements and the controls that we have put into the SAFE Port Act.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the language in the Homeland Security Appropriations report is intended to support, not change or contradict, the SAFE Port Act's requirements and controls pertaining to third party validators. I share my colleague's concern that C–TPAT is only as good as its participants are credible. We must ensure that all C–TPAT members are validated to have a program that provides real security. That is why our bill aligns with the SAFE Port Act by requiring the validation of all certified participants.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for that clarification and for your strong support for improving the C–TPAT program.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me take my 1 minute to thank Mr. SABO for his great leadership in these very difficult times and to thank him personally for guiding this legislation, along with the chairman. I believe that they attempted to work with what was given to them, of course, suffering from having less than the $200 million needed to fulfill all of the needs of this legislation.

Finally, I would say that I hope someday that we will pass in appropriations what the 9/11 Commission asked us to do which is to fully fund our border patrol agents with equipment, with power boats, with goggles, and I am grateful for Senator KERRY, who passed that amendment on the Senate side, as we move toward immigration reform, both border security and comprehensive immigration reform.

Again, I thank Chairman ROGERS and I thank Ranking Member SABO for his continued great service and the great work he has done on this legislation. We will certainly miss him, and thank you again.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), a very hardworking member of our subcommittee.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I thank the subcommittee chairman for the time, and Mr. Chairman, I just want to commend the chairman on another great job, very difficult year allocation-wise and everything else and all the hearings. I think it has been extremely informative in keeping the Department's feet to the fire. I think it is extraordinarily important.

I also want to commend my neighbor to the north up in Minnesota, Mr. SABO, and you will be sorely missed next year, that is for sure, and thank you for your great service.

If you notice, I have a purple tie on. I did not get the memo, but Michelle will be missed very much next year, and thank you for the job you have done.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, and I applaud the leadership and the hard work of Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member SABO in bringing this bill to the floor.

I would like to begin by saying that the budget resolution has created inadequacies in this bill from the start. Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member SABO have done a fine job of distributing the scarce funding that is available. They have been able to accomplish this difficult task despite the OMB's use of a proposed new aviation security fee, which was a budgetary gimmick that the Administration knew this Congress would not support and probably did not even support itself.

This fee was yet another attempt by the Administration to fool the American people into thinking that we can pass out money to the wealthy while sinking hundreds of billions into the quagmire in Iraq, and that none of it will hurt. But again, I want to emphasize that Chairman ROGERS and Mr. SABO are not at fault here.

In fact, I congratulate them for being able to restore much of the funding in this bill for our states and localities, which have always been on the front lines of our battles against terrorism. Mr. Speaker, I understand we have a problem in this government with short attention spans, but it is outrageous to me that not even half a decade after Sept. 11, the Administration proposed to cut state and local assistance by over 20 percent. It completely eliminated the SAFER program, which helps our struggling local fire departments fulfill ever increasing homeland security missions.

Just because we haven't needed our first responders on the scale of Sept. 11 in a while, doesn't mean that the needs are not there. We cannot afford to wait until a tragedy hits to realize that we did not do enough for them.

I am glad that this bill recognizes this reality by partly restoring the cuts that the Administration made to the grant programs such as Metropolitan Medical Response System, Firefighter grants, and Emergency Management Performance Grants. I know that my own City of New York is making good use of all these grants, including those provided through the High Threat Urban Areas program, and that they are doing so expeditiously within the accounting requirements of the Department.

I do have some concerns about the requirement that part of this funding go toward emergency medical services, because I believe our states and localities should be able to distribute all the funding to where it is needed most. But I hope to work with the Chairman and the Ranking member on these concerns in Conference.

In a related account, the bill also restores funding for the Urban Search and Rescue teams that were so crucial to not only our country's response to 9/11, but the devastation caused by last year's hurricanes as well. That is a much-needed restoration.

Beyond helping our state and municipalities, I would also like to express my support for the attention that Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member SABO have paid to balancing new demands on the Department with its ongoing missions. These critical missions, such as stopping the flow of illegal drugs and approving visas, have not gone away since 9/11 or since Fox News started sowing paranoia about our southern border. This bill properly recognizes this reality.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I believe that the bill does a good job within the amount provided for its top line. I would have wished to see more funding provided for all functions across the department, especially for assistance to our first responders. We cannot continue to move the baseline lower and lower year after year, and expect the Department, our states, and our cities to do more with less.

Until the Budget Committee passes a realistic budget resolution, however, we must play the cards that we are dealt, and this bill does a good job of that. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5441, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007. This bill will provide valuable homeland security dollars to communities and infrastructure in our country.

I'm particularly pleased about one provision included in this bill. It will prevent U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from seizing the property of Americans. Believe it or not, this is being done today.

For years, individuals have been allowed to purchase prescription drugs for personal use from Canada and other foreign countries. Last November, without notification, CBP began to seize medicine that Americans had bought from Canadian mail-order pharmacies. We now know that between November 2005 and February 2006 almost 13,000 packages of drugs were seized.

Preventing these life-saving drugs from getting to their intended destination puts Americans' health at risk. Many seniors on fixed incomes lost hundreds of dollars worth of drugs when they were seized. That may not seem like much to a pharmaceutical executive, but this is a lot of money to someone on a fixed income.

Section 532 of H.R. 5441 states that "None of the funds made available in this Act for United States Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug . . . from importing a prescription drug . . ." This will put a stop to our own government confiscating the medicine on which its citizens depend. I urge passage of this bill. We should insist that this provision remain in the final bill that the House receives from the Conference Committee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5441, the Fiscal Year 2007 Homeland Security Appropriations bill.

I want to commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member SABO for their work on this legislation. They have done an excellent job of recognizing where this Department succeeds and where it doesn't. Integrating the 22 separate agencies into one responsive, functioning body is never easy, but the Department has had four years to do so. This legislation recognizes that Congress needs to take a greater role in overseeing this integration.

I support the approach Chairman ROGERS has taken in this legislation with requiring DHS to be more accountable to Congress on how it is allocating funds and setting policies to affectively protect our nation's citizens. For too long, money has been sitting unexpended or allocated without a clear purpose. Hurricane Katrina, taught us that we still have far to go in achieving an agile, organized and responsive Homeland Security Department.

Last year, this Committee took the first important steps towards ensuring Homeland Security Grants to states were allocated based on risk. Much more remains to be done in this area, but to the credit of the Chairman he has taken action to begin moving in this direction while authorizing legislation is still pending.

This year, the Committee has produced legislation providing $3.2 billion for first responders—this is in addition to the $5.1 billion still unexpended. The committee includes requirements that DHS provide reports to the Committee on how it is ensuring that the $34.7 billion provided to first responders to develop a preparedness strategy and to measure the performance of first responders.

Additionally, $4.2 billion is appropriated for port, cargo, and container security. This legislation sets strict requirements for operations at those ports, including doubling the amount of cargo inspected; requiring 100 percent screening of all cargo for radiation; and the establishing of security standards for all cargo containers.

We in the New Jersey and New York area have a keen understanding of how important it is to make sure that we secure such critical infrastructure. New Jersey is home to the largest and busiest seaports on the Eastern Seaboard. The Port of New York and New Jersey, positioned between New York City and Newark Liberty International Airport, is key to our nation's economy and security.

Handling more than $100 billion in cargo a year and employing nearly 230,000 area residents, the port is the East Coast's hub in the global supply chain. This port is the most concentrated and affluent consumer market in the world, with immediate access to the most comprehensive interstate highway and rail networks in the nation.

Mr. Chairman, this is a thoughtful piece of legislation that not only provides funding for Homeland Security activities, but also holds the Department of Homeland Security accountable for how those activities are executed.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield back 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.

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:

H.R. 5441

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, 2007, for the Department of Homeland Security and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, $95,884,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $40,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, $10,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits a comprehensive port, container, and cargo security strategic plan to the Committee on Appropriations and Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that requires screening all inbound cargo, doubles the percentage of inbound cargo currently inspected, sets minimum standards for securing inbound cargo, and includes the fiscal year 2007 performance requirements for port, container, and cargo security as specified in the report accompanying this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is directed to submit the Secure Border Initiative multi-year strategic plan to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives no later than November 1, 2006 that includes: a comprehensive mission statement; an identification of long-term goals; an explanation of how long-term goals will be achieved; schedule and resource requirements for goal achievement; an identification of annual performance goals and how they link to long-term goals; an identification of annual performance measures used to gauge effectiveness towards goal achievement by goal; and an identification of major capital assets critical to program success.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SABO

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SABO:

In title I, in the item relating to "OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by $3,000,000)".

In title I, in the item relating to "OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by $15,000,000)".

In title III, in the item relating to "OFFICE OF GRANTS AND TRAINING—FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS"—

(1) after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $111,000,000)";

(2) after the second dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $41,000,000)"; and

(3) after the third dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $70,000,000)".

