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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ADERHOLT).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 12, 2006.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBERT B. ADERHOLT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 31, 2006, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) for 5 minutes.

TRADE DEFICIT AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to talk about a statistic that came out last week that says a lot about the direction of the United States of America, and that was the trade deficit for April. That is the deficit between what the United States exported and what we imported from overseas. Essentially, when we run a deficit, we are borrowing money to buy things that are made overseas. That has long-term implications in terms of U.S. indebtedness to foreign nations, particularly China which is growing more rapidly than our debt to any other nation, and the loss of the jobs that comes from that. The trade deficit for April was 63.4 billion jobs.

Now, the Commerce Department, the Bush Commerce Department likes to tout our trade policy and talk about how it creates jobs, and they say for every billion dollars of trade, you create 20,000 jobs. Well, if you are running a deficit, then that must mean you are running a negative number in terms of the creation of jobs. In this case, that would be about 12 million jobs lost in 1 month's trade deficit. Three million of those are manufacturing jobs. We are outsourcing all of the United States industrial base to China. That also has national security along with economic implications in the future. But down at the Bush White House and at the Bush Commerce Department and the Bush appointees at the Federal Reserve, they say this is great. It shows how strong our economy is that the world is willing to finance our borrowing to buy things that they make that we used to make that we don't make anymore.

Now, what world do they live in? Americans are losing jobs. Wages are being driven down. They think that is good actually. The President did have an economic adviser last year who said the exported jobs was just the greatest new manifestation of the benefits of trade, outsourcing of jobs. So they are totally sanguine about a $63.4 billion trade deficit, about the fact that we are borrowing $2 billion a day from foreign countries to buy things made elsewhere in the world. That is not a sustainable model. It now exceeds over 6 percent of our total gross domestic product. That is worse than Argentina before they collapsed in a heap a few years ago. This is not sustainable. It is ultimately going to lead to a crash in the dollar and a huge run-up in interest rates here in the United States that make the Jimmy Carter interest rates of 16 and 17 percent look like a bargain.

But the Bush administration says, no, it is working just fine. It is working just fine for a bunch of corporate CEOs and a few boards of directors and other preferred people in this country. It is not working well for American workers, and the American consumers are getting a Faustian bargain here. We may see some cheaper prices in the short term, but long term things are going to get much more expensive.

It also reflects a failed or, let us say, a lack of any energy policy on the part of the United States of America. $24 billion of the April deficit was due to oil imports. So while we fund Saudi Arabia and other countries that harbor and have harbored and created terrorists that attack the United States of America with billions of dollars every month, the Bush administration, totally enthralled to Big Oil, wants to continue to just say, no, let the markets, let Big Oil solve our energy problems. After all, they are making a pile of money. ExxonMobil made $100 million a day last year. Things are working really well in the energy markets. Yet, if we look a little south to Brazil, 30 years ago when there was an oil crisis, Brazil said they were going to become energy independent, and they have. If the people of Brazil can become energy independent, I believe the people of America could if we were well led, if we had an energy policy that determined to lead us toward energy independence instead of being in hock to Big Oil and OPEC and Saudi Arabia and other hostile interests around the world.

We could do much better for ourselves and we could have long-term stable and more affordable energy, but it is going to require an investment. It is also going to require standing up to Big Oil. Short term, we have got to take on the price gouging and the profits and the manipulation of markets by

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Big Oil and bring the price down while we transition to a more sustainable model, and then we have got to invest in the new technologies that will lead us to energy independence and efficiency.

But, sadly, the Republican majority and the Bush White House have no interest in taking America in that direction. The petroleum industry is a very, very generous campaign contributor. Eighty-five percent of their massive contributions out of that obscene profit flowed to the Republican Party and the Bush White House last year, and they are not going to take them on. Well, we should take them on for the interest of America and the American people. And I tell you, this is one Member, and I believe there are other Members on this side and even a few on that side who are willing to take them on. We have to deal with the trade deficit, and part of that is getting a sustainable energy policy.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Alan N. Keiran, Chief of Staff, Office of the Senate Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, creator of the universe, we come to You today believing that You hear our prayers and are concerned about the details of our lives. We thank You, O God, for the right to lift up Your holy name in this setting.

Today we not only seek blessings from Your omnipotent hands, we seek to honor You in thought, word and deed.

As we open this legislative week, we ask that Your sovereign presence fill this Chamber and equip the Members of this august body with wisdom beyond their years, courage to do great things, and a deep sense of satisfaction in honorably serving our Nation.

Grant each Member good health, vibrant faith and hope that their tireless labors will one day achieve a grand purpose.

Bless their families, especially those battling illness. Bless their staff members as they labor long hours far from home. Bless those who so willingly protect and support all who serve on Capitol Hill. And, Dear Lord, bless our Nation's noble warriors and their leaders at home and abroad, on land, at sea, and in the air.

I pray in the name that is above all names. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the whole number of the House is adjusted to 432.

MATRICULA CONSULAR CARD

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, when Generalissimo Fox leaves office this year, the illegal Mexican citizens in America better hope they find someone who cares as much about them as he does. Since the Sly Fox cannot take care of his own people, he makes his problem our problem.

He has encouraged their careers by sending them north to the United States so they can have a career; and when they had no ID in our foreign land, his answer, the matricula consular card, a Mexican ID card for illegals in the United States.

Then this Fox of Mexico started creating a vast network of American businesses and banks that will accept these cards so his illegals can open up a U.S. bank account and wire money home, that is right, back to Mexico.

Ironically, even Mexican banks do not accept this matricula card. But U.S. banks do, and they help illegal immigrants send home more than $12 billion every year, money that the United States Government ought to consider charging a 10 percent fee on, keep some of that money in America.

Mr. Speaker, be that as it may, the banks and businesses that do this are doing nothing more than encouraging illegal entry into the United States.

The Mexican Government may be controlling the United States immigration policy. In fact, since they are issuing IDs for people in our country from their country and making sure it is accepted, it is just like American Express, the matricula card is everywhere you want to be, without that yearly fee.

That's just the way it is.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

AMENDING RECLAMATION PROJECTS AUTHORIZATION AND ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1992

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4013) to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to provide for conjunctive use of surface and groundwater in Juab County, Utah.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4013

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONJUNCTIVE USE OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER IN JUAB COUNTY, UTAH.

Section 202(a)(2) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–575) is amended by inserting ''Juab,'' after ''Davis,''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4013, introduced by Congressman CHRIS CANNON, allows Juab County in Utah to become eligible for specific water supply funding under the Central Utah Project.

Currently, there are five counties in the State that are eligible to receive such funding, and this legislation adds Juab to this list. Water is scarce in southern Utah, and allowing Juab County to receive these funds will help maximize surface water flows and groundwater sources through what is known in the water arena as conjunctive use.

This practice is commonly used in our parched Western States, and its popularity increases each year. I commend Mr. CANNON of Utah for introducing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this noncontroversial and timely bill.

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

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. HERSETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the aisle support passage of H.R. 4013. This bill would provide the opportunity for conjunctive use of surface and groundwater in Juab County, Utah. The Central Utah Project, as it was originally planned, would have provided Juab County with sufficient water supplies.

However, this project has evolved over time; and under current plans, Central Utah Project water would not be available to east Juab County. The pending legislation resolves this issue and would provide the county with an opportunity to develop needed water resources.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4013.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2005

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4162) to provide for an exchange of lands between the Secretary of Agriculture and the United Water Conservation District of California to eliminate certain private inholdings in the Los Padres National Forest, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4162

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Los Padres National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2005''.

SEC. 2. LAND EXCHANGE, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

(a) EXCHANGE REQUIRED.—If the United Water Conservation District of California (in this section referred to as the ''District'') conveys to the Secretary of Agriculture all right, title, and interest of the District in and to the lands described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall convey to the District, in exchange for such lands, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the National Forest System lands described in subsection (c). The conveyance of National Forest System lands under this section shall be subject to valid existing rights and to such terms, conditions, and reservations as may be required by this section or considered necessary by the Secretary.

(b) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED BY DISTRICT.—The lands to be conveyed by the District under subsection (a) consist of approximately 340 acres located within township 5 north, range 18 west, San Bernardino base and meridian and are more fully described as follows:

(1) ''Tract A''—SE1/4NE1/4 of section 16 (approximately 40 acres).

(2) ''Tract B''—NE1/4SE1/4 of section 16 (approximately 40 acres).

(3) ''Tract C''—S1/2SE1/4 of section 16 (approximately 80 acres).

(4) ''Tract D''—NE1/4 of section 21 (approximately 160 acres).

(5) ''Tract E''—N1/2SW1/4SW1/4 of section 15 (approximately 20 acres).

(c) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED BY SECRETARY.—The National Forest System lands to be conveyed by the Secretary under subsection (a) consist of approximately 440 acres located within township 5 north, range 18 west, San Bernardino base and meridian and are more fully described as follows:

(1) ''Tract 1''—E1/2SW1/4 of section 10 (approximately 80 acres).

(2) ''Tract 2''—NE1/4NW1/4 of section 15 (approximately 40 acres).

(3) ''Tract 3''—S1/2SW1/4SW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 5 acres).

(4) ''Tract 4''—N1/2S1/2S1/2SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 20 acres).

(5) ''Tract 5''—S1/2N1/2SW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 10 acres).

(6) ''Tract 6''—N1/2NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 5 acres).

(7) ''Tract 7''—SW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 2.5 acres).

(8) ''Tract 8''—S1/2NW1/4SE1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 5 acres).

(9) ''Tract 9''—SW1/4NE1/4SE1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 2.5 acres).

(10) ''Tract 10''—W1/2W1/2NW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 10 acres).

(11) ''Tract 11''—SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 2.5 acres).

(12) ''Tract 12''—SW1/4SE1/4NW1/4SE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 2.5 acres).

(13) ''Tract 13''—W1/2W1/2SW1/4NE1/4 of section 15 (approximately 10 acres).

(14) ''Tract 14''—SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4 of section 22 (approximately 10 acres).

(15) ''Tract 15''—NW1/4NW1/4NW1/4NE1/4 of section 22 (approximately 2.5 acres).

(16) ''Tract 16''—SW1/4NW1/4SW1/4NE1/4 of section 22 (approximately 2.5 acres).

(17) ''Tract 17''—W1/2NW1/4SE1/4 of section 22 (approximately 20 acres).

(18) ''Tract 18''—SW1/4SE1/4 of section 22 (approximately 40 acres).

(19) ''Tract 19''—E1/2SW1/4 of section 22 (approximately 80 acres).

(20) ''Tract 20''—N1/2NW1/4SW1/4 of section 22 (approximately 20 acres).

(21) ''Tract 21''—W1/2NE1/4 of section 27 (approximately 60 acres).

(22) ''Tract 22''—NE1/4SW1/4NW1/4 of section 27 (approximately 10 acres).

(d) MAPS AND CORRECTIONS AUTHORITY.—The lands to be exchanged under this section are depicted on maps entitled ''Los Padres National Forest Land Exchange'' and dated June 1, 2005. The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Forest Service until completion of the land exchange. By mutual agreement, the Secretary and the District may adjust the legal descriptions specified in subsections (b) and (c) and the boundaries depicted on the maps based upon survey or a determination that a modification would be in the public interest to correct errors or make minor adjustments in the lands to be exchanged under this section.