In title III, in the item relating to "FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY—DISASTER RELIEF", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $14,000,000)".

In title IV, in the item relating to "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by $107,000,000)".

Mr. SABO (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 gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment on behalf of myself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire.

This amendment increases by $111 million funding for the fire grant and SAFER programs, bringing appropriations to these programs to slightly above the 2006 level.

Fire and SAFER grants funding in the bill is currently $109 million, or 17 percent below 2006. The bill funds the regular grant program at $500 million, $40 million below 2006, and the SAFER program is funded at $50 million in the bill, which is $69 million below the 2006 funding level.

My amendment would eliminate these fire grant cuts. The amendment

is offset with reductions in the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, some from the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, and some from the funding for the Science and Technology Directorate. The funds from the Science and Technology are from $246 million in unobligated funding that is carried into 2006, and it is likely a large portion will carry into 2007, which is why I think the 2007 funding can be reduced.

Mr. Chairman, it is a good amendment and I urge its adoption.

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

(Mr. SWEENEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Sabo-Sweeney amendment and would urge its adoption.

Let me just say this. This amendment restores funding that I think is key and essential. First responders are our frontline defense in homeland security, critically important in so many ways for rural, urban and suburban communities.

I know, for example, as a New Yorker that, on preparedness issues, both the SAFER Act and the firefighter grant dollars have been essential towards us prospectively and proactively preparing folks on the ground to really meet the needs of the community and really meet the needs of the Nation and making us prepared.

So I could not urge my colleagues more strongly to be supportive of this amendment and would ask that it be adopted.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEENEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman makes an awfully good case. The firefighters, of course, are extremely important in our Nation's efforts to defend itself, and this funding is vital. The gentleman and all the gentlemen make a good point, and I am prepared to accept the amendment. I would hope that we could conserve some time by doing that, but I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman. I also should point out that the chairman has worked very hard with all of us, both last year and this year, to make this a reality.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I ask unanimous consent to include my statement in the RECORD in support of the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. I rise in strong support the Sabo/Hoyer/Weldon/Tubbs Jones amendment. This amendment restores $41 million dollars to the Assistance to Firefighter Grant (AFG) Program and funds the Staffing for Adequate Firefighters and Emergency Response (SAFER) program at $70 million, which was zeroed out of the FY07 budget.

Adopting this amendment sends a clear message to our first responders that we appreciate the work that they do in serving emergency needs of our communities and nation.

The AFG program awards grants directly to state fire departments to enhance their ability to protect the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel, particularly with respect to fire and fire-related hazards.

In the State of Ohio, 251 fire departments received over $27 million during the 2005 fiscal year.

The AFG program effectively meets the needs of firefighters around the country. It is especially necessary in the wake of 9/11 and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, as firefighters are our first line of defense when dealing with national disasters.

The SAFER program provides much-needed funding for career and volunteer fire departments across America to hire new firefighters and recruit and retain volunteer firefighters. This program is critical to the thousands of fire stations across the country that are currently operating short of staff.

The SAFER program allows fire departments throughout the country to apply for federal grants to hire and pay new firefighters for five years. In addition, grants have been awarded to state and local organizations to recruit and retain volunteer firefighters.

In March, I along with several of my Ohio Colleagues sent a letter to the Budget Committee as well as the Homeland Security Appropriations Committee to express our opposition to the Presidents Budget which cut the Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program by over 50% and eliminated funding for the SAFER program. In addition, I singed onto a letter with my colleague, Mr. HOYER to express my support for additional funding for these programs.

I am happy to see that the Committee has restored some of the funding to the AFG Program, but I believe more can be done.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the challenges and budgetary constraints that Congress is faced with. However, cutting programs that assist first responders at a time when homeland security is vital should be reconsidered.

I thank my colleagues Mr. OLAV SABO, Mr. HOYER and Mr. WELDON for their work on this issue. I strongly urge you to restore funding to the AFG and SAFER Grant Programs through the adoption of this amendment.

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

I ask unanimous consent to enter my statement into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member SABO for all the hard work they have put into bringing this bill to the floor.

Homeland Security is a relatively new discipline for this body and in a short amount of time my friends from Kentucky and Minnesota have proven to be experts in this field.

Likewise, I want to publicly acknowledge Congressman WELDON, Congressman HOYER and Congressman ANDREWS for the leadership they have displayed in enhancing our nation's security.

This amendment is another example of all our work to increase our emergency preparedness and response capabilities—and I ask all Members for their support.

FIREFIGHTER CHALLENGES

10,000 fire engines are at least 30 years old. 27,000 fire stations in the country have no back-up power; two-fifths of all departments lack internet access.

The majority of portable radios that firefighters use are not water resistant.

Currently two-thirds of all fire departments throughout America operate with inadequate staffing.

In communities of at least 50,000 people, 38 percent of firefighters are regularly part of a response that is not sufficient to safely respond to a structure fire because of a lack of staffing. This is unconscionable.

THE AMENDMENT

This amendment helps to tackle these problems. It provides an additional $111 million for Firefighter grants. Of this money, $41 million will go to the base Firefighter Grant Program and $70 million will go to the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) program.

This additional funding is $2 million above the FY06 level for these programs.

Fire Grants provide money directly to local departments for equipment, training, and safety programs and have been an enormous boost to first responder readiness since its inception.

Likewise, the SAFER Act provides annual grants for the purpose of hiring, recruiting and retaining career and volunteer firefighters.

To be sure, Congress has made great strides to provide assistance for our firefighters— but still more needs to be done.

There's a reason the FIRE Grant program had 20,300 applications containing close to $3 billion in requested assistance from departments across the country this year.

And at a time when local jurisdictions are facing tough budget decisions and departments all across the country are laying off firefighters, this amendment couldn't come at a better time.

I implore support from my colleagues.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Congressmen MARTIN SABO and CURT WELDON for their leadership not only on this amendment, but also on so many issues of importance to our nation's fire service.

I also want to express my sincere appreciation to chairman ROGERS for his support of our first responders and his assistance in bringing this important amendment to the floor.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not recognize the contributions that BILL PASCRELL has made to our nation's firefighters, notably his authoring of the original legislation to establish the assistance to the firefighters grant program.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides much-needed increases to both the fire grant and safer programs, and it moves us closer to fulfilling our obligation to ensure that our nation's firefighters have the resources necessary to guarantee their own safety—and to allow them to better serve each of our communities.

This amendment brings the funding in the bill to $651 million—$541 million for fire grants and $110 million for safer.

This is $357.6 million above the level requested by the president, and is a reflection of

congress's commitment to ensuring that our fire departments are properly staffed, trained and equipped.

However, these amounts are still well below the authorized levels, and far from meeting the needs of the fire service.

Thus, we must continue to work to increase the funding levels for each of these programs—this year and in the future.

The fire grant program was established by congress in 2000 to meet the basic equipment, training and firefighter safety requirements of America's fire service, and to bring all fire departments to a baseline of readiness to respond to all hazards.

The fire grant program has been a tremendous success, and congress has provided more than $3.5 billion for infrared cameras, HAZMAT detection devices, modern breathing apparatuses, improved training and physical fitness programs, new turnout gear, fire trucks, and interoperable communications equipment, to name but a few items.

The simple fact is that the equipment and training provided by these grants have saved the lives of firefighters and average citizens in communities across America, and I am proud to have played a role in establishing and funding this program.

The safer program—authorized three years ago and funded for—is a vital complement to the fire grant program because insufficient staffing, defined by the national fire protection association as fewer than four firefighters per apparatus, is a very real problem for far too many of the nation's career and volunteer fire departments.

Responding with fewer than four firefighters per apparatus prevents the first responder unit from complying with OSHA's "2-in/2-Out" standard for safe fire ground operation, and adds unnecessary risk to the already dangerous job of fire suppression.

NFPA estimates that an additional 75,000 firefighters are required across the country, and the additional funding we provide today will help move us closer to that goal.

Mr. Chairman, we have an obligation to provide our firefighters with the necessary resources to perform their jobs as safely and effectively as possible.

With the adoption of this amendment, and our continued support of the fire grant and safer programs, we fulfill this obligation made by firefighters across our nation.

Again, I thank Chairman ROGERS for accepting this amendment, and for his leadership and continued support of the nation's firefighters.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. SABO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KUCINICH:

On page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by $500,000)".

On page 34, line 6, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by $500,000)".

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, my amendment funds FEMA to conduct a comprehensive study of the increase in demand for FEMA's emergency response and disaster relief services as a result of weather-related disasters associated with global warming during the next 5, 10 and 20 years. The assessment will include an analysis of the budgetary material and manpower implications of meeting such increased demand for FEMA services.

Now, we have been warned that we should expect to see more extreme weather like the severe rainstorms and snowstorms that come in El Nino season. We have been warned that we will see stronger hurricanes and hurricanes with more total rainfall. Some say we should expect more frequent hurricanes. We have been warned to expect heat waves. We have been told to expect melting glaciers, rising sea levels swallowing low-lying land in places like Bangladesh, Florida, the gulf coast and Manhattan.