(e) PROCESSING OF LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The land exchange under this section shall be conducted on an equal value basis, as determined by the appraisal done in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Lands Standards for Acquisition and Forest Service appraisal instructions.

(2) TITLE STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall require that title to the District lands to be acquired by the Secretary under this section is in conformity with the title standards of the Attorney General.

(3) COMPLETION.—The Secretary shall endeavor to complete the land exchange under this section within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) EASEMENTS AND ACCESS.—

(1) RESERVATION.—In the conveyance of the National Forest System lands under this section, the Secretary shall reserve easements for all roads and trails that the Secretary considers to be necessary or desirable to provide for administrative purposes and to ensure public access to National Forest System lands. In particular, the Secretary shall reserve perpetual unrestricted rights of pedestrian and equestrian access over all existing roads and trails.

(2) CONSTRUCTION OF PARKING LOT.—As a condition on the receipt of National Forest System lands under this section, the District shall agree to construct a gravel parking area upon District lands to provide access to the Potholes trail of the Los Padres National Forest. The site design for the parking area shall be subject to the approval by the Secretary. The District may reasonably regulate vehicular access to the parking area in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with applicable law.

(g) PARTIAL REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWALS.—The public lands withdrawals provided by the Act of May 29, 1928 (Chapter 868; 45 Stat. 956), Power Site Classification No. 414–USGS, June 22, 1951, FERC Power Project No. 2153, January 15, 1957, and Forest Service Land Order No. 3338, February 28, 1964, are hereby revoked insofar as they effect the National Forest System lands conveyed under this section.

(h) WATER RIGHTS.—The land exchange under this section does not include any water rights owned by the District or the United States.

(i) CASH EQUALIZATION.—

(1) LIMITS WAIVED.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section may be equalized through the payment of a cash equalization payment in an amount in excess of the statutory limit specified in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(2) DISPOSITION AND USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization payment received by the Secretary under this section shall be deposited into the fund established by Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a). The payment shall be available to the Secretary for expenditure, without further appropriation and until expended, for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative or recreational facilities for the Los Padres National Forest in Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, and San Luis Obispo County, California, or for the acquisition of land or interests in land in such counties.

(j) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The costs of conducting the land exchange under this section shall be shared equally by the District and the Secretary. The costs to be shared include expenditures incurred for survey, mapping, appraisals, closing costs, recording fees, and similar expenditures, but do not include staff salaries, administrative overhead,

attorney fees, the cost of construction required by subsection (f)(2), or the costs to cure any title defects.

(k) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE; MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9), the boundaries of the Los Padres National Forest, as adjusted as a result of the land exchange under this section, shall be considered to be the boundaries of that national forest as of January 1, 1965. The District lands acquired by the Secretary under this section shall be added to and administered as part of the Los Padres National Forest in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to that national forest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4162 would provide for the exchange of lands between the Los Padres National Forest in the State of California and the United Water Conservation District of California.

Mr. Speaker, the land exchange will eliminate some private inholdings within the national forest and would also aid the local water district by consolidating land it needs to more easily deliver water to its users.

More specifically, the conservation district would receive approximately 440 acres and the Los Padres National Forest would receive approximately 340 acres. The lands to be exchanged are of approximate equal value.

The amendment proposed deletes a portion of the bill concerning environmental analysis objected to by the minority. With this change there is no objection to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this important noncontroversial legislation, which was considered by the House of Representatives during the 108th Congress.

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

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. HERSETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) explained, H.R. 4162, the Los Padres National Forest Land Exchange Act, provides for the exchange of lands between the Secretary of Agriculture and the United Water Conservation District of California.

The legislation consolidates the land ownership surrounding Lake Piru in Congressman GALLEGLY's district.

We note with appreciation that the bill, as amended, does not include language that would have exempted this land exchange from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the bill.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4162, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PACTOLA RESERVOIR REALLOCATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3967) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reallocate costs of the Pactola Dam and Reservoir, South Dakota, to reflect increased demands for municipal, industrial, and fish and wildlife purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3967

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Pactola Reservoir Reallocation Authorization Act of 2006''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is appropriate to reallocate the costs of the Pactola Dam and Reservoir, South Dakota, to reflect increased demands for municipal, industrial, and fish and wildlife purposes; and

(2) section 302 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7152) prohibits such a reallocation of costs without congressional approval.

SEC. 3. REALLOCATION OF COSTS OF PACTOLA DAM AND RESERVOIR, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary of the Interior may, as provided in the contract of August 2001 entered into between Rapid City, South Dakota, and the Rapid Valley Conservancy District, reallocate, in a manner consistent with Federal reclamation law (the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), and Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.)), the construction costs of Pactola Dam and Reservoir, Rapid Valley Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, South Dakota, from irrigation purposes to municipal, industrial, and fish and wildlife purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

□ 1415

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 3967, introduced by my colleague, Congresswoman STEPHANIE HERSETH of South Dakota, reallocates costs to the Pactola Dam and Reservoir to reflect growing municipal needs for water. As Rapid City, South Dakota's municipal water needs continue to grow and demand for local irrigation water continues to decrease, this legislation appropriately reallocates the costs associated with the change in water deliveries.

This bill is a win for the citizens of Rapid City and a win for the American taxpayer. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

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

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. HERSETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important bill for the district I represent. I certainly thank Mr. RENZI and the committee and subcommittee leadership on both sides of the aisle for their support of this important legislation.

H.R. 3967 shifts Pactola Reservoir water from declining irrigation use to municipal and industrial use where it is sorely needed. This legislation reflects an agreement reached by the Bureau of Reclamation, the local irrigation users and local municipal and industrial water users to adapt to the changing water needs of the larger Rapid City community.

I would like to thank Director Jabloski of the Rapid City Public Works and Rapid City Mayor Jim Shaw for their hard work on this issue. I am proud to sponsor and to support this legislation that will help satisfy the water needs of Rapid City's growing population.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend my colleague from South Dakota for her leadership on this issue, particularly as water out in the West is such a valuable commodity.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3967, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE IN TIANANMEN SQUARE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 794) recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 794

Whereas freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion are fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square were the manifestation of a peaceful democratic movement throughout China calling for the establishment of a dialogue with government and party leaders on democratic reforms, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the elimination of corruption;

Whereas on June 3–4, 1989, Chinese authorities ordered the People's Liberation Army and other security forces to use lethal force to disperse demonstrators in Beijing, especially around Tiananmen Square;

Whereas independent observers report that hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed and wounded in 1989 by the People's Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces;

Whereas 20,000 people throughout China suspected of taking part in the democracy movement were arrested and sentenced without trial to prison or reeducation through labor, and many were reportedly tortured;

Whereas credible sources estimate that the Communist Government of China continues to imprison hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of Tiananmen Square activists, such as United States permanent resident Yang Jianli, and denies such activists their basic human rights;

Whereas the Communist Government of China undertakes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including the blocking of uncensored Internet sites and weblogs, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3–4, 1989 on Internet sites available in China, often with the collusion and cooperation of United States Internet companies such as Yahoo, Google, Microsoft, and Cisco;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues to suppress dissent by imprisoning pro-democracy activists, lawyers, journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minority rights organizations, and other individuals in China and Tibet who seek to express their political or religious views in a peaceful manner;

Whereas the Communist Government of China kidnapped long-time democracy activist Dr. Wang Bingzhang, a United States permanent resident, and sentenced him to life imprisonment for espionage and terrorism;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its extraordinarily brutal persecution of the peaceful spiritual movement of Falun Gong;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its reprehensible policies of organ harvesting of executed prisoners; maintenance of hundreds, perhaps thousands of slave labor camps; coercive sterilization and forced abortions resulting in sex-selective abortions, female infanticide, and trafficking in persons; and forcible repatriation of thousands of refugees to North Korea to face persecution, imprisonment, and death in violation of its international commitments; and

Whereas June 4, 2006, is the 17th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses sympathy to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned as a result of their participation in the democracy protests of June 3–4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's Republic of China, and to all those persons who have suffered for their efforts to keep that struggle alive during the past 17 years, and to all the people of China who lack fundamental human rights;

(2) commends all peaceful advocates for democracy and human rights in China;

(3) calls upon those nations planning to participate in the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing to insist that China comply with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights; and

(4) condemns the ongoing and egregious human rights abuses by the Communist Government of China and calls on that Government to—

(A) release all prisoners of conscience, including those persons still in prison as a result of their participation in the peaceful pro-democracy protests of 1989 and put an immediate end to the harassment, detention, and imprisonment of all Chinese citizens exercising their legitimate freedoms of expression, association, and religion;

(B) end its censorship of legitimate free speech on the Internet, and its persecution of Internet dissidents;

(C) end its persecution of Falun Gong;

(D) end organ harvesting and ensure that its organ donor programs proceed only on a purely voluntary and non-commercial basis;

(E) end its coercive one-child policy;

(F) grant the United Nations High Commission on Refugees access to all refugees, and end forcible repatriations of refugees, particularly to North Korea;

(G) close its ''re-education through labor'' camps, respect the rights of workers, and end police detention without trial;

(H) release United States permanent resident Dr. Yang Jianli, a participant in the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, who has been illegally detained by the Communist Government of China since April 26, 2002, and whose wife and two children are United States citizens; and

(I) release United States permanent resident Dr. Wang Bingzhang, long-time peaceful democracy activist, who was abducted in June 2002, and illegally imprisoned for life on false charges of espionage and terrorism, and whose sister, son, and daughter are United States citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that every one of us remembers the events that occurred in Tiananmen Square on June 3 and June 4, 1989. We may be hazy on the dates, but the images are as fresh today as they were then. We all remember the Chinese version of the Statue of Liberty being erected by thousands of peaceful, well-behaved demonstrators, mostly students.

□ 1430

We remember peaceful protests in Beijing and throughout China calling for the establishment of a dialogue with the government and party leaders on democratic reforms, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and respect for workers' rights and the elimination of corruption by government officials.

All over the Communist world, from Berlin to Beijing, there was a tremendous outpouring of hope that year, hope that freedom and democracy would soon triumph. Exhausted, obsolete, and morally bankrupt Communist regimes were turning on the people in the last desperate effort to retain their control and the enormous privileges such control gave them and to the party elites.

Later that year, the Berlin Wall, symbol of the physical, mental, and moral prisons that held over a billion people in chains, fell. We all remember the incredible joy felt throughout the world when this happened.

Also burned for all time in our memory is the image of the lone protestor on Tiananmen Square who held up the tanks sent to crush the demonstrators. Yet we also remember that the police grabbed that heroic figure and swept him away, like so many others, to an unknown fate. Those tanks, under orders of the Communist government of China, then crushed under their treads the movement for democracy in China. The Communist government killed, tortured and imprisoned thousands for daring to question its illegal monopoly on power. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, are still imprisoned and persecuted for exercising the rights guaranteed to them by their Constitution and the rules of all civilized societies. While millions in Europe now enjoy freedom, that right is still denied to Chinese people.

Right after Tiananmen Square, Mr. Speaker, FRANK WOLF and I went to Beijing and visited Beijing Prison No. 1, a prison where some 40 Tiananmen Square prisoners were being held. They were like modern-day Nazi concentration camps, and these victims with their heads shaved were asking peacefully that the government allow some basic liberties that we all take for granted in the U.S. and in many other nations of the world. They were hunted down, tortured and jailed.