We have been warned that rising temperatures will force infectious diseases to move north or upwards in elevation to expose previously unexposed and therefore defenseless populations.

We have been warned that droughts will intensify and lengthen, straining already strained water supplies and bringing crop failures, droughts and also place those areas at greaser risk for wildfires.

These warnings come from the most respected, most credible, most well-studied scientists this world has to offer. It turns out they have been right. The 10 hottest years on record have occurred in the last 15 years. We have had two consecutive record-breaking hurricane seasons, and all signs point to another one this year.

□ 1630

The polar ice cap is melting. Greenland's ice cap is melting. Permafrost in Alaska is thawing, causing homes to crumble. Residents of low-lying islands, like Tuvalu have applied for entry into other countries as climate refugees and have been denied. West Nile virus from Africa has taken a toehold in the U.S. The European heat wave of 2003 killed over 15,000 people. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are at record levels. Scientists say these levels may not have occurred in the last 400,000 years.

These effects are directly in line with the warnings we have received from the scientific community. Even though it is difficult to attribute all of these effects, and several I haven't even mentioned, directly to climate change, some have been able to.

A recent article in Nature blames half of the risk associated with the European heat wave on human-induced warming. The World Health Organization has estimated that 150,000 deaths every year can be attributed to climate change.

Hurricane Katrina gave us another grim warning, telling us not only what we should expect but showing us what happens if we are not prepared. Katrina showed us that when disasters hit, the most vulnerable among us become even more vulnerable because they lack the resources and the access to cope. This was made clear as image after image of those who were hit the hardest were people of modest means and people of color.

In fact, during the Chicago heat wave of 1995, African Americans were twice as likely to die as whites. The elderly, many of whom could not afford air conditioning, made up most of the victims.

Katrina showed us that disasters are expensive. We are on track to spend at least $80 billion in supplemental spending alone. The private sector is increasingly concerned as well. Insurance companies, whose very existence relies on their predictive abilities, have seen enough to make them drop certain coverage and conduct campaigns to try to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. And reinsurance companies in particular have taken a leadership role in promoting action on climate change out of enlightened self-interest.

Hurricane Katrina showed us that an unprepared FEMA costs time, money, and lives. We cannot merely look for ways in which FEMA failed to do its job in the gulf coast. We have to allow FEMA to take into account the realities of the challenges that await them.

At the moment, we can still choose which policy options we want to exercise. We can deal with the effects of climate change in one of two ways: we can acknowledge the extraordinary challenges before us and prepare for them, voluntarily and aggressively, but steadily, predictably, and controllably; or we can continue to create policies as if there is no problem and wait for the changes to control our pace of adaptation. The choice is ours.

Let FEMA prepare for the task ahead. Vote "yes" on the Kucinich amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have grave concerns about directing FEMA to predict over the next 20 years the effects of global warming on disasters and on FEMA's disaster relief services. FEMA's efforts should be focused on improving their capabilities to coordinate the Federal response to major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types.

According to the Department of Homeland Security, neither the Department nor FEMA has the personnel nor the expertise to conduct such a study. Global warming is not a homeland security priority, and we should not expect FEMA to take on that tremendous responsibility.

So I urge Members to vote against this amendment.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, which would provide funding for FEMA to conduct a comprehensive study of its emergency response and disaster relief services as a result of weather-related disasters associated with global warming.

There is no doubt in my mind that global warming is happening and that man is contributing to it. Now, it is our responsibility to work to mitigate the impacts of potentially catastrophic climate change.

2005 is currently tied with 1998 for the warmest year on record. However, the warmth in 2005 is remarkable because, in contrast to 1998, it was not boosted by El Nino. And since 1990, we've had the 10 hottest years on record.

Hurricanes are getting stronger, heat waves are hitting harder and more often, and the polar ice cap and Greenland's ice are melting. Several weeks ago, the Northeast saw some of the worst flooding in 70 years, and the strength of Hurricane Katrina created a tragedy of Biblical proportions. These examples of what climate change can do tell us we must act now before another disaster hits.

We need to address climate change with concerted action and with bipartisan dialogue, regional cooperation and an alliance between industry and environmentalists.

The threat from global warming is very real, and we must act now to combat potentially catastrophic climate change. We cannot leave this legacy to our children and grandchildren. We simply will not have a world to live in if we continue our neglectful ways.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

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

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

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

Are there further amendments to this paragraph?

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly want to start by commending the chairman for his work on this bill, and I rise today to support the Sabo amendment. Because the debate moved along so quickly, I wasn't able to enter my statement into the RECORD, but this vital amendment would increase funding for our Nation's firefighters by over $111 million dollars above the base bill. It is a very important amendment.

Every day in New Hampshire professional firefighters are responding to emergencies and saving lives. Two weeks ago, over 12 inches of rain in my State fell in between 36 and 48 hours, flooding much of New Hampshire. It was professional firefighters, volunteer firefighters, and other first responders that were on the front lines saving lives in New Hampshire, making sure that people were safe and were able to return to their homes.

That is why this amendment is so important to the firefighters in my State, and I thank the chairman for allowing me to strike the last word and entering this supporting statement in the RECORD.

I rise today in support of the Sabo amendment, which I am a cosponsor of. This vital amendment would increase funding for our Nation's firefighters by $111 million over the base bill, and in particular add $70 million for the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act.

Every day in New Hampshire, professional firefighters are responding to emergencies and saving lives, but they are doing so while understaffed. National standards call for 4 to 5 firefighters to respond to emergencies on a fire engine or ladder truck, yet in my district many times as few as 2 respond on a piece of fire apparatus. This amendment will help give departments the resources to hire additional firefighters through a grant program. This will help firefighters across our Nation better protect residents.

Two weekends ago over 12 inches of rain fell in 36 to 48 hours flooding much of New Hampshire. During this disaster, the Professional Firefighters of New Hampshire, the volunteer firefighters, police and National Guard troops responded immediately, effectively and courageously. In Londonderry, the firefighters rescued a young boy from the surging flood waters, saving his life, while risking their own. In Milton, Rochester, and Somersworth fire chiefs responsible for managing dams on the Salmon Falls River did so in such a way so that several thousand residents were able to safely evacuate without any loss of life. In Dover, the work of the fire department saved a bridge and retaining walls in the center of the city, that had they failed, could have severely damaged a converted mill building in which 5,000 people work. These are just several examples of the heroism that all of New Hampshire's professional firefighters and other first responders displayed during a very trying time for my state. I applaud their heroism.

In every state firefighters protect us every day. It is our responsibility to increase funding for the SAFER ACT by $70 million to better provide the resources firefighters need to continue to do their jobs safely and effectively.

I urge the adoption of this amendment, and praise Mr. SABO and Mr. WELDON for bringing this to the floor for a vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

In the item relating to ''DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS—Office of the Secretary and Executive Management'', after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $500,000) (reduced by $500,000)''.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is based on a simple, commonsense idea: it is easier to avoid an iceberg if you see the iceberg coming.

We didn't see the UAE ports deal coming. We didn't see the Chinese effort to acquire UNOCAL coming. We didn't see the Bahamas nuclear security outsourcing contract coming. These business deals all raise serious homeland security concerns, but the bigger homeland security issue may be free trade agreements.

Trade agreements open our markets to be sure, as they should, but they also open our ports, our infrastructure, and our transportation lines. The United States Trade Representative recently concluded free trade agreements with Peru and with Colombia. Peru is home to two groups listed by the State Department as foreign terrorist organizations. Colombia is home to three groups listed by the State Department as foreign terrorist organizations. Yet U.S. law does not require any systematic review of security issues raised by these or any other free trade agreements.

It doesn't have to be that way. We need not simply vote for a trade agreement and then keep our fingers crossed hoping that there are no security concerns around it or attached to it. My amendment, the Trade Related American National Security Enhancement and Accountability Amendment, offers a responsible alternative. It simply reduces the Department of Homeland Security Management and Operations funding by $500,000 then increases it by the same amount.

The intent is to earmark these funds for the Department of Homeland Security to, one, coordinate with the Justice Department and the State Department on a security review of the Peru free trade agreement and the Colombia free trade agreement; second, to analyze and report to Congress on any security issues raised by these agreements.

This amendment would in no way delay the implementation of either free trade agreement, but it would give Congress a look at the security issues raised by these agreements.

If you believe, as I do, that avoiding the iceberg is easier if you see it coming, please join me in supporting this commonsense reform.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I understand the gentleman's concern, but would point out that such determinations are the work of the U.S. Trade Representative. This amendment would have more value if considered in the context of a bill that authorizes or funds the U.S. Trade Representative or the Department of State. As these activities are outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Homeland Security, that would require a new authorization.

Finally, the Department is still focusing on its primary responsibilities of protecting the homeland and has little expertise in making determinations about liability or trade activities.

For those reasons, I urge Members to vote against the amendment.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, and I rise in support of the Brown amendment.

The Brown amendment does something that I think is really essential in that it links homeland security to free trade agreements. We cannot ignore the broad effects of our trade agreements on our national security, and that is what Mr. BROWN is seeking to demonstrate here.

It seems we have a lack of awareness in this Chamber about not only the effects of climate change on our homeland security but also the powerful economic effects of these trade agreements on our homeland security. I mean, frankly, when it comes to climate change, an administration study on the social life of the ostrich isn't going to suffice.

We have to take a direction that shows we know there is a problem because of the effects. We are seeing the effects of these trade agreements on our economy. We already know where these trade agreements have taken our economy. We have over an $800 billion trade deficit. If that doesn't raise a question of homeland security, what does?

Support the Brown amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KING of Iowa:

Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $40,000,000)''.

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced $60,000,000)''.

Page 13, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $100,000,000)''.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, my amendment moves $40 million from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management and $60 million from the Office of the Under Secretary of Management to construction under Customs and Border Patrol towards building a wall, a fence on our southern border. It sets up $100 million, $40 million from the one category and $60 million from the other category.

This is a simple concept, Mr. Chairman. I have this demonstration here of just simply a precast concrete foundation that would be set in with a trencher and slip-form machine that would leave a slot in here. One could then take tongue-and-groove panels that would be 13½ feet long by 6 inches thick and drop them in here. It is a very fast and efficient construction method and a relatively cheap construction method. It is installable, it is removable, and it is impregnable, at least with the things we are seeing on the border today.

I have taken a number of trips down to the border, have spent a number of nights on the border, and have observed what is going on down there; and I am be absolutely convinced that we will never get operational control of our border unless we are able to put in a human barrier that will be effective.

There are $60 billion worth of illegal drugs that are coming across our southern border; and no matter what we do to put in a vehicle barrier or put another 6,000 Border Patrol troops down there, they will still infiltrate through. We can make their time far more effective by having a sealed human barrier.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate my colleague from Iowa (Mr. KING) for offering this amendment, and I certainly appreciate his leadership and dedication to this issue.

I do want to commend Chairman ROGERS on his dedicated leadership to putting together a strong homeland security bill which includes $30 million to complete the San Diego border infrastructure system, including a fence there, as well as $8 million with the cost associated with the Arizona Border Control Initiative. Those are good things.

What our amendment does is supplement that and adds $100 million by taking out money for bureaucrats sitting here in Washington that are not making this country safer by sitting in an office. We want to put fences out in the places that will be needed and necessary.

This $100 million will stop this mass flow of illegal immigrants across our southern border. The 12 million illegals, 10 to 20 million, in this country, in fact, can attest to the ease by which you can cross over the border.

I commend my colleague, Mr. KING, for his dedicated leadership to this very important issue in stifling the flow of illegal immigrants across our southern border, and I urge my colleagues to support this initiative.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This bill provides significant resources for border security programs and is currently balanced among the many competing homeland security priorities. This amendment significantly upsets that balance and undermines the Department's ability to effectively integrate its business systems.

□ 1645

I have grave concerns about the offsets contained in this amendment, offsets that decimate DHS's management. Taking $40 million, almost half of the Secretary's budget, would effectively shut down all planning and management from DHS leadership.

We have already reallocated $50 million from the Office of Under Secretary to operational agencies in the bill itself. A $61 million reduction to this office would stop all work on the new personnel and payroll systems that are under development.

The subcommittee carefully reviewed the President's request and made significant modifications in order to ensure all mission areas had sufficient resources.

What this amendment does is unravel over 5 months of committee oversight. We have held 11 hearings this year, digging deep into the resource requirements of the Department and examining the most ominous threats facing the Nation. Almost without exception, all of the programs funded in this bill are critical. But what we can't afford to do is fund one program at the expense of all others.

This bill provides significant border security resources, administers tough oversight, drives DHS to properly plan its work and improve our border security and immigration enforcement programs. I would hope that we would turn down this amendment.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the word.

I just wanted to rise and agree with the chairman. This is an amendment that should not be adopted. We have already spent additional significant resources on the border. We are also starting the SDI program, the Secure Borders Initiative. I happen to think it is not well planned, but my assumption is that programs like this would be part of whatever this grand scheme is that is being developed.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I would make a parliamentary inquiry of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may state his inquiry.

Mr. SABO. We made some modest cuts in the Office of Under Secretary in our first amendment as related to fire grants which was adopted which I thought was okay to do; but I notice a whole host of amendments are funded by additional cuts to that same office.

I am curious if we roll votes and eventually there are more cuts than money exists, what happens? I understand this amendment takes an additional $60 billion out of the office. There are others coming with several million. There is a whole array of amendments, all of which take money from this particular office.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would inform the gentleman that amendments already pending as unfinished business would be disposed of in due course.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

The amendment was rejected.

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 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 28, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to listen because this is the Neighborhood

Watch of homeland security, and every single Member has the Citizen Corps as established by the homeland security legislation a few years ago. The authorizing committee supports the Citizen Corps that is basically premised on securing the homeland in the neighborhoods.

I simply want to come as close to the President's request as possible. The request the President made was $35 million. We have in this bill 0 amount for the Citizen Corps. We simply take a very, very small amount, Mr. Chairman, $3 million, to provide some comfort and relief to all of the community-based organizations that engage as part of the Citizen Corps for safety in the neighborhoods. It was a wonderful concept, and the concept was devised so everyone could be a stakeholder in the Nation's security. One of the few things that did work in the course of the 2005 hurricanes was the Citizen Corps. Members of the Citizen Corps helped train the tens of thousands of volunteers who showed up and asked for something to do. They are still working.

I can recall as thousands upon thousands of evacuees began to enter into the city of Houston and the county of Harris, Mayor Bill White and Judge Robert Eckels, county government and city government relied upon the Citizens Corps established so all could be stakeholders.

I am very proud that the National Volunteer Fire Council is supporting this legislation and asking colleagues to support it. We realize we have some very difficult times and some very difficult decisions to make, but I can assure you that the Citizen Corps implements five programs around the United States: community emergency response team; the medical reserve corps; the Neighborhood Watch program; the Volunteers in the Police Service and the Fire Corps.

I can remember after 9/11 when we began to tell Americans watch for suspicious packages, watch for suspicious persons, be part of the security of the Nation. That is the concept of the Citizen Corps. This does not undermine the underpinnings of this bill. In fact, it enhances it. It reaffirms volunteerism and makes Americans a partner in their own homeland security.

I know we cannot provide the $35 million that the President has asked for. I wish we could. This just gives an extra $3 million. That may fund one or two more National Volunteer Fire Councils, one or two more Citizen Corps. I can assure you when your communities hear about Citizen Corps, they will want to have it.

Just a few weeks ago in our community, the Citizen Corps planned a citywide preparedness effort. People from all walks of life, all neighborhoods, all economic levels worked together to provide security for their communities.

We can do that all over the Nation. Members, if they just ask the question to their county government or city government, they will find out that Citizen Corps is alive and well. This money is their lifeline. This money keeps them going. This money provides them educational outreach. It provides the money for the Neighborhood Watch program, the Volunteers to the Police Service and the Fire Corps. I ask my colleagues to support this.

I appreciate the work of the ranking member and the chairman. I would ask my colleagues to not forget the National Volunteer Fire Council and all of those volunteers that come under the Citizen Corps. Let us help them get to the next step and provide security for the United States. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

This amendment seeks to increase funding for the Homeland Security Citizens Corps by $3 million from $0 million to $3 million. The program has been widely regarded as effective and President Bush requested that it be funded in the amount of $35 million. For more information on the program, visit www.citizenscorps.gov.

One of the few things that did work in the course of the 2005 hurricanes was the Citizen Corps. Members of the Citizen Corps helped organize and train the tens of thousands of volunteers who showed up and asked for something to do.

The Harris County, Texas Citizen Corps Council implements five programs: the Community Emergency Response Team, the Medical Reserve Corps, the Neighborhood Watch Program, the Volunteers in Police Service, and the Fire Corps.

The volunteers who participate in these programs help support our emergency responders year round and they provide a trained surge capacity in times of crisis.

The Harris County Citizen Corps Council also conducts outreach to educate the general public about the hazards we face and the county's emergency operations plan, including evacuations and considerations for people with disabilities, language and cultural barriers, and economic challenges.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to increase the funding, as President Bush has requested, for the Citizen Corps in order to train our citizens to become better prepared for whatever the future holds.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Citizen Corps was originally established to create the Citizens Preparedness Guidebook to give Americans guidance on how to prepare in their homes, neighborhoods, workplaces, and public spaces. That work has been done.

Citizen Corps Councils are redundant. Work is being performed by State and local homeland security emergency preparedness offices. State offices are now robust enough after 9/11 to assess threats, help with community planning, evacuation and the like. These are government functions, not volunteer functions.