China declared war not only on the protestors but on history itself. The Communist government undertakes active measures to deny its citizens the truth even today about what happened

in Tiananmen Square. In December of 1996, Mr. Speaker, here in Washington at the invitation of President Bill Clinton, General Chi Haotian, the defense minister of the People's Republic of China, the general who was the operational commander of the soldiers who slaughtered pro-democracy demonstrators in and around Tiananmen Square in June 1989, said, ''Not a single person lost his life in Tiananmen Square.'' According to General Chi, the Chinese Army did nothing more violent than the ''pushing of people.''

To counter that big lie, I quickly put together and chaired a hearing of eyewitnesses to Tiananmen who definitively refuted General Chi's brazen lies, but then again, what did he care? General Chi got the red carpet treatment at the Clinton White House and full military honors. I believe he should have been charged with crimes against humanity.

Most Chinese today, Mr. Speaker, unfortunately have no accurate knowledge of what happened in Tiananmen Square. China blocks even today uncensored Internet sites and Web logs and places misleading information on Internet sites available in China, often with the collusion and cooperation of U.S. Internet companies such as Yahoo and Google. As part and parcel of its Tiananmen Square cover-up, the Communist government sentenced journalist Shi Tao to 10 years in prison, using information provided by Yahoo, for using his Yahoo e-mail account to send foreigners a copy of a Chinese Government memo warning of possible trouble during the 15th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

We all know that torture does not stop with those who demand political freedoms. It is appropriate on this occasion to remember and seek freedom for all prisoners of conscience, all believers, democrats, and human rights activists who will one day triumph in China, but who now suffer grievously. There is ongoing aggressive repression of those who want to practice their faith as they see fit.

Matter of fact, it has gotten worse in the last few years. Falun Gong practitioners, for example, are routinely rounded up and beaten and abused, and hundreds have been tortured to death while held in captivity. Catholics loyal to the Pope and members of the Protestant house church movements are harassed, tortured and imprisoned. The Communist government of China subjects Buddhist Tibetans and Muslim Uighurs to cultural and physical genocide.

China also makes brothers and sisters illegal. China's coercive one-child-per-couple policy not only subjects millions of women to forced abortions and sterilizations; it has encouraged a massive increase in sex-selective abortions and female infanticide. The result is up to 100 million missing girls or women and one of the worst human trafficking problems now in the world. Matter of fact, it has been said by one China demographer that by the year 2020 as many as 40 million men will be looking for wives in China and will not be able to find them as a direct result of the one-child-per-couple policy.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Mao Hengfeng, a long-time activist to end this evil policy, was rearrested just a few days ago as part of a new crackdown on pro-democracy protests related to the Tiananmen Square anniversary. The Chinese Communists know, even if many Westerners still do not understand it, that democracy and the right to life are intrinsically connected. I held a hearing a year and a half ago on Mrs. Mao, and I continue to admire her incredible courage. Today, I pray for her and her family and will work again for her early release.

Two other prisoners, Madam Speaker, especially Dr. Yang Jianli and Dr. Wang Bingzhang, deserve special recognition as well today. They are both American permanent residents. Their families are U.S. citizens, and they have for many years peacefully worked for freedom and democracy in the People's Republic of China. In a country with thousands of prisoners, their cases are particularly egregious examples of China's human rights violations. This bill calls for their immediate release, as well as the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience.

Madam Speaker, we cannot forget these people. Had the hopes of the Tiananmen Square been realized, we would not need to pass such a resolution as we do today. The more than 25 hearings that I have held on this subject would not have been needed and many resolutions, including two more that will follow this one to make a record three resolutions on China's egregious human rights abuse being considered on the House floor today.

Alas, all of this is necessary until China agrees to observe the fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. We must not collaborate with the Chinese Communists to erase history. We must honor the memory of those who protested and did so so valiantly.

This amendment in the nature of a substitute that we offer today has been updated to more tightly focus on the denial of fundamental human rights in China symbolized by the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance our time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. May I express my deep respect for my friend and colleague from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his indefatigable fight for human rights in China.

I hope, Madam Speaker, you will have occasion to visit my office, because in the reception room you will find a large poster of a young unarmed Chinese student facing down a row of Chinese tanks on Tiananmen Square. This poster and this image is the indelible record of what happened at Tiananmen Square 17 years ago.

That day, China's senior leaders huddled behind the walls of their compound near the Forbidden City. They had a critically important decision to make, whether to reach out to the students, like the one who is depicted in my poster, to the students and to the workers gathered in Tiananmen Square and address their concerns about party corruption and the lack of democracy, or whether they would seek to quash the movement with violent and vicious force if necessary.

Sadly for the cause of freedom and justice, and for the lives of thousands of young Chinese citizens, the leadership of China made the wrong choice. Instead of entering into a meaningful dialogue with those gathered in the square, they launched a brutal crackdown on the democracy movement, killing thousands and imprisoning many more.

The Chinese leadership hoped that the world would soon forget the Tiananmen Square massacre. Our job in Congress is to ensure that we never forget those who lost their lives in Tiananmen Square that day or the pro-democracy cause for which they fought.

While the list of ongoing human rights violations in China is long, today I would like to focus on the Chinese Government control of the Internet.

Despite its enormous power and wealth, China's ruling elite remains absolutely petrified that the free flow of information will undermine its political legitimacy, particularly among China's younger generation. The rulers in Beijing reason that if an average Chinese person can find out the truth about the Tiananmen massacre or the repression of the Falun Gong with a few key strokes on the computer, it is only a matter of time before the Chinese public will demand fundamental change in China.

So rather than face the bitter truth, China has placed severe restrictions on the Internet and enlisted America's high-tech companies as their Internet police.

In America's open and democratic system, based on our constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression, these high-tech firms have thrived and their founders have amassed enormous wealth, running into the billions, great influence and prestige.

But instead of using their power and creativity to bring greater openness and democracy to China, they have yielded to Beijing's outrageous demands simply for the sake of profits. Google, Microsoft and Yahoo should be developing new technologies to bypass government sensors and barriers to the Internet; but instead, they agreed to guard the gates themselves.

Let me start with Yahoo. As we meet today, a Chinese citizen who had the

courage to speak his mind on the Internet is in prison because Yahoo chose to share his name and address with the Chinese Government. It is bad enough that Beijing is so petrified of dissent that it throws dissidents behind bars for years on end and blacklists their families; but it is simply beyond comprehension, Madam Speaker, that an American company would play an active role in the Chinese suppression apparatus.

Yahoo insists that it has no choice but to follow national laws and cites its adherence to modern German laws that prohibit neo-Nazi propaganda. This argument literally sickens me. Germany is a mature democracy, and its freely elected leaders have determined that they wish to prohibit the most severe forms of hate-mongering.

China has a rubber-stamp parliament; and the Chinese Government places severe, far-reaching restrictions on freedom of speech and religious liberty. For an American firm such as Yahoo to comply willingly with laws that send someone to jail for simply expressing his views is unconscionable.

□ 1445

Google and Microsoft similarly argue that they must comply with Chinese laws that prohibit on-line discussions and searching of certain ''sensitive'' subjects. So they have elected to become surrogate government censors, removing content and blocking information that offends the political sensitivities of the ruling elite in Beijing.

They apparently have no moral problems with censoring the Tibetans and Falun Gong, both persecuted minorities in China. Do these companies have any standards at all? If Iran demands that Google block all information related to Jews except anti-Semitic propaganda, will it comply? What about a Sudanese request to censor information on the ongoing genocide in Darfur?

Madam Speaker, several pieces of legislation have been introduced to stop American complicity with China's crackdown on the Internet. We must move forward with these bills expeditiously not only because it is good policy but because it would honor the memory of those who died in Tiananmen Square 17 years ago today, Madam Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Miss MCMORRIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 794, recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square.

I would like to thank Chairman HENRY HYDE, Ranking Member TOM LANTOS and Congressman CHRIS SMITH of the House International Relations Committee, as well as the International Relations Committee staff, for their work on this bill.

House Resolution 794 rightfully commends all persons who are peacefully advocating for democracy and human rights in China. The resolution condemns the ongoing human rights abuses by the government of the People's Republic of China, and calls on that government to cease the inhumane treatment of pro-democracy activists, prisoners of conscience, minorities, and religious groups.

The resolution includes language regarding Dr. Wang Bingzhang, a family member of constituents from the great city of La Puente, CA. In June of 2002, Dr. Wang was abducted in Vietnam by Chinese authorities and held in solitary confinement in China for six months, during which time the Chinese government denied any knowledge of his whereabouts. In December of the same year, the Chinese government reversed itself and acknowledged he had been in their custody. Dr. Wang was then issued a life sentence after a closed, half-day trial.

Dr. Wang has been refused a fair trial, and the Chinese government has refused to release any evidence to substantiate Dr. Wang's alleged crimes. Dr. Wang is currently being held in Shaoguan prison in Guangdong Province, where he is on a hunger strike. Prison authorities continue to deny Dr. Wang access to Western medicine which he needs for his serious health issues.

I thank the Members of the International Relations Committee who supported this bipartisan resolution. I look forward to the committee's continued work to end the deplorable, appalling and unjust treatment of dissidents by Chinese authorities.

My staff and I will continue to work on this critical issue, and I look forward to Dr. Wang's release and return to his family.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, it has been 17 years since the Chinese government unleashed the People's Liberation Army on its own defenseless people in Tiananmen Square. Today, the House of Representatives pays tribute to the brave souls who stood up for freedom, only to be met with a hail of bullets and a new era of repression.

The forward march of freedom has often been advanced by people who defied the powers of their day to demand the liberties and human rights to which all people everywhere are entitled.

We remember how Chinese students, workers, and citizens marched in peace; how they raised a Goddess of Democracy in the image of our own Statue of Liberty; how they quoted our own Founding Fathers.

Seventeen years later, almost every independent organization monitoring human rights believes the situation in China has not significantly improved.

In fact, we know the Chinese government is becoming even more sophisticated, using new technology to monitor and apprehend those who criticize the regime or worship freely. Web service providers are required to censor information. Sadly, they are complying instead of using their leverage to push for change.

Religious believers continue to be a target of the Chinese government, subjected to harassment and detention for only practicing their faith.

Chinese authorities require Tibetans to denounce the Dalai Lama as their spiritual leader and imprison individuals for simply owning pictures of the Dalai Lama.

Bush Administration officials say they hope China will become a ''responsible stakeholder'' in world affairs. We should avoid wishful thinking about the intentions of the Chinese government.

In addition to the deplorable human rights conditions, the Chinese government is providing military technology to countries that threaten international security including Iran and North Korea, threatening Taiwan with a military attack, and violating its trade agreements.

Certainly we need to engage China, but it should be sustainable engagement that enables us to sustain our values, sustain our economic growth, and sustain our national security.

Today, we once again call on Beijing to release the thousands of prisoners whose only crime is to demand their basic human rights.

We call on the Chinese government to open up the Laogai prison system to the International Red Cross so the world can see what really is going on.

The spirit of Tiananmen endures and inspires. Tanks and troops may crush a protest, but they can never extinguish the flame of freedom that bums in every human heart.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 794, Recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes. The People's Republic of China has a long record of human rights violations. By supporting H. Res. 794, we call upon the People's Republic of China to adopt desperately needed democratic reforms. In addition, by supporting this resolution, we honor individuals who have endured imprisonment, torture, and sometimes even death to advance the cause of democracy in China.

The United States is a country founded on the principle that each individual is entitled to basic human rights. We must pressure China to improve its human rights record and to abide by internationally agreed upon standards for human rights. Additionally, we must pressure China to adopt democratic reforms.

The United States has an obligation to aid in the progressive struggle to topple oppression and to sow the seeds of democracy worldwide. The disturbing events of June 3–4, 1989 in Tiananmen Square revealed the opposition of the Communist regime to political expression by the people of China, a most basic human freedom. The People's Republic of China's denial of universal suffrage in Hong Kong, despite the massive protests in 2003, its imprisonment of perhaps thousands of pro-democracy activists like Yang Jianli, and its brutal persecution of peaceful Falun Gong practitioners are further representative of the regime's oppression of its people.

H. Res. 794 calls upon the People's Republic of China to refrain from oppressing its people. Additionally, the United States reaffirms its commitment to the promotion and advancement of democratic principles in China by recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square.

I strongly support this resolution. I urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I urge support of the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 794, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

CONDEMNING THE UNAUTHORIZED, INAPPROPRIATE, AND COERCED ORDINATION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 804) condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and coerced ordination of Catholic bishops by the People's Republic of China, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 804

Whereas the Catholic Patriotic Association of China is a government-sanctioned organization that does not represent the majority of Chinese Catholics, and has been used by the Government of the People's Republic of China to oppress Catholics who choose to remain loyal to the Pope as their spiritual leader;

Whereas on April 30, 2006, the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted an unauthorized episcopal ordination of the priest Joseph Ma Yinglin, elevating him to the office of bishop without the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

Whereas on May 3, 2006, the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted an unauthorized episcopal ordination of the priest Joseph Liu Xinhong, elevating him to the office of bishop without the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

Whereas on May 14, 2006, the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China installed Bishop Vincent Zhan Silu as Bishop of Mindong Diocese without the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

Whereas, according to information reported by the Vatican, bishops and priests in the People's Republic of China have been subjected to strong pressures and threats to take part in the episcopal ordinations which, being without pontifical mandate, are illicit and, besides, contrary to their conscience;

Whereas the entire world follows with attention the progress of religious freedom in China and had hoped that such deplorable episodes by now would belong to the past;

Whereas, following a trip to China in August 2005, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom reported that the Chinese Government continues to systematically violate the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, contravening both the Chinese Constitution and international human rights norms;

Whereas on May 3, 2006, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom announced its 2006 recommendations to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and continued to identify China as one of ten ''Countries of Particular Concern'';

Whereas Chinese law and policy restrict religious activities to those activities associated with the five officially-sanctioned ''patriotic'' religious organizations;

Whereas all other collective religious activities in China are illegal, and individuals from ''unregistered'' religious groups are subject to harassment, detention, and arrest;

Whereas freedom of religious expression is a fundamental right enshrined in the United States Constitution and recognized by all civilized nations; and

Whereas China, like all members of the United Nations, is bound by Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights which states: ''Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the actions of the Government of the People's Republic of China to coerce Catholic bishops in China, both those in the Catholic Patriotic Association of China and those who remain loyal to the Pope, to violate their consciences and consecrate bishops in defiance of Rome;

(2) extends its deepest sympathy and condolences to the Catholic population of China and the Catholic Church for this insult to their beliefs and religious practices;

(3) reaffirms the right of all religious organizations to choose their leaders in a manner that is free of intimidation, terror, or coercion in accordance with Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights;

(4) urges the Government of China to end its repression of religious organizations, recognize the ecclesiastical authority of religious leaders to provide spiritual leadership to their followers, and end the practice of only allowing religious worship through state-sanctioned patriotic religious associations; and

(5) encourages the Government of China to refrain from additional ordination of Catholic bishops while the Vatican and the Catholic Patriotic Association of China resolve their differences and adopt a mutually acceptable process for approving the elevation of bishops.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chief sponsor of this resolution, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I need to start my remarks with an acknowledgment of the extraordinary leadership that the gentleman from New Jersey has provided long in the House as a defender of religious freedom, and the topic before us with this resolution is one that I know is very dear to his heart, and so I am grateful for his leadership on this topic.

Madam Speaker, this resolution is simple and self-explanatory. Any truly free society must, by definition, accord its citizens freedom to seek a relationship with God according to the dictates of their conscience and choose spiritual leaders whom the worshipers believe are best suited to guide in establishing that relationship.

Recently, the People's Republic of China violated the religious freedom of its Roman Catholic citizens by imposing Beijing's choices for bishops rather than allowing the Vatican to make these appointments. This resolution condemns that action and calls upon the Chinese government to refrain from any further unauthorized ordinations.

There are few actions, Madam Speaker, more central to religious practice than choosing the spiritual leaders of a congregation. Each Sunday, Catholics throughout the world celebrate Mass and communally recite the Apostles' Creed, which includes a statement of belief in the holy Catholic church. As an intimate part of that belief, Catholics acknowledge the supreme leadership of the Pope of Rome in all spiritual matters and as the chief administrator of the church.

I am sure none of us would tolerate government coercion of any type in choosing the leaders of our churches, synagogues, temples, and religious organizations. Nevertheless, the Chinese government does not allow Catholics to run schools or recognize openly the authority of the papacy in many fundamental matters of faith and morals. The Chinese government also continues to insist as a precondition for establishing diplomatic relations that the Vatican cede its role in the selection of bishops to the government-controlled Catholic Patriotic Association. A government that purports not to believe in God at all has no business choosing religious leaders.

Madam Speaker, the leaders of China consistently seek to position their country as one of the leading nations of the world. The Chinese people make no secret of their goal to establish their nation as an equal to the United States. Well, leadership brings responsibility. Religious repression is wrong wherever it occurs, and civilized nations rightfully deplore the lack of tolerance found in many backward and regressive societies. China, however, claims to aspire to a higher standard, which is why their recent actions are so disturbing.

China is an ancient nation with a proud history. They are the fountainhead of Eastern philosophy, the birthplace of Confucius, possibly the greatest secular thinker the world has ever known. Analects 15:23 of the teaching

of Confucius states: ''What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.''

The early Chinese emperors embraced this teaching, and China was providing shelter and refuge to Nestorian Christians when Europeans were still burning heretics at the stake. Unfortunately, while religious freedom has been moving forward in Western democracies, it appears to be on the retreat in China.

Nevertheless, China became a signatory to the Uniform Declaration Human Rights when they joined the United Nations. The ordinations that we today condemn are a direct violation of Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights, which states, and I quote, ''Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest this religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance.''

No one forced China to join the United Nations or to ratify the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights. They did so freely and without coercion. Indeed, the government in Beijing worked diligently for many years to displace Taiwan as the recognized government of China. Consequently, they now have a responsibility to live up to their standards and their great history, proud traditions, and U.N. obligations. My resolution calls upon them to do just that.

Madam Speaker, I hope that my resolution will focus attention on the advancement of religious freedom not just in China but throughout the world and particularly in our own country. Thomas Jefferson taught us that, ''God who gave us life gave us liberty. Can the liberties of a nation be secure when we have removed a conviction that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever.''

Whatever liberties we may possess, whatever privileges we may earn, whatever prosperity we may enjoy as individuals or as a nation, the most fundamental freedom of all is the right to establish our own relationship with God. This is the seminal freedom of all other freedoms that we cherish.

Whenever, wherever this core freedom is under assault, free people everywhere have a fundamental responsibility to defend it. We cannot ignore the suppression of religious freedom in China and expect it to endure in the United States.

Now, while we can, Congress must intrusively and decisively take a stand on behalf of Chinese Catholics and all others who wish to worship God in a manner and through a confession of their own choosing. We must insist that all members of the community of nations respect individual religious freedoms as the condition for mutual respect. Any nation that interferes with individual religious freedom and the freedom of spiritual communities to order their own affairs to the degree that the Chinese government has intervened in Catholicism cannot aspire to a place of leadership in the modern world.

Repression, Madam Speaker, is like a cancer. Left untreated, it will grow in size and power until it overwhelms the entire body. Only by vigorous early intervention can a doctor stop the spread of infection or a free nation prevent the spread of repression. If we do not stand with the Catholics of China now, who will stand with us in the future? And if we don't stand with Chinese Catholics, how can we aspire to be a symbol and defender of freedom throughout the world?

Madam Speaker, I call on my colleagues to pass this resolution.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to commend my good friend from Pennsylvania for his authorship of this most important resolution as I rise in strong support of it.

Sometimes what is self-evident to civilized democratic governments is sadly lost on the Chinese leadership in Beijing. Such was the case in early May when a government-sponsored committee in Beijing elevated two Catholic priests to the level of bishop without the approval of the Vatican.

Madam Speaker, I firmly believe that it is up to the Catholic Church to determine its leadership. Everywhere else in the world Pope Benedict the XVI selects the bishops, not communist atheists in some government politburo.

But we should not be surprised by this latest intrusion into religious life by the Chinese government. Eleven years ago, this same government abducted a 6-year-old Tibetan boy who had been selected by the Dalai Lama as the next Panchen Lama, a title conferred on the second leader of Tibet. The boy and his family have never been seen again. He is believed to be the world's youngest political prisoner. Soon after the abduction of this little boy, Beijing selected its own Panchen Lama, without seeking approval from the spiritual head of Tibetan Buddhists, the Dalai Lama.

Madam Speaker, whether it is Catholics or Tibetan Buddhists, China has an obligation under its own constitution and the international conventions to which it is a party to ensure religious freedom. It has failed miserably to live up to this sacred obligation. Our resolution highlights the latest outrage in China's systematic denial of religious liberty to its own citizens. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania, as Mr. LANTOS said, for authoring this very important resolution, but also for his very eloquent statement moments ago regarding the historical context of this resolution and the ongoing issue of religious persecution in China, meaning the lack of freedom there. I appreciate his focus on the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights which so clearly establishes the right of conscience and the right of all persons to practice their faith as they see fit.

As he so aptly pointed out, the Chinese have freely acceded to the Uniform Declaration, and to so many other human rights accords that have been promulgated by the U.N. Sometimes for international consumption and for PR purposes, and regrettably they do not live up to either the letter or the spirit of these agreements to which they have given their solemn word.

□ 1500

Madam Speaker, this resolution which condemns the People's Republic of China for its continued interference into the international efforts of the Catholic Church and its persecution of Catholics loyal to the Vatican is certainly a very timely resolution.

The state-controlled Catholic Church in China, which does not represent the majority of Chinese Catholics, continues to ignore the Vatican's wishes by consecrating new bishops without the consent of the Pope. In April and May of this year, the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted two unauthorized ordinations of priests to the office of bishop, and the unauthorized installation of another bishop, despite requests from the Vatican to delay these actions.

According to the Vatican, bishops and priests in China are subject to strong pressures and threats to take part in ordinations which have not been approved of by the Pope and are contrary to their faith. While I am saddened by these reports, I am not surprised. The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom reports that the China Government continues to systematically violate the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief and the testimonies of so many persecuted individuals. For example, Bishop Su of Baoding Province, is a gentle and kind man who I met in the 1990s. I point out to my colleagues that soon after our visit, he was rearrested on false charges, released and rearrested again. He spent 30 years of his life, this brave Catholic bishop, for loving God. Even today, we do not know about his whereabouts, although there have been sightings from time to time.