Citizen Corps functions are funded through other sources. Money comes to them from the Department of Justice through its Neighborhood Watch programs, its volunteers and police service programs, and the Department of Health and Human Services through its medical reserve program.

The subcommittee's 302(b) allocation could not accommodate all of the President's requests. The allocation of $32 billion does not fully adjust for the proposed increase in aviation passenger fees generating $1.3 billion in new revenue. Therefore, the committee has had to make some very tough choices, and this is one of them.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose the gentlewoman's amendment.

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

I support the Citizen Corps and yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am very cognizant of the very difficult choices of this subcommittee. We had difficult choices in the authorizing committee.

But I would say to the distinguished gentleman, with all due respect, the President did not think that this allocation of $35 million which we were not able to give was redundant.

Also the Homeland Security Department likewise continues to promote the Citizen Corps, particularly through the National Fire Council.

The whole fabric and framework of America changed after Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. We saw the value of the Citizens Corps in the midst of the hurricane. I cannot tell you the vastness of the support that came to a city and a county like Houston and Harris County when thousands upon thousands of evacuees, and I might imagine that happened to New York and Dallas and Los Angeles, it was the Citizen Corps that did the heavy lifting.

I would ask my colleagues with respect to the challenges of this particular appropriations to consider this amendment and consider those volunteers on the ground. Do not let the National Council of Fire Volunteers down. This is their source of funding. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANGEVIN:

Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $33,000,000)''.

Page 42, line 16, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $36,000,000)''.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, today I rise to ask all Members to fully fund the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office within the Department of Homeland Security.

My amendment will add $36 million to the DNDO for a total of $536 million, the exact amount requested by the President. My amendment would increase the funding to the amount authorized also by the Safe Ports Act which passed this House just a few weeks ago by the overwhelming margin of 421–2.

The DNDO was created within the Department of Homeland Security to develop, acquire and deploy the global nuclear detection architecture to prevent nuclear material from being smuggled into our country. The office coordinates with a variety of public and private sector organizations, including the Departments of Defense, Energy and State, the FBI, State, local and tribal governments. The office is jointly staffed by experts from many of these agencies.

As the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on the Prevention of Nuclear and Biological Attack, I have to say, Mr. Chairman, I am kept awake at night by the fear that a terrorist could smuggle nuclear material across our borders to detonate a bomb in one of our cities.

These radiation detectors are our last best chance to prevent a catastrophic nuclear or radiological attack, and our intelligence analysts tell us the threat is very real.

The DNDO is already in the process of deploying radiation detectors at our border crossings, ports and other points of entry. They have a goal of deploying more than 3,000 of these detectors by 2009.

But I believe the risk is too great to wait until 2009. Worse yet, a recent GAO report stated that the DNDO could not even meet the 2009 goal without additional funding. An additional $36 million will help speed the deployment and the development of radiation portal monitors, handheld and mobile radiation detectors, and the next generation advanced spectroscopic portals, which all provide a varying range of detection capability.

□ 1700

Mr. Chairman, I have great faith in the DNDO, but they need sufficient resources to complete their vital mission. Every year we spend more than $9 billion in missile defense. Surely, we can spend an additional $36 million to prevent nuclear smuggling, which intelligence analysts insist is a far greater threat.

Earlier this afternoon, I had the opportunity to question Vayl Oxford, President Bush's appointee to direct the DNDO, at our subcommittee hearing. He indicated that without full funding, DNDO would have to scale back valuable short- and long-term research and development projects that will lead to the next generation detection equipment, which will be faster and more accurate.

My amendment is offset by the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management by $3 million and the Office of Undersecretary for Management by $33 million.

Mr. Chairman, the threat of nuclear smuggling is too important to ignore. I ask my colleagues to join me in fully funding the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to develop and deploy detectors before we miss our opportunity to prevent nuclear material from being smuggled into our country, and ultimately, it will allow us to save lives.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. SABO, here we go again, another amendment to take money from the Office of Secretary and Executive Management and the Office of the Under Secretary for Management. As Mr. SABO has pointed out earlier, if we keep cutting this office, there will not be any office.

The gentleman's amendment would want to increase funding for DNDO by $36 million. Our bill already provides, Mr. Chairman, a 59 percent increase for this office above the current level. The committee reduced funding for DNDO below the budget request because we had concerns with two specific programs, Surge, s-u-r-g-e and transformational research. The Surge program is an effort to purchase and restore equipment for use in times of need, a good idea for a more mature program.

But at this point, resources are needed for detectors on the front lines. Transformational Research, though trimmed, is still an increase of 50 percent over last year. I think we are doing the best we can do by this office at this time.

I oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STUPAK

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STUPAK:

Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 14, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, our Nation's families face a growing threat from the proliferation of child exploitation and pornography on the Internet. One in five children report having been sexually solicited on the Internet; 3.5 million pornographic images of children of American children are now estimated to be in circulation on the Internet. This is a rapidly growing problem and one which has already grown far beyond what most Americans are aware of.

Last year alone, child pornography brought traffickers $20 billion in profits as compared to only $3 billion for legitimate Internet music sales. The Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on which I sit as the ranking member recently held hearings to highlight this growing threat.

During the course of these hearings, members of the subcommittee had a chance to hear about the excellent work the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Cyber Crime Center is doing to combat child exploitation. Since the center was founded in 2003, less than 3 years ago, its work has resulted in arrests of over 7,500 child predators.

The Cyber Crimes Center was funded at only $6 million last year, but has already been recognized as being at the forefront in fighting, in the fight against child exploitation and Internet crime. My amendment would add $5 billion to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement salaries and expenses which would be used by the Cyber Crimes Center to expand their operations.

The $5 million would be offset by reduction in the Office of the Secretary, which is funded over $95 million in the base bill. I believe that this $5 million amendment is the least we can do in the fight against a $20 billion criminal industry that preys on our children.

This is a chance to reward and expand the excellent law enforcement work being done at ICE and to take steps to combat the increasing threat to our children and families. If you look at the committee report, it indicates, and I quote from the committee report in support of this legislation here today, this year, the committee notes gaps in funding for drug interdiction, human smuggling, cyber crimes, child pornography, Secret Service investigations and funding for our first responders.

The committee recommendation includes $5 million, the same as fiscal year 2006, for memory and technology support for the Cyber Crimes Center. We are doing what the committee is asking us to do.

Who are the victims of child pornography? Eighty percent of these predators have material depicting children under the age of 12; 40 percent under the age of 6; and 20 percent are victims under the age of 3. Victims are 28 times more likely to become prostitutes; 86 percent of the victims develop serious long-term mental illness.

Mr. Chairman, we are working on this amendment here tonight, and we are taking it from the Secretary's budget, and I am sure that the chairman will once again say we are going

to take this Secretary away and have nothing left.

Well, there is $95 million. We want $5 million, because this is a growing problem. It has been by leaps and bounds. In fact, we are doing more hearings as soon as we get back first part of June. We have had hearings in which 15,000 names, addresses, credit cards, Internet provider addresses were turned over to the Department of Justice, and nothing is done because the resources are not there to follow through.

So reality is that Internet child pornography and exploitation is growing more rampant, more horrific, and more sophisticated. The Cyber Crimes Unit employees know all too well how daunting their job is. We owe it to these dedicated men and women to give them all the resources we can. This additional $5 million will make a meaningful difference.

The appropriations bill, while an increase over the President's request, essentially has flat funded this program. I thank the committee for their continued commitment, and I know we have to make some tough decisions, but this is one we should do for America's children and to stop this horrific crime of child exploitation and pornography over the Internet.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Here we go again, cutting the Secretary and the Secretary for Management's office. If we keep doing this, we are not going to have an office. So I have grave concerns. The Office of the Secretary has already been reduced from 2006 by $30 million and the President's budget request by $2 million because of vacancies within the office. Further reductions would cut into critical funding to hire for the management and oversight of the Secure Border Initiative and to ensure that the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., known as CFIUS, is adequately staffed to fully monitor possible foreign investment in critical infrastructure.

Border security and CFIUS issues span multiple agencies within the Department. Both of these issues have been in the news, of course, repeatedly, and the Department has been severely criticized for its lack of expertise and breadth of knowledge in these areas. If there is no one to work on the issues within the Office of the Secretary, I can assure you they will not be adequately addressed. Each DHS agency will work separately and independently from each other, keeping the stovepipes in place and ensuring that these criticisms continue.

I completely agree with the gentleman that the work being carried out by ICE's child exploitation unit, known as C3, is critical. This amendment would effectively double the operating budget of the C3. We have already increased funding for the center in our base bill. The bill we have presented to this body balances and reflects 5 months of careful oversight and review. The resources provided to C3, $5 million, are sufficient for the pending year. Additional funding is not necessary and could not be used.