As my colleague pointed out, in defiance of the U.N. article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights, the PRC continues to restrict religious activities to those not associated with the five officially sanctioned religious organizations. Men and women that attempt to practice their faith outside of

these five approved religions, such as the more than 10 million Roman Catholics, face harassment, imprisonment, torture and death.

We have no wish to sanction the worshipers in the Catholic Patriotic Association in China; rather, we wish to offer our support to the Catholic population of China that is persecuted by its government for their faith. We condemn the Chinese Government's persecution of the Catholics and its refusal to permit a Vatican-sponsored Catholic church to operate legally in China. This is a great resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I heard Mr. ENGLISH speaking and wanted to come over to add my support for this resolution.

Frankly, this whole place ought to be packed with people speaking on behalf of this resolution. Today in China, the Catholic Church is being severely persecuted. Why has the administration been silent, and other than this resolution, why has the Congress been relatively silent?

There are a number of Catholic bishops that are in jail today, as stated in the New York Times piece the other day. There is also the issue of what they have done to the Vatican with regard to the Chinese Communist Government. Evangelical church leaders are being persecuted. I just wanted to put my two cents in with regard to support of this.

For Members who just think this is another political thing, this is a moral issue.

Isaiah says, ''Learn to do right, seek justice, encourage the oppressed.'' By passing this resolution, we encourage the oppressed.

Isaiah goes on to say in Isaiah 59, ''The Lord looked and was displeased there was no justice.'' When the Lord looks at China, he has got to be displeased that there is no justice.

Isaiah goes on to say, ''He saw that there was no one, he was appalled that there was no one to intervene.'' Fortunately, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SMITH and Mr. LANTOS are intervening.

But this Congress has to do more, and this administration's silence is becoming deafening on this issue. The condition in China with regard to the Catholic Church, the Protestant Church, the Uighurs, the Buddhists is worse today after President Hu left than before President Hu came.

I want to thank the gentlemen for cosponsoring this. We ought to have a roll call vote. Frankly, everybody ought to vote on this issue because this would send a message to the Chinese Communist Government that this Congress will become again like the Congress was during the 1980s during the Reagan administration and will not stand for it.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 804, Condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and coerced ordination of Catholic bishops by the People's Republic of China. I am concerned by reports that on April 30, 2006, and again on May 3, 2006, bishops and priests in the People's Republic of China were subjected to strong pressures and threats to participate in episcopal ordinations against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI. The ordinations were conducted by the Catholic Patriotic Association of China and without the express approval and sanction of the Holy See. Such ordinations are illegitimate. I urge the People's Republic of China to refrain from pressuring or coercing.Chinese bishops and priests to support these ordinations.

Freedom of religious expression is a fundamental right enshrined in the United States Constitution and is recognized by all civilized nations. Freedom of religion and conscience is also enshrined in Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights, to which the People's Republic of China is a signatory. Chinese law and policy, however, continues to restrict religious activities to those associated with the five officially sanctioned ''patriotic'' religious organizations. Additionally, the Catholic Patriotic Association of China does not represent the vast majority of Chinese Catholics and has no ecclesiastical authority to choose spiritual leaders for Catholics in the People's Republic of China.

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom identifies China as one of ten ''Countries of Particular Concern.'' H. Res. 804 sends a strong message to the People's Republic of China to refrain from pressuring and coercing Chinese priests. This resolution also sends a strong message to the Catholic Patriotic Association of China to discontinue the practice of ordaining priests without the express support of the Holy Father, the Pope. Not doing so is an insult to the universal Catholic Church.

I strongly support this resolution. I urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 804, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey.

There was no objection.

CONDEMNING THE ESCALATING LEVELS OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 608) condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the People's Republic of China, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 608

Whereas the Constitution and laws of the People's Republic of China purport to provide for religious freedom, however, these freedoms are substantively ignored;

Whereas all religious groups and spiritual movements must register with the Chinese Government, which monitors religious services and judges the legitimacy of religious activities;

Whereas unregistered religious groups in China continue to experience official interference and members of religious groups have been subjected to intimidation, harassment, and detention;

Whereas many religious leaders and adherents in China, including those in official churches, have been detained, arrested, or administratively sentenced to prison terms in reeducation-through-labor camps;

Whereas religious believers are denied the ability to hold public office not by law, but by a logical extension of the fact that most government positions go to members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and CCP membership and religious belief are considered incompatible;

Whereas numerous abuses of unofficial Catholic clergy have occurred, including the detentions of Bishop Zhao Zhendong, Bishop Jia Zhiguo, Bishop Yao Liang, Bishop Su Zhimin, Bishop An Shuxin, Bishop Lin Xili, Bishop Han Dingxiang, and Bishop Shi Enxiang, as well as other Catholic priests and lay leaders who have been beaten or otherwise mistreated;

Whereas the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted unauthorized episcopal ordinations of the priests Joseph Ma Yinglin and Joseph Liu Xinhong, elevating them to the office of bishop without the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

Whereas numerous abuses of Protestant House Church Leaders have occurred, including the detentions of Pastor Gong Shengliang, Pastor Zhang Rongliang, Luo Bingyin, Li Cuiling, Wang Chaoyi, Yang Tianlu, and Zhao Xinlan, as well as other Protestant House Church Leaders who have been beaten or otherwise mistreated;

Whereas the whereabouts of Gendun Choekyi Nyima, the boy identified by the Dalai Lama as the 11th Panchen Lama and detained by Chinese authorities ten years ago, when he was six years old, are still unknown;

Whereas, according to the Department of State, Chinese authorities continue to restrict Muslim religious activity, teaching, and worship in Xinjiang, including reported prohibitions on the participation and religious education of minors;

Whereas the Chinese Government continues its brutal campaign to eradicate the Falun Gong spiritual movement and thousands of its members have been subject to

excessive force, abuse, detention, and torture, including Liu Chengjun who died in 2003 after reportedly being abused in custody in Jilin Province and Huang Wei who is currently detained in Hebei Province, among others;

Whereas Cai Zhuohua, a Beijing underground church leader, was sentenced on November 8, 2005, to three years in prison for distributing Bibles and other Christian materials;

Whereas the Haidian Lower People's Court in Beijing also sentenced Mr. Cai's wife, Xiao Yunfei, to two years in prison and her brother, Xiao Gaowen, to 18 months in prison; and

Whereas on November 20, 2005, after attending services at the Gangwashi Church in Beijing, President George W. Bush stated: ''A healthy society is a society that welcomes all faiths and gives people a chance to express themselves through worship with the Almighty'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives condemns the imprisonment of religious leaders and people of faith in the People's Republic of China and urges their release; and

(2) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that it should be the policy of the Government of the United States to promote and defend religious freedom and freedom of conscience in China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 608 condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the People's Republic of China, and I thank my colleague from Michigan, Mr. MCCOTTER, for authoring this important legislation. I am very proud, along with many of my colleagues, to be a cosponsor of the resolution.

Despite China's repression of religion as arguably among the most despotic in the world, despite China's entrance in the world economy, its government refuses to grant its citizens universally recognized rights to freedom of religion and thought.

The People's Republic of China permits religious practice only for government-sanctioned organizations and registered locations of worship. Those who practice other faiths as their consciences demand risk disappearing into one of hundreds of Laogai, the forced education through labor system established by Mao Tse-tung decades ago.

Not only is religious persecution of numerous groups and movements ongoing, but it is actually worsening. In February, the BBC reported that China had warned Hong Kong's newly appointed cardinal, Joseph Zen, a well-known critic of China's suppression of religious freedoms, to remain quiet on political issues.

I have personally known some of the remarkable people that the Chinese Government targets for persecution. In the early 1990s, and I mentioned this earlier when we considered Mr. ENGLISH's resolution, I met with Bishop Su of Baoding Province, a man who celebrated mass for our small delegation. I was amazed by his lack of animosity, by his lack of anything that even comes close to hate. He actually loved those who persecuted him and said he spent a considerable amount of time praying for his persecutors. He has now spent some 30 years of his life in prison and has suffered time and time again the ravages of torture by his persecutors. What kind of barbaric regime hurts a man like this?

Last summer, our Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations heard compelling testimony from Mr. Chen Yonglin, formerly a diplomat for the Chinese Government who said, ''According to my knowledge, the persecution of the Falun Gong by the Chinese Government is a systematic campaign.''

To my horror, we have heard reports of the Chinese government targeting the Falun Gong for organ harvesting. According to the State Department's 2005 International Religious Freedom Report, the China Government's respect for freedom of religion and freedom of conscience remains poor, especially for many unregistered religious groups and spiritual movements.

Members of unregistered groups, including Protestants and Catholics, are subject to restrictions including intimidation, harassment, detention, arrest, and add to that torture.

Those who perhaps read the scathing report that was written by the rapporteur for the United Nations on torture that was released last December cannot help but be repelled by the ongoing systematic use of torture against those who are trying to promote either worker's rights, basic fundamental human rights, but especially those who espouse religious freedom and religious liberty.

Given all of these disturbing facts, Madam Speaker, Mr. MCCOTTER's resolution condemning the government of China's systematic persecution of religious freedom is both appropriate and timely.

Let me also say, Madam Speaker, and I do hope the press takes some notice, today we are considering an unprecedented three resolutions on China. Each and every one of these is bipartisan. Mr. LANTOS, as Mr. WOLF said a moment ago, has been a great champion of human rights all over the world, including in China, has joined with HENRY HYDE, the chairman of the committee, and myself, along with Mr. WOLF and Mr. ENGLISH. This is bipartisan. We talk a lot about bipartisanship or lack of it in recent weeks and months in this Chamber, but when it comes to human rights, especially as it relates to China, we are together.

Now that we know what the problem is, we need to speak more about solutions. Hopefully as we move forward in this congressional session, we will talk more about what we need to be doing to try to get this government to roll back its repression.

President Hu's visit was an opportunity. I would respectfully submit that it was a missed opportunity to raise these issues in a powerful way. He went back home to China thinking he had won over the American people. He has not. His record is deplorable, especially as it relates to religious persecution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. Nearly three decades after the normalization of relations, Beijing and Washington have a mature, evolving relationship. Our two countries are working cooperatively on a broad range of issues facing the world from North Korea to matters before the U.N. Security Council.

But in our effort to maintain this cooperative spirit, we must not sugarcoat the areas of intense disagreement between the United States and China. Beijing's systematic denial of religious liberty to the Chinese people is one of the darkest episodes in modern Chinese history.

Pushing for religious tolerance must remain at the core of our bilateral agenda with Beijing, regardless of China's Government's predictably negative reactions to our entreaties.

The leadership in Beijing must understand that we will never have a fully normal relationship with China until there is measurable progress on a broad range of human rights issues, including religious freedom.

As this resolution notes, an intolerably long list of religions and faiths are squarely in the cross-hairs of the Chinese Government. The treatment of Tibetans, Catholics, and the Falun Gong is emblematic of the broader Chinese campaign against those who worship in an unauthorized manner.

In the case of Tibetan Buddhists, Beijing has a perfect opportunity to demonstrate that it has opened a new chapter in an otherwise tragic story of the Chinese repression and marginalization of the Tibetans in their own land.

□ 1515

While we are pleased that China has held five rounds of discussions with representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama regarding the future of Tibet, the talks have not produced any concrete results, and our patience is wearing thin. If Beijing truly cares about preserving Tibet's unique religious and cultural heritage, it should invite the Dalai Lama to visit China and Tibet in the near future. Chinese leaders should also negotiate a deal with the Dalai Lama that allows His Holiness to return permanently to Tibet to manage the religious and cultural and economic affairs of the Tibetan people.

Religious freedom is a right due all Chinese, whether Tibetan, members of

the Catholic Church or the Falun Gong spiritual movement. Tens of thousands of Falun Gong adherents have been locked away in psychiatric institutions. They have been tortured and jailed and even killed for refusing to renounce their faith. What a tragedy, Madam Speaker.

The resolution before us shines the spotlight on China's horrendous record of religious freedom. The words in our resolution will cause great discomfort in Beijing. But when dealing with friends, it is far better to lay the facts on the table than to sweep the bitter truth under the rug.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the appropriations subcommittee for the State Department, FRANK WOLF of Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I want to just, before I talk on this resolution, mention the one on Tiananmen. I want to be here and have the world know that I stood with the tank man and stood with those who are in prison in Tiananmen.

CHRIS SMITH and I were in Beijing Prison Number 1. I am sure he talked about it. But some of those young men and women are still in prison today, and some of you listening to this are wearing socks or underwear that have been made by them. So I want the world to know, Tiananmen Square demonstrators are still in prison, still in prison.

Now, on this resolution, I want to express grave disappointment with the Bush administration. I wrote every member of the Bush administration after meeting with dissidents in China and over here, who said, please have the Bush administration come to our church services, the way that they did in the Reagan administration with regard to the Soviet Union. They said, please, we will stand with them. We want someone, someone from the Bush administration to come into a house church. We are tired of seeing the Bush administration going into the churches that are recognized by the Chinese government.

So I wrote every high appointee in the Bush administration and I asked them would they call the individuals and stand with them, go to their apartments, as we used to do in the 1980s in Moscow with the Sakharovs and the Scharanksys, and in 3 months, not one Bush administration person has taken the time to pick up the telephone and to call the name and the telephone numbers of the individuals.

What do you get out of the Bush administration? Silence. Silence. We should remember the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, who said, and I quote, ''In the end we will remember not the words of our enemies but the silence of our friends.'' And Dr. King's statement is so poignant. ''In times of trouble, the silence of an enemy is expected, but the silence of a friend is devastating.'' I ask the Bush administration to break the silence. Speak out for Riba Qadiri, speak out for the Catholic Church. Speak out for the Evangelical Church. Speak out for those in Tibet who are being persecuted. The young Buddhist nun who came to my office 2 weeks ago had been in the Drapchi prison for 15 years for doing nothing.

This is a test. I am writing the Bush administration officials again, and I am giving the telephone number to call. I say now, with this opportunity, and I am going to give them the words of Dr. Martin Luther King. Silence should be over. It is now time for the Bush administration to adopt the policies of the Reagan administration, of Ronald Reagan, to stand with the dissidents because by standing next, it is like in government or politics. If somebody says they are really for you, but they don't want to be identified with you, how much are they really for you?

How much is the Bush administration really for the Catholic Church in China? How much is the Bush administration really for the Evangelical house church who are putting their lives on the line? How much are they for those who are being persecuted in Tibet? How much are they for the Uighurs? How much for the Falun Gong? And keep in mind, this government is spying against our government much more aggressively than they did in the Soviet Union.

I close again with the words of Dr. Martin Luther King. ''In the end we will remember not the words of our enemies but the silence of our friends.'' If the Bush administration wants to be the friends of the dissidents, the silence should be broken. And Clark Randt, our Ambassador in China, should be the first one to begin to break the silence.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 608, Condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the People's Republic of China. I am concerned by reports that the People's Republic of China persecutes, coerces, and harasses its citizens based solely on religious beliefs. Freedom of worship is a human right enshrined in Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights, to which the People's Republic of China is a signatory.

The abuses of members of the Catholic clergy by the Chinese government are especially troubling. The people of Guam predominantly follow the teaching and leadership of the Roman Catholic Church. The people of Guam, however, enjoy and indeed benefit from those on the island who practice different faiths. Faith in God and religious tolerance are both celebrated characteristics of the people of Guam.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides for the freedom to worship as an individual chooses. I urge the People's Republic of China to act accordingly.

I strongly support this resolution. I urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. WOLF for his very powerful statement, as well as Mr. LANTOS, on this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH,) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 608, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES OF ISLAMIST TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 338) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 338

Whereas the brutal attacks of September 11, 2001, demonstrated that terrorists can strike anywhere in the world;

Whereas terrorist activity that goes unaddressed is an invitation for terrorist organizations to carry out attacks against the United States, our allies and interests;

Whereas the Department of State has concluded in its most recent Country Reports on Terrorism, which was released in April 2005, that although the threat of international terrorism in the Western Hemisphere remains relatively low as compared to other world regions, international terrorists may seek safe-haven, financing, recruiting, illegal travel documentation, or access to the United States from Latin American and Caribbean countries and thus pose serious threats;

Whereas in recent years, the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere have focused on financing their criminal and terrorist activities outside of the region rather than carrying out or directly supporting terrorist attacks in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas, as the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina and the 1994 bombing

of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Argentina clearly showed, international terrorist organizations, such as Hezbollah, are ready, willing, and able to carry out attacks in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas since at least the AMIA bombing in 1994, Hezbollah has maintained networks in the tri-border area of Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina—primarily focusing on fundraising and recruitment;

Whereas in May 2003, a relative of Assad Ahmad Barakat, the reputed head of Hezbollah in the tri-border area, was arrested at the airport in Asuncion, Paraguay, in what Paraguayan police believe was a scheme to sell drugs in Syria, with proceeds reaching Hezbollah forces in Lebanon;

Whereas Barakat, a Lebanese-born Paraguayan, is himself in custody in Brazil awaiting extradition to Paraguay after raids on his businesses in Paraguay's tri-border area found evidence that he transferred tens of millions of United States dollars to Hezbollah in Lebanon;

Whereas there have been media reports of Hezbollah sympathizers and financiers also conducting black market activities in Iquique, Chile; Maicao, Colombia; Margarita Island, Venezuela; and Colon, Panama;

Whereas the Palestinian terrorist group Hamas has also been known to raise funds in the tri-border area;

Whereas in a 2002 court case, one of two Lebanese men were convicted of financing Hezbollah with $2,000,000 in illegal cigarette sales in the United States;

Whereas earlier this past year, a Lebanese individual from Detroit was charged with supporting Hezbollah financially and was described by the United States Attorney in the case as a ''fighter, recruiter, and fundraiser'';

Whereas several members of the Egyptian Islamic Group have been arrested in Brazil, Uruguay, and Colombia since 1998;

Whereas Ashref Ahmed Abdallah, an Egyptian national who is one of the most significant human smuggling targets, was arrested by United States authorities at Miami International Airport in July 2004 for using Central America and Brazil as a staging ground for smuggling illegal aliens from countries of the Middle East, including special interest countries that are linked to international terrorism, into the United States;

Whereas the activities of sympathizers and financiers of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere represent a potential threat to the United States, our allies and interests;

Whereas section 7102 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 22 U.S.C. 2656f note) amends United States law to identify and address emerging and current terrorist sanctuaries and secure international cooperation to combat this threat;

Whereas many countries of the Western Hemisphere have cooperated with the United States and regional organizations to counter the threat of regional and international terrorism, including by participating in joint counterterrorism training and simulations, Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG) meetings which are hosted by United States embassies, and the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS); and

Whereas despite these efforts, many factors within the Western Hemisphere contribute to creating an environment which is conducive for future activities by international terrorist organizations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the potential threat that sympathizers and financiers of Islamist terrorist organizations that operate in the Western Hemisphere pose to the United States, our allies and interests;

(2) acknowledges the commitment and cooperation of some governments of countries of the Western Hemisphere to deny the use of their territory to Islamist terrorist organizations and calls on all governments to intensify their efforts; and

(3) encourages the President to direct the United States Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) to—

(A) seek support from OAS member countries for the creation of a special task force of the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) to assist governments in the region in investigating and combatting the proliferation of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere and to coordinate regional efforts to prevent the spread of this threat; and

(B) urge OAS member countries to designate Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, al-Qaeda and its constituent entities, and other such groups as terrorist organizations if they have not already done so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of this House concurrent resolution regarding the activities of Islamic terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere. This is a Ros-Lehtinen/Lantos/Burton/Engel resolution. It pulls together the oversight and investigative efforts of two regional subcommittees of the House International Relations Committee. This resolution also builds upon measures previously adopted by the House related to the Jewish Community Center bombing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In addition to outlining the emerging threat of Islamic terrorist organizations in our hemisphere, H. Con. Res. 338:

One, calls on all governments to intensify their efforts against terrorists and their financiers;

Second, calls for establishment of a special task force of the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism to assist governments in the hemisphere in combating the proliferation of Islamist terrorist organizations from a national and regional perspective; and,

Third, urges the OAS member countries to designate Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, al-Qaeda and its constituent elements and other such groups as terrorist organizations if they have not already done so.

In recent years, there has been increasing numbers of reports of a growing presence of Islamic terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere. Areas of concern include fundraising and remittance to terrorist cells in Arab countries, material support for terrorist organizations, recruitment of terrorist black market activity and involvement in global narcotrafficking. There has also been an increase in anti-Semitism, not unlike what we have seen in Europe and in the Middle East.

H. Con. Res. 338 recognizes the presence of Islamic terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere. It details terrorist activities that have taken place, and the presence of terrorists in many Western Hemisphere countries, including but not limited to the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina and Panama.

Madam Speaker, there is a large Arab community of roughly 30,000, primarily Lebanese and Syrian immigrants, involved in business enterprises in the tri-border area, both illegal and legal. Hezbollah and Hamas have a history of using the tri-border area, TBA, for fundraising and other support. Although the area has been monitored for some time, in 1992 and 1994, bombings in Buenos Aires caused increased scrutiny there.

Madam Speaker, the area has been, and remains, a haven for illicit activities by organized crime and most likely by terrorist groups. These groups use the TBA for smuggling, money laundering, product privacy and drug and arms trafficking. Numerous organized crime groups, including the Lebanese and Chinese mafias, are known to use the area for illicit activities.

The level of financial transactions, Madam Speaker, is staggering. The Paraguayan city of Ciudad del Este generated $12 to $13 billion in cash transactions annually as of 2001, making it the third largest money handler worldwide behind Hong Kong and Miami.

Corruption and weak governance, fragile democratic institutions and weak law enforcement and adherence to the rule in parts of Latin America presents opportunities for terrorists to exploit. There is evidence that terrorists are tapping into drug, arms and human trafficking networks. We need to enhance regional engagement and cooperation, strengthen monitoring efforts, and fight criminal activities. This resolution casts much needed attention on a growing threat in our hemisphere and calls for vigilance among the community of nations which is collectively threatened. Islamic terrorist organizations are skilled at exploiting these weaknesses around the globe and here in our own hemisphere as well.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

I rise in strong support of this resolution. On July 18, we will mark the 12th anniversary of the senseless loss of 85 lives in the bombing of the Jewish Cultural Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. We will commemorate with profound pain the loss of the families who forever had their loved ones brutally taken from them. And we will recall the shock felt in Jewish communities across the globe at this ferocious attack on innocent lives in a city where Jews had previously felt totally secure.

Madam Speaker, we would now know that at least seven Iranian government officials, including the former Iranian Ambassador to Argentina, planned and orchestrated this vicious attack. There is little doubt that these Iranian officials called upon their Hezbollah stooges to execute their nefarious plans.