So while I applaud the gentleman's priorities here, I find the increase not practical nor needed and ask our colleagues to reject this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341–345), $159,489,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, $8,206,000 shall remain available until expended solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARKEY:

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $35,000,000)''.

Page 28, line 9, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $35,000,000)''.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order is reserved.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, we have something which is called the Metropolitan Medical Response System. This is the system that has been set up in 125 major communities across the United States, every major metropolitan area, in order to coordinate the response of the police, the fire and the emergency medical personnel in the event that there is a terrorist attack; a hurricane; tornado; an earthquake; or, as we have learned over the last 6 or 8 months, an avian flu disaster which hits a community. Last year, there was $30 million which was appropriated. To the credit of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Minnesota, after the White House recommended zero for this program, the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Minnesota have restored the $30 million. But in the Homeland Security Committee, on which I serve, by a unanimous vote just a month ago, our committee voted to double the number to $60 million.

Now, why did we do that? Well, in addition to that number's being endorsed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, all of these medical personnel across the country who say that the funding is woefully inadequate, you have just about every local police and fire department who are saying that they are going to be overwhelmed if one of these disasters hits their community.

So just to recap the last 12 months, since the $30 million was established as the number, we have already had Hurricane Katrina, which has exposed the inadequacies of the coordination of local police and fire and medical personnel. We have had the avian flu, which has arisen as a threat to the public health and safety of every community in our country. And there is no community at this point which is bragging that they are prepared to deal with this catastrophe if it hits their hometown.

□ 1715

So what we have done is identify a couple of programs, including the MAXHR program, which every union in America is opposed to because it is just going to redesign the whole way in which people are hired, and instead substituted money which will actually go to these local police and fire and medical personnel so that we can have the planning which is put in place.

We all know that when a catastrophe occurs in a community, nobody calls the Department of Homeland Security. They call the local police department, they call the local fire department, they call the local hospital. They are crying out to us saying they don't have the resources. That is why the Homeland Security Committee upped the number from $30 million to $60 million just last month.

Every one of these people, we saw it New York City, we saw it down here, these people are heroes. But heroes need help. They need the resources. They need the planning to be put in place. That is why the fire chiefs, that is why these local unions are all crying out, please, give us the help. We will take the risk. We will go into the flaming buildings. We will try to stop the flood. We will put our own health on the line in the event of an avian flu hitting a community. But give us the planning, give us the capacity now to put in place the response mechanism.

That is what this amendment does. And all it does is respond to what all these experts have told us the number has to be. $30 million is clearly inadequate, given what we have learned since last year with avian flu and what happened in New Orleans and across the whole gulf coast.

I urge an ''aye'' vote in order to ensure that this funding is made available to these local heroes.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The amendment proposes to amend portions of the bill not yet read. The amendment may not be considered en bloc under clause 2(f) of rule XXI because the amendment proposes to increase the level of outlays in the bill by $3.5 million.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does anyone wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I am not asking for this amendment to be considered en bloc. I would ask for the gentleman from Kentucky to explain further his point of order so that it can be better understood by the Chair and by the proponent of the amendment.

I would yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may not yield, but the Chair will hear each Member in turn.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a ruling from the Chair. The amendment amends two portions of the bill, one taking from one section and giving back to another.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman have further comment on the point of order?

Mr. MARKEY. No, I await the ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. To be considered en bloc pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI, an amendment must not propose to increase the levels of budget authority or outlays in the bill. Because the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts proposes a net increase in the level of outlays in the bill, as argued by the chairman of the relevant Subcommittee on Appropriations, it may not avail itself of clause 2(f) to address portions of the bill not yet read.

The point of order is upheld.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Chairman, could you tell me where in the amendment there is a proposed change in the budget authority?

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order was based on an increase in outlays, not budget authority.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, if I may continue to make a parliamentary inquiry, we have a CBO score that says that there is actually a reduction in outlays of $20 million. I am asking my staff to present to the Chair, before he concludes his ruling, the actual documentation from CBO that reflects that finding, which I think would as a result mean that the amendment was in compliance.

Mr. Chairman, I think we are each aware at this point there is a certain amount of terminological inexactitude in the numbers that both sides are using right now; and, as a result, I defer to the ruling of the Chair. But I will announce that I will try to come back with a redrafted proposal in this area.

The CHAIRMAN. The ruling of the Chair stands.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LYNCH:

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $50,000,000)''.

Page 28, line 23, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

Page 29, line 15, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

Page 30, line 7, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)''.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, together with Mr. HOLT of New Jersey and Mr. CASTLE of Delaware, this amendment seeks to increase the amount appropriated by H.R. 5441 for rail and transportation security grants from $150 million to $200 million.

The $50 million added to the rail security grants is to be offset by a novel idea today, which is to decrease by $50 million the amount appropriated for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management.

Mr. Chairman, we are grossly underfunding rail security in this country at a time when it should be a major priority. There is an old saying that states that Congress is always fighting the last war. If you look at the area of transportation security, we have spent $22 billion on aviation security, 97 percent of the transportation money, and only 3 percent of transportation security money on rail. So 97 percent, $22 billion, on aviation, and about half a billion dollars on rail security. This flies in the face of experience.

As you look around the world today, the pattern of terrorist activity has been markedly against rail systems. If you go back to 1995, the Tokyo rail system was attacked by sarin gas. The Algerian rebels attacked the Paris subways. Going further, the Chechnyan rebels attacking the Moscow subways, the attacks in Madrid against their commuter rail system, many, many attacks on bus systems in Israel and, most recently, the London attacks against their subway system.

So there is a definite repeated pattern of conduct of these terrorists to attack rail systems. We need to be aware that they are looking at attacking our rail system. You would think that we would take appropriate steps to address that, given the fact that five times as many people travel by rail as travel by air.

Rather than addressing that woeful state of rail transit security funding, the current administration has actually sought to further shortchange these critical transportation systems. Most recently, the President's FY 2007 budget request allocated only $37 million to the Transportation Security Administration for non-aviation transportation security. That is less than 1 percent of TSA's budget, 1 percent for rail. Moreover, the President again proposed the outright elimination of rail and transit security grants.

Accordingly, I would like to first commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member SABO for their great efforts to preserve separate funding for rail security. However, I am greatly concerned that rail and transit security grant funding has remained at $150 million under the past two DHS appropriations bills. In addition, I am equally concerned that the bill under consideration today proposes to appropriate the same $150 million for FY 2007.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support our amendment.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to join my colleague from Massachusetts as well as my colleague from Delaware, who is the cochair of the House Passenger Rail Caucus, in shifting this funding into the rail, freight and transit security grant program.

□ 1730

I understand what the appropriators have gone through. Maybe everyone in this House could rewrite the bill in some way. But it clearly merits attention when we are spending 70 times as much for air security as for rail security.

As the 9/11 Commission said, it appears that we are fighting the last war. Of course, we watched in horror as airplanes were used as explosive missiles. But we have thousands of people traveling by rail. We have important freight routes. We have thousands of miles of track, just in New Jersey, 800 trains, 1,000 miles of track, 161 rail stations patrolled by a couple hundred uniformed officers.

The money in this program that we propose to increase can be used for explosive-agent sensors, for security cameras, for interoperable communications. That was driven home to us just today when travelers in the northeast corridor coming out of New York traveling through New Jersey were shut down for hours.

And as they were shut down because of a power failure, they discovered they had difficulty communicating with each other. The various trains had trouble communicating with each other. We clearly need to address the security in all of these areas.

The GAO reported in 2002 that in just eight transit agencies, there was a need for security improvements that totaled well over $700 million, far more than we have spent in the intervening years.

Mr. Chairman, you have heard from my friend from Massachusetts that this is not a maybe; there is unfortunately a long tally of security breaches, of terrorist attacks around the world. And this funding will go a long way toward preparing the rail systems throughout the United States against such terrorist attacks.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise also in support of the Holt-Castle-Lynch amendment to increase funding for crucial intercity passenger rail transit and freight security grants. By transit, we are talking about subways and local trains.

Earlier this morning, as the gentleman from New Jersey just stated,

the northeast corridor came to a halt, and close to 70,000 commuters were effectively stranded between Boston and Washington, D.C., including several trains trapped in tunnels in New York City and Baltimore.

I was not on any of those trains, but that one stuck in Baltimore is the one that I could have been on very easily. While this frightening incident turned out to be the result of a power outage, it underscores the sheer panic and disruption that a terrorist attack on rail systems could cause in this and many other parts of the country.

In the wake of attacks on subway trains in London and on passenger rail lines in Madrid, it is clear that terrorist organizations are intent on disrupting surface transportation systems and mass transit around the world.

While the legislation before us provides essential funding for much needed aviation and port security programs, we still have not had success in developing a comparable strategy for securing our Nation's rail and transit systems.

Over the last several years, funding for rail and transit security grants has been stagnant at $150 million, and annual rail security spending for the Transportation Security Administration has been minimal when compared to the $20 billion that our government has spend on aviation security since 2001.

In fact, the 9/11 Commission characterized the Federal focus on aviation security following the 2001 terrorist attacks as ''fighting the last war'' and noted that opportunities to do harm are as great or greater in maritime or surface transportation.

Clearly, Congress must change course and get a few steps ahead rather than constantly reacting to incidents and attacks once they have already occurred. Over 9.7 billion transit trips are taken annually on all modes of transit service. And the American Public Transportation Association recently estimated that $560 million is necessary to begin securing rail and transit systems this year alone.

While our amendment is not a complete solution to this funding shortfall, it represents a responsible step forward to begin funding critical priorities. The Holt-Castle-Lynch amendment is fully offset. I realize it is offset from the same Office of the Under Secretary of Management that concerns Mr. ROGERS and Mr. SABO, but I am sure there are other oppositions because they were trying to protect the money for us in this particular amendment, and they will speak to that, hopefully, shortly to come later.

It would boost funding to add more police officers, K–9 teams, security cameras, fences and chemical detection systems at train stations and on subways and commuter systems across the country. We are very lucky that an attack has not taken place in the United States. And we now have a great opportunity to be proactive and begin adequately funding rail and transit security in this country.

This amendment sets forth the course for achieving this goal, and I ask my colleagues to support this critical provision to protect American travelers.

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

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the fact that we have been flat-funding rail security over the last several years. Millions of tons of hazardous materials are shipped daily across America's rail lines. And any one of these shipments could become potentially a weapon of mass destruction.

Also, millions and millions of passengers travel our passenger rails every day and could be placed at risk by a terrorist attack. Let's just look at the record. In the year 2001, a 60-car freight train carrying hazardous materials derailed in a tunnel in Baltimore and literally shut down the city.

In March 2004, a series of coordinated attacks in Madrid, Spain, killed 192 people. In July of 2005, three bombs exploded in the British or the London Underground; 56 people were killed and 700 were injured. We see from these terrorist attacks abroad that there is a pattern of activity and an ability to target these rail systems successfully.

And yet here in the United States, we have flat-funded security for our passenger rail and for our freight rail. My family rides the rails virtually every day. I have got relatives in Connecticut who commute into New York City. My wife goes to Boston twice a week. When my daughter and my niece come up from New York, they ride the rails.

So this may not appear to be a hazard to some of our colleagues who live in parts of the country that do not rely as heavily as we do on rail transportation, but what we have discovered from talking to the Amtrak police over the last several months is that there are three Amtrak policemen covering the route, stationed in New Haven and covering the route roughly from the New York border to Providence. Another three out of Baltimore covering the routes north and south from New York and to Washington, D.C.

This does not seem to be an adequate investment of personnel to cover these passenger trains that go along these tracks on a daily basis. Furthermore, the Amtrak police have a tremendous turnover of personnel. They have lost 100 percent of their personnel over the last 10 years due to the lack of a contract, a lack of adequate funding and a lack of benefits.

And new personnel that come in and train frequently leave after a year or so to get better paying jobs in municipal police forces around the northeastern United States. This is a serious problem that needs to be addressed.

My colleagues have referred to our fighting the last war. And we have done a magnificent job in providing resources for aviation. We have done very well. But we seem to have forgotten that more people travel on our passenger rails on a daily basis than fly.

And less people and less dollars are applied to this problem. The American Public Transportation Association has written to us on the subject and has pointed out that rail security is seriously underfunded. So I am glad to join my colleagues in supporting this amendment to H.R. 5441.

I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee for all of his hard work and especially the staff. But I think this is an area where we need to add some more dollars.

Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, today I rise in support of the amendment proposed by my good friends in the northeast corridor, Congressman CASTLE and Congressman HOLT.

This amendment would provide a much needed increase of $50 million for public transportation security. Mr. Chairman, just today hundreds of my constituents were trapped on a completely shut down northeast corridor of the Amtrak system. It turned out, as we know now, to be a power outage. It could have just as well have been an attack on the infrastructure.

Attacks in London, Madrid and Russia emphasize the great and immediate need to strengthen security on public transit systems. I advise everyone to heed this warning. An APTA survey found transit agencies around the country have identified more than $6 billion in transit security funding needs.

The Federal Government must be a full partner in the effort to ensure the security of the Nation's transit users. Terrorists do not only target the sky, Mr. Chairman. This amendment recognizes the need for greater Federal resources for rail and public transportation security.

Americans use public transportation vehicles over 32 million times each weekday. This is more than 16 times the number of daily travels on the Nation's airlines. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the bill is currently balanced among the many competing homeland security priorities. This amendment significantly upsets that balance and undermines the Department's ability to effectively integrate its business systems.

The subcommittee carefully reviewed the President's request. We made significant modifications in order to ensure all mission areas had sufficient resources, including restoration of funds for all first responder grants by adding $500 million; restoration of funds for critical law enforcement functions, such as the CPB air and marine operations, and the Secret Service. We increased funding for critical explosive

detection systems, significant funding and oversight for all aspects of border security and immigration reform.

What this amendment would do, Mr. Chairman, is unravel over 5 months of committee oversight, 11 hearings, digging deep into the resource requirements of the Department, facing the most ominous threats facing our Nation. The fact is, almost without exception, all of the programs funded in this bill are critical.

But what we cannot afford to do is fund one program at the expense of all of the others. I have grave concerns about a $50 million reduction in the Office of the Under Secretary For Management. We have talked about this all day today.

This office is already $8 million below funding for the current year. Assuming that the under secretary of management would not lay off its current personnel, key projects would have to be terminated in order to absorb the $50 million reduction in this office.

The under secretary for management is responsible for consolidating the 22 agencies that formed DHS in 2003, 180,000 employees, 18 different personnel and payroll systems, and numerous financial management systems. We have made some progress. More is needed.

But a $50 million reduction in this office would ensure that the under secretary would have to stop all work on the new personnel and payroll systems that are under development now.

Because of the size of this offset, the under secretary would be prevented from the hiring of 25 new procurement employees that we provided for him. The Department has been unable to receive a clean financial audit in the first 2 years of its existence and has repeatedly been in the news for poor procurement decisions and inadequate contract management.

The 25 new procurement employees were requested to help the Department receive a clean financial audit, get a better handle on the Department's contracts.

As far as the proposed increase for rail and transit security, the responsibility of securing our Nation's rail and mass transit systems is shared between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of transportation, and in partnership with the public and private entities that own and operate the Nation's transit and rail systems.

□ 1745

Since DHS was created, $436 million has been appropriated for rail security. With $150 million in this bill, we will have provided a total of $603 million for rail security in the last 3 years.

The Department of Transportation, Mr. Chairman, has also provided funding for rail and transit security, averaging about $40 to $50 million per year. That funding, coupled with the funding that we provide, equals the total amount contained in the amendment of the gentleman. We are giving you the money from two different places. So I think we have satisfied the gentleman's financial request, and I would hope that we would oppose and vote against this amendment.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

It's been almost five years since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and more than two years since the terrorist train bombing in Madrid, Spain, which killed 191 people and wounded more than 1,800 others, making it the deadliest terrorist attack against European civilians since 1988. We are now fast approaching the first anniversary of the London terrorist attacks.

The Madrid and London bombings were just the latest in a series of terrorist attacks on railroads worldwide. Between 1998 and 2003, there were 181 attacks on trains and rail-related targets such as depots, ticket stations, and rail bridges, resulting in an estimated 431 deaths and several thousand injuries.

Yet the Federal Government has done little to enhance rail and transit security in the United States. This year, the United States will spend $4.7 billion on aviation security, while spending only $150 million on rail and transit security, even though five times as many people take trains as planes every day.

Amtrak alone has requested over $100 million in security upgrades and nearly $600 million for fire and life-safety improvements to tunnels on the Northeast Corridor in New York, Maryland, and Washington, DC. The American Public Transit Association, which represents transit agencies and commuter railroads, has well-documented transit security needs that exceed $6 billion (including more than $5.2 billion of capital investment security needs).

This bill—for the third year in a row—provides a meager $150 million to be split up among our Nation's passenger railroad, transit agencies, seven Class I railroads, and more than 500 short line and regional railroads.

The Lynch amendment will provide an additional $50 million for rail and transit security. While I believe that even more funding should be provided for security improvements, such as interoperable communication systems, cameras, improved lighting, fencing and secured gates, chemical/biological/radiological detection sensors, bomb sniffing dogs, and many other needed rail security improvements, it is more than we have done in the past, and it is at least on par for what we have provided for port security.

We have got to act now to protect the safety and security of our Nation's railroads and transit systems. We owe it to the service providers, passengers, workers, and communities. We must pass this amendment.

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

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

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

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

Are there further amendments to this paragraph?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEFAZIO:

Page 3, line 15, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 5, line 19, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $15,000,000)''.