We also know that the Hezbollah terrorist cell that carried out the attack received financial and logistical support from sympathizers in the tri-border region between Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil. The suicide bomber himself probably entered South America and transited to the Argentine capital through this lawless frontier.

The varied nationalities of those who were murdered in the bombing also reflect the international character of this shameful terrorist attack. Among the 85 victims there were six Bolivians, two Poles, and a Chilean.

Although the modus operandi of the terrorists in the bombing has not been replicated since 1994, supporters and facilitators of Islamic terrorist organizations have gathered in scattered outposts throughout the Western Hemisphere. Operating from hard to reach areas in Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, these individuals lend financial and logistical assistance to terrorists organizations in the Middle East.

□ 1530

Although these isolated communities have yet to metastasize into operational cells of Islamic terrorists, the threat to regional security remains strong and requires our constant vigilance.

We must redouble our efforts to root out the fundraising networks in the Western Hemisphere of Islamic terrorists and to disperse the growing web of links between terrorist financiers and narcotics traffickers.

Our important resolution furthers both of these goals. It promotes the establishment of a special task force in the Organization of American States to assist regional governments in investigating and combating the proliferation of Islamic terrorists within our hemisphere.

Our resolution urges all Latin American and Caribbean countries to designate al Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad as terrorist organizations.

Madam Speaker, international terrorists have demonstrated that they will not rest in pursuit of their villainy. Our resolution once again puts them on notice that they will fail, whether they are in the Middle East or here in the Americas.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support this important measure.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, because Islamist terrorism anywhere is a threat to free people everywhere, I ask my colleagues to render their strong support of H. Con. Res. 338.

This resolution which I drafted with the distinguished Ranking Member of the House International Relations Committee, and which enjoys the support of both Chairman BURTON and Ranking Member ENGEL of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, calls for a preventive approach to rising threats in our hemisphere. Islamist terrorist activity in our Hemisphere has been increasing and becoming more prominent for at least 15 years.

Reports document that Hezbollah is active in the triborder area of Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina, raising money to support its murderous acts and recruiting people to carry them out.

Hamas and the Egyptian Islamic Group also reportedly maintain a presence in Latin America, and al-Qaeda is active there, too. Although such activity is dominated by financing and money laundering, these Islamist extremists have not hesitated in launching direct attacks as well.

In 1992, the Israeli Embassy in Argentina was bombed, killing 29 people and wounding almost 250. In 1994, terrorists linked to Hezbollah and the Iranian regime, bombed the MIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, killing 85 and wounding over 300.

Islamist jihadists often use countries in the Western Hemisphere as staging areas for entry into the United States.

Before Abu Musab al-Zarqawi was eliminated as a threat last week, it has been reported that he instructed members of Al-Qaeda in Iraq to go to Brazil, with the goal of entering the U.S. through Mexico and carrying out acts of terror.

Just 10 days ago, on June 2nd, 14 suspects in an Islamist terror cell in Canada were arrested. The cell possessed 3 tons of ammonium nitrate, 3 times the amount used in the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995. They planned to blow-up buildings and take politicians hostage. Such terrorists, with such explosives, were only two hours away from the U.S. border.

This cell was captured. Others, however, remain free and growing—both to our north and to our south.

Islamist terrorists are ready, willing, and able to strike in this hemisphere. What should our nation and our allies do about this threat?

After September 11th, our Nation has vigorously combated terrorists and their state sponsors. We removed the Taliban in Afghanistan and Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq, and have captured and eliminated numerous members of al-Qaeda.

We have refused to wait for terrorists to again strike at our homeland by taking the battle to them and denying them sanctuaries throughout the world.

We must proactively identify and address emerging problems before they can threaten our homeland, our allies, and our interests—particularly, in the Western Hemisphere; our neighborhood.

This resolution acknowledges the threat that Islamist terrorist groups and their sympathizers, operating in this hemisphere, pose to America and her allies.

Many governments in the hemisphere have cooperated with us on counterterrorism and have committed to denying the use of their territory for such fundraising, recruitment and operations. Despite these efforts, the Islamist terrorist presence in our hemisphere is growing. We must do more.

This resolution encourages the President to direct the U.S. Representative to the OAS to seek support from OAS member countries to create a special task force of the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism. This task force would assist governments, and coordinate efforts between nations, in investigating and combating the proliferation of Islamist terrorist activities in this hemisphere.

The measure further calls for the U.S. Representative to the OAS to work with OAS member nations to designate groups such as Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad and al-Qaeda as terrorist groups, if they have not already done so.

Madam Speaker, if we are to one day realize a more secure and peaceful world, we must address all threats, starting with those closest to our shores.

We see the growth of Islamist terrorist groups in the Western Hemisphere. The resolution before us provides us with a roadmap on efforts we should undertake to begin to eradicate the threat before it festers and strengthens.

I ask for a "yes" vote on this resolution.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 338.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 338.

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

There was no objection.

COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR ITS RENEWED COMMITMENT TO THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 408) commending the Government of Canada for its renewed commitment to the Global War on Terror, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 408

Whereas twenty-four Canadian citizens were killed as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States;

Whereas the people of Gander, Newfoundland, provided food, clothing, and shelter to thousands of stranded passengers and temporary aircraft parking to thirty-nine planes diverted from United States airspace as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States;

Whereas the Government of Canada, as led by former Prime Ministers Jean Jacques Chrétien and Paul Martin and continued by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, has provided humanitarian, diplomatic, and security personnel on the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan since 2001;

Whereas Canada has pledged $650,000,000 in development aid to Afghanistan;

Whereas Afghanistan is Canada's largest recipient of bilateral development aid;

Whereas Canada has stationed approximately 2,300 defense personnel who comprise Task Force Afghanistan, in order to improve security in southern Afghanistan, particularly in the province of Kandahar;

Whereas Canada has over 70 diplomatic officers worldwide who are dedicated to growing democracy and equality in Afghanistan;

Whereas at least seventeen Canadians have given the ultimate sacrifice in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas Canada's commitment to the Government of Afghanistan, under the leadership of Prime Minister Hamid Karzai, was due to expire in February 2007;

Whereas on May 17, 2006, the Canadian Government led by Prime Minister Stephen Harper requested that the Canadian House of Commons extend Canada's commitment in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas on May 17, 2006, the Canadian Parliament voted to extend peace and security operations in Afghanistan until 2009, to increase its development assistance by $310 million, and to build a permanent and secure embassy in Afghanistan to replace its current facility; and

Whereas this was the latest sign of the renewed commitment of numerous United States allies in the Global War on Terror: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) commends the Government of Canada for its renewed and long-term commitment to the Global War on Terror;

(2) commends the leadership of former Canadian Prime Ministers Jean Jacques Chrétien and Paul Martin and current Prime Minister Stephen Harper for their steadfast commitment to democracy, human rights, and freedom throughout the world;

(3) commends the Government of Canada for working to secure a democratic and equal Afghanistan;

(4) commends the Government of Canada's commitment to reducing poverty, aiding the counternarcotics efforts through counterterrorism and counterinsurgency campaigns, and ensuring a peaceful and terror-free Afghanistan;

(5) commends the Government of Canada for its three-pronged commitment to Afghanistan: diplomacy, development, and defense; and

(6) expresses the gratitude and appreciation of the United States for Canada's enduring friendship and leadership in the Global War on Terror in Afghanistan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this resolution properly recognizes the government of Canada for its commitment to the global war on terror.

As you know, Madam Speaker, we have forged strong relations with our neighbor to the north, and we are united by common ideals and shared interests. Relations between the U.S. and Canada are strong, and our cooperation in the global war on terrorism is productive and robust.

The arrest of 17 alleged homegrown Islamic jihadists in Canada last week was a vivid reminder that we are in this war together. Canadian prosecutors claim the men plotted to storm the Canadian Parliament building in Ottawa, take hostages, and behead Prime Minister Stephen Harper if the Canadian Government refused to withdraw its 2,300 troops now stationed in Afghanistan. The group also considered bombing a nuclear power plant, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and other targets in Toronto or Ottawa. I praise Canadian law enforcement and their security forces for their excellent work in closing down that terror cell.

Last month, Madam Speaker, the Canadian Parliament voted to extend Canada's peace and security mission in Afghanistan for another 2 years, until 2009. Canada is a steadfast partner in the global war on terror. Canada has roughly 2,300 defense personnel in Afghanistan and is leading the efforts against a resurgent Taliban and al Qaeda force in southern Afghanistan and is working to combat narcotics trafficking there.

Canada has also pledged $650 million in developmental aid to Afghanistan; and Afghanistan, as it turns out, is Canada's largest recipient of bilateral development aid.

Madam Speaker, it is worth remembering that 24 Canadian citizens were killed as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. Seventeen Canadian military personnel have been killed in the line of duty in Afghanistan. Last month Canadian Captain Nichola Goddard was killed in the line of duty in Kandahar, Afghanistan. This is the ultimate sacrifice, and we certainly mourn her loss and the sacrifices made by her fellow soldiers.

We appreciate in America the role Canada plays in hemispheric and global peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in Afghanistan, in Haiti, in Darfur, and in other conflict areas.

Madam Speaker, President Bush met with Prime Minister Stephen Harper of Canada and President Vicente Fox of Mexico 2 months ago to move ahead with new initiatives to promote competitiveness and security. The Security and Prosperity Partnership, or SPP, for North America is a bold set of activities to strengthen our borders, promote free and secure commerce and air transportation, and to harmonize the regulatory process.

Canada is taking actions on flashpoints around the world. After Hamas' election victory and refusal to repudiate violence, Canada was the first nation in the world to cut off contacts and suspend assistance to the Palestinian Authority, while preserving humanitarian support for the Palestinian people. Canada listed in like manner the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, or the LTTE, as a terrorist group under their criminal code, impeding terrorist financing of the LTTE and other forms of support.

Prime Minister Harper intervened personally with Afghan President Karzai to insist that the religious and civil rights of a Christian convert, Abdul Rahman, be fully protected and to convey Canada's concern that his treatment not undermine Afghanistan's international rehabilitation. At the U.N., Canada is, and hopefully will always be, a steadfast supporter for Israel.

In sum, though we may not always be in lock-step in our policies and our approach, Canada remains a steadfast ally on the war on terrorism and a promoter of democracy and freedom throughout the world.

I urge support for the concurrent resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Since the Taliban's ouster in Afghanistan, great strides have been made on the path towards democracy in that country. A freely elected president and parliament, a nascent professional national army, and the beginnings of economic development were all accomplished through nearly 5 years of development assistance and military commitments by our country and the international community.

But the future of a stable, peaceful, and democratic Afghanistan is still gravely threatened. A resurgent Taliban with increasing terrorist attacks, the slow pace of reconstruction, and the scourge of opium poppies are reversing the tide of success. We may be nearing the point where we can lose Afghanistan again.

It is in times like these when we learn who our true friends are in our global war against the enemies of democracy and freedom. During these critical moments, we come to appreciate more fully those countries that are willing to place their soldiers in harm's way in the international fight against terrorism, extremism, and tyranny.

In the case of the international efforts in Afghanistan, Canada is one such country. Our neighbor Canada has 2,200 troops serving in Afghanistan. Canada has also assumed responsibility for the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Kandahar, which was originally established by our own military.

In Kandahar, Canadian men and women are at the forefront of the coalition effort to combat the resurgent

Taliban and other terrorist forces in the lawless southern portion of the country. Since 2002, the Canadian people have lost 16 soldiers and one diplomat in this struggle. Last month on the same day that the Canadian Parliament voted to extend its mission in Afghanistan, Canada suffered its first-ever female combat death. We honor the ultimate sacrifice that Captain Nichola Goddard made in service to her country and salute the brave efforts of all the men and women in uniform, Canadian and American, who fight shoulder to shoulder in Afghanistan.

Madam Speaker, I urge all NATO members to follow Canada's example and commit troops to even the most violent areas of Afghanistan.

I strongly support our resolution and ask all of my colleagues to do so as well.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, but I do want to thank Chairman BURTON for sponsoring this very important resolution. We often forget just how important our friend is to the north. Canada is a reliable ally, a good friend in thick and thin; so, again, I want to thank Chairman BURTON for sponsoring this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 408, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 408.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF GUYANA

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 792) recognizing the 40th anniversary of the independence of Guyana and extending best wishes to Guyana for peace and further progress, development, and prosperity.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 792

Whereas Guyana gained independence from the United Kingdom on May 26, 1966;

Whereas since Guyana became an independent country, the interests of Guyana and the United States have been closely aligned;

Whereas Guyana is a supporter and ally of the United States in the Global War on Terror, and joins the United States in promoting political and economic freedoms, combating poverty, crime, disease, and drugs, and promoting security, stability, and prosperity;

Whereas the bonds of association and friendship between the peoples of the two countries have been strengthened by the large number of Guyanese who have migrated to the United States, where they make significant contributions to both the United States and Guyana; and

Whereas Guyana is an integral member of the Caribbean region and a constructive partner of the United States in fulfilling the agenda of the Western Hemisphere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 40th anniversary of the independence of Guyana and extends best wishes to Guyana for peace and further progress, development, and prosperity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H. Res. 792. The resolution, offered by my good friend from New York, Mr. MEEKS, congratulates the Co-operative Republic of Guyana for reaching its 40th anniversary as an independent nation.

H. Res. 792 is a timely and appropriate measure to let our friends in Guyana know that we support them as they pursue a strong and sustainable democracy. The resolution recognizes the 40th anniversary of Guyana's independence and extends best wishes to that nation for peace and further progress, development, and prosperity.

Guyana has been a real friend, Madam Speaker, to the U.S. and an ally in the fight against terror. The friendship between our two nations has been strengthened by large numbers of folks who have migrated to the United States. Here the Guyanese diaspora makes significant contributions to both the U.S. and Guyana. Guyana Americans are law-abiding people who contribute to American society as good citizens while respecting the values of our society.

Guyana joins the United States in promoting political and economic freedoms; combating poverty, crime, disease, and drugs; and promoting security, regional stability, and prosperity.

The government of Guyana is, as we speak, placing emphasis on every sector of society to ensure improved efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainable development. These policies will therefore focus on strategies for development which expand and promote employment opportunities, increase foreign exchange earnings and private investment into the nation.

Guyana is an integral member of the Caribbean region and constructive partner of the United States in fulfilling the agenda of the Western Hemisphere, that is, promoting peace, security, democracy, and development throughout the hemisphere.

I urge all of our Members to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me first thank the sponsor of the this resolution, my good friend and colleague on the International Relations Committee, Congressman MEEKS. He is a strong advocate, both for the Caribbean Basin and for people of African ancestry. I commend his dedication to these matters.

Madam Speaker, the short but significant history of Guyana illustrates the benefits that accrue to a nation that respects human rights and the rule of law, rejects the empty promises of Marxism-Leninism, and works closely with other democratic nations.

For the first 25 years after independence, successive Guyanese governments attempted to institute a socialist economy and closely coordinated their foreign policies with the so-called Non-Aligned Movement. The political rights of average Guyanese were systematically denied.

And the jungles of Guyana served as the home of the infamous Jonestown cult that took the life of our colleague, Congressman Leo Ryan, my friend and distinguished predecessor.

Spurred by frustration with increasing political repression and poor economic performance, hundreds of thousands of Guyanese sought freedom by immigrating to our shores and to Canada. In the last decade, Guyana has begun to turn itself around. The country has held several free and fair elections, it has generally respected human rights, and it has adopted market-friendly economic policies.

Guyana is becoming one of our trusted allies and is cooperating with us against narcotics trafficking and in the global war on terror.

Madam Speaker, as a result of Guyana's reorientation toward the principles that we hold dear, Guyana was one of only nine threshold countries under the Millennium Challenge Account when the first Millennium Challenge Account beneficiaries were chosen in 2004.

The designation as a threshold country recognizes Guyana's commitment to promoting democratic freedoms, investing in its people, providing economic opportunities for its citizenry.

In January 2003, Guyana was one of only two countries in our hemisphere to be included in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Inclusion in this program indicates that a country faces grave challenges from HIV/AIDS, a distinction that Guyana no doubt would have preferred to have been spared, but selection for funds under this program also reflects a meaningful improvement in the relationship between Guyana and the United States and our shared commitment to fighting HIV/AIDS.

Madam Speaker, Guyana has come a long way in the last 40 years. On the foundation of this remarkable growth, we and our Guyanese neighbors will have even greater opportunities in the next four decades to strengthen the diplomatic, economic, and social ties that unite us. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 792.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILFRED EDWARD ''COUSIN WILLIE'' SIEG, SR. POST OFFICE

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5169) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1310 Highway 64 NW. in Ramsey, Indiana, as the ''Wilfred Edward 'Cousin Willie' Sieg, Sr. Post Office''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5169

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. WILFRED EDWARD "COUSIN WILLIE" SIEG, SR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1310 Highway 64 NW. in Ramsey, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the ''Wilfred Edward 'Cousin Willie' Sieg, Sr. Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Wilfred Edward 'Cousin Willie' Sieg, Sr. Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5169, authored by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SODREL), would designate the post office building in Ramsey, Indiana, as the Wilfred Edward ''Cousin Willie'' Sieg, Sr. Post Office.

Mr. Sieg was born March 16, 1931, in his life-long home of Ramsey, Indiana. After finishing high school at Corydon High, Cousin Willie went on to graduate from Indiana University in 1953 with a degree in marketing.

Upon graduation, Cousin Willie served our country as a first lieutenant in the United States Air Force. He was a member of both the Air Force and the Air Force Reserve until 1968. After his active duty service, Cousin Willie returned home to help run the family business, Ramsey Popcorn Company, alongside his parents and brothers.

His parents had started Ramsey Popcorn in 1944, going door to door selling raw popcorn kernels out of the back of their truck. The business soon grew, and in the early 1960s, Cousin Willie, along with his three brothers, took over day-to-day operations of the business from his parents and eventually served as president of Ramsey Popcorn Company, Incorporated.

Under his purview, Ramsey Popcorn Company grew to become one of the top four producers of popcorn in the world. The company sells roughly 50 million pounds of popcorn a year and exports to over 20 countries throughout the world. Ramsey also sells to household-name snack food manufacturers and supermarkets, including Kraft, Frito Lay, Campbell's, the Kroger Company, and Target.

Mr. Sieg was truly proud of his small community and felt compelled to become involved in any way that he could. In addition to employing many members of his community, he was also a member of the Ramsey Lion's Club, the Ramsey-Spencer Grange, and local Farm Bureau.

He was a Rotarian and actively involved in local and State politics, as well as the area schools' athletic programs. He also served as a member of two boards, the Ramsey Water Company and the North Harrison Community School Board.

Mr. Sieg passed away on February 2, 2006 at the age of 74 after losing a battle with lung cancer. The town of Ramsey and the State of Indiana lost a proud and prominent member of their community. I urge all Members to come together to honor a man that took pride in serving his community by passing H.R. 5169.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, we have no objections on our side to this body's consideration of this measure, and I yield back the balance of our time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SODREL).

Mr. SODREL. Madam Speaker, Cousin Willie is not just a bill here on the floor of the House to me. He was a fixture in the community. He was a familiar face. As a matter of fact, he was seen on so many grocery store shelves, he was a familiar face to a whole lot of people.

Madam Speaker, I think it is quite an accomplishment to take a little town in southern Indiana and turn it into one of the fourth largest producers in the world. So it is a great honor to me to be able to rename the post office. It will serve as a constant reminder of his contributions to people there in southern Indiana and his own community of Ramsey.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5169.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 5169, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5169.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. EMERY POST OFFICE

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1445) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 520 Colorado Avenue in Arriba, Colorado, as the ''William H. Emery Post Office''.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1445

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. WILLIAM H. EMERY POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 520 Colorado Avenue in Arriba, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the ''William H. Emery Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to

be a reference to the ''William H. Emery Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 1445, offered by the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, Senator SALAZAR, would designate the post office building in Arriba, Colorado, as the William H. Emery Post Office. Mr. Emery carried the mail in Arriba, Colorado, for 50 years and 6 months, a record for any carrier west of the Mississippi River.

He began his work when he was only 19 years old, delivering the mail on horseback. At different points in his career, he also delivered the mail using a single buggy, a Harley Davidson motorcycle, and a Model T Ford.

Emery was extremely dedicated to his job despite the difficult conditions of eastern Colorado. Often he dug through snow drifts and forded swollen streams in order to complete his route.

William Emery retired at the age of 70, having served the Arriba Post Office his entire life. He was married to Luella Frances Emerson. The couple had three children, six grandchildren, and many great grandchildren, many of whom still reside in Colorado to this day.

The renaming of the Arriba Post Office after William Emery is a fitting tribute to a man who served the people of Colorado for over half a century. For this reason, I urge swift passage of this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, we have no objections on our side to our body's consideration of this measure, and I yield back the balance of our time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of S. 1445 and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1445.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO HONORING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF ALEX'S LEMONADE STAND DAYS

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 368) expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to honoring the goals and ideals of Alex's Lemonade Stand Days, June 9 through 11, 2006.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON RES. 368

Whereas Alex's Lemonade Stand grew out of the front yard lemonade stand started by Alexandra ''Alex'' Scott, a pediatric cancer patient;

Whereas in 2000, at the age of four, Alex opened her first annual lemonade stand in hopes of raising money for childhood cancer causes, specifically research for a cure;

Whereas after Alex's untimely death at the age of eight in August of 2004, her parents established the Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation in her memory and has raised almost $5,000,000 to date;

Whereas Alex's Lemonade Stand as a fundraiser brings charitable giving to communities and neighborhoods, making donating simple and rewarding for everyone;

Whereas Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation has donated millions of dollars to pediatric cancer care centers across the country and the Foundation works intensively with research and treatment facilities nationwide to identify specific ways in which the Foundation can make a difference for children who need new advances in cancer treatments;

Whereas adults and children alike have been inspired by Alex's innovative idea and, since 2000, 1000 Alex's Lemonade Stands have been organized by a diverse group of devoted volunteers in front yards, schools, law firms, supermarkets, malls, and churches; and

Whereas the Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation has designated the second weekend in June as the Lemonade Stand Days, the goal of which is to create awareness and raise funds for childhood cancer research: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the goals and ideals of Lemonade Stand Days;

(2) honors Alexandra ''Alex'' Scott for her hard work and dedication to helping others with childhood cancer;

(3) honors Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation as a unique organization that has evolved from a young cancer patient's front yard lemonade stand to a nationwide fundraising movement for childhood cancer;

(4) commends the