Mr. DEFAZIO (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, we have already had some discussion about the Secretary's budget and the concerns of the Chair and certainly there needs to be some amount of support for that, but this goes to a critical function, a function of the Department which actually could produce more dollars and make America more secure.

The Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General has done tremendous work. They have saved the taxpayers millions of dollars. They have uncovered fraud and abuse. Right from the beginning the $500,000 that was spent on art, silk, plants and other frou frou things at the new headquarters, that was uncovered by the OIG.

The OIG was then detailed, 75 people out of an already inadequately staffed office, to help with Katrina oversight. They found 10,000 mobile homes, at a cost of $301.7 million, vacant and sinking into the mud in Arkansas; $3 million in overcharges for food and lodging provided to disaster responders; a million dollars in overbilling by one company for hotel rooms for disaster evacuees. As of this date, the Office of the Inspector General has unfortunately had to continue to detail 75 people to the Katrina and the disaster recovery oversight. That is bringing about approximately a $15 million shortfall. Yes, there is a minimal increase in their budget, but it is about $15 million short of what they need.

They not only find fraud and abuse and overt waste, but make America more secure by spending those dollars more wisely. I am familiar with their work in the area of aviation security. They have been showing us the holes in the aviation security system in baggage screening, in passenger screening and other areas. Absolutely vital function. Again, they have been cut back because of the redeployment and the reassignment of the people to deal with the Katrina recovery effort. And it is not at all certain that those people will be coming back for years.

So I think it is essential that we find more funds to have more personnel full time, qualified personnel in this office; and in the end the taxpayers will come out ahead. We will avoid waste, and we will more efficiently spend the dollars we have.

I know the chairman will raise concerns about the Secretary's budget. I would suggest another place perhaps that could be cut in the overhead budget is the $21.2 million limousine contract. Now, granted that is a 3-year contract, but that is $7 million a year up from $3.8 million last year. There have been some revelations, and this certainly isn't for security purposes since as I understand it the owner of the company is a convicted felon. So I do not think we are providing security to senior level DHS people by putting them in limousines of a company owned by a felon.

I would wonder how many people there are that need limousines there at the Department of Homeland Security. $7 million a year? I mean, if there are 100 people, that is $700,000 a year. I can't even image there are 100 people who need limousine services. There are a lot of caps floating around D.C. loose.

I would suggest we could dramatically reduce the limousine budget, and I am sure there are a few other places we could find in the Secretary's overhead, and we could rededicate that money to the Office of the Inspector General, and we could squeeze out the fraud and abuse and better serve our taxpayers and make the country more secure.

So I am hopeful that the chairman would be willing to look favorably upon this amendment to help the OIG deal with their current backlog. This is as of March, I did not ask for an update, they had 4,151 allegations of fraud and abuse on file. And they have been able to investigate 429 of the 4,151 allegations of abuse.

You cannot tell me that they are overfunded or even near adequately funded when there is nearly 3,800 pending investigations on allegations of abuse.

This Department contracts, almost one-third of their total budget is contracted. They should have the most robust OIG force in the Federal Government. Instead, they have the smallest OIG force of any agency in the Federal Government despite the fact that a third of all the funds that go are contracted out and that does not even include the emergency Katrina issue which I addressed earlier.

So, again, I would hope the chairman could look favorably upon increasing the OIG budget and accept this amendment.

POINT OF ORDER

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I do, Mr. Chairman. The amendment proposes to amend portions of the bill not yet read. The amendment may not be considered en bloc under clause 2(f) of rule XXI because the amendment proposes to increase the level of outlays in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any Members wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. DEFAZIO. Would that preclude then offering the amendment again later?

We can either do it now or we can do it later, if he wants to raise a technical point, if I have to wait for one more intervening person and offer it again.

The CHAIRMAN. If the reading progresses past this paragraph, then an amendment could be offered to this paragraph only by unanimous consent.

Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. DEFAZIO. It was my understanding that after the en bloc we were in section 1 of the bill at an appropriate point; and since the previous amendments had addressed taking the money from the office, the same office from which I would take the money, I am a bit puzzled as to why this one is not in order and the earlier ones were.

Mr. SABO. My understanding is that Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. MARSHALL both have amendments to page 3 on line 15, so I assume what the Chair is saying is that if the gentleman redrafted his amendment before we moved to some place beyond PASCRELL and MARSHALL, he would be in order to offer a revised amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Then I would withdraw. Unfortunately, that would mean that we would have to replicate the debate. It would be better if the chairman just rose in opposition as he is going to later and he voted ''no'' and I voted ''aye'' and we had a recorded vote.

If the gentleman insists on his point of order, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment at this point in time and offer the amendment later. I was offering a way to save the body time.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PASCRELL:

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $40,000,000)''.

Page 4, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $10,300,000)''.

Page 16, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $10,300,000)''.

Page 32, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $40,000,000)''.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am offering today will help address the preparedness needs of emergency responders at all levels.

I appeal to the chairman and I appeal to the ranking member, the preparedness needs of emergency responders, from the State emergency managers down to the rank-and-file first responders, the amendment would add much needed funding for the Emergency Management Performance Grant program, the EMPG, by $40 million, and the SAFECOM program office by $10.3 million.

Mr. Chairman, the Emergency Management Performance Grant program is the only source of funding to assist State and local governments with planning and preparedness readiness activities associated with natural disasters.

Mr. Chairman, I will also include into the RECORD letters of support from the major organizations, the National Emergency Management Association and the International Association of Emergency Managers. The latter deals with local and county emergency boards.

The EMPG program is the primary source of Federal funding to these State and local governments for planning, training, exercising, hiring personnel. This program is used to support emergency management personnel, natural disaster planning, training and drills, mass evacuation planning, population sheltering and emergency operations. It is critical for State and local governments, emergency management, capacity building.

I know that the floor manager knows about this, since the organization is in Lexington, Kentucky, his home area.

With hurricane season a week away, it is clear we need to be strengthening our Nation's emergency preparedness capabilities. In fact, a 2004 National Emergency Management Association study found there is approximately $264 million shortfall in the EMPG for all 50 States. This is prior to the enormous emergency brought about through Katrina and Rita.

Mr. Chairman, funds could be cut from the office of the DHS chief information officer who received a plus-up of $41 million in funding he didn't even request. The Department never requested this money. I am appealing to the ranking member and to the chairman to take the money that was not requested and put it into an area which affects all of us in every one of the 50 States.

The 9/11 Commission report made it clear, Federal funding for interoperable communication should be given the highest priority, and this is what the SAFECOM office is all about. Yet, Project SAFECOM has only five full-time employees.

We are talking out of both sides of our mouth here. We need to address this at every level. How can we take seriously their claim that the Department is doing all it can to be prepared for the next emergency when it has not properly staffed Project SAFECOM.

NOTICE

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. ESHOO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 4:00 p.m.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOHMERT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1773. An act to resolve certain Native American claims in New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mrs. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 5037. An act to amend titles 38 and 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain demonstrations at cemeteries under the control of the National Cemetery Administration and at Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of today, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Accordingly, pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House stands adjourned until 4 p.m. on Monday, May 29, 2006, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 418, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

Thereupon (at midnight), pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House adjourned until 4 p.m. on Monday, May 29, 2006, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 418, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7657. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Keith W. Lippert, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7658. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Randall M. Schmidt, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7659. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Robert M. Shea, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7660. A letter from the Senior Vice President for Resource Management, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the Bank's Buy American Act reporting for fiscal year 2005, pursuant to section 641 of Division H of the fiscal year 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 108-447; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7661. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 2005 Annual Report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 3305; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7662. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's annual report to Congress on the FY 2003 program operations of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), the administration of the Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA), the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA), and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for the period October 1, 2002, through September 30, 2003, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 936(b); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7663. A letter from the Regulatory Officer, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Resource Agency Procedures for Conditions and Prescriptions in Hydropower Licenses (RIN: 0596-AC42) received April 21, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7664. A letter from the Attorney, Office of Assistant Counsel for Legislation and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Guidelines for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reporting (RIN: 1901-AB11) received May 4, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7665. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Theft Protection [Docket No. NHTSA-2005-22093] (RIN: 2127-AJ31) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7666. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Power-Operated Window, Partition, and Roof Panel Systems [Docket No. NHTSA 2006-24455] (RIN: 2127-AJ78) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7667. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2007 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of this Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2007 [Docket No. NHTSA-2006-23934] (RIN: 2127-AJ89) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7668. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Low-Speed Vehicles [Docket No. NHTSA-06-24488] (RIN: 2127-AJ85) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7669. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Air Quality Redesignation for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; New York State [Docket No. EPA-R02-OAR-2005-NY-0001; FRL-8169-9] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7670. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Plannning Purposes; Alabama; Redesignation of the Birmingham, Alabama 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area to Attainment for Ozone [EPA-OAR-2005-AL-0003-200608; FRL-8169-4] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7671. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental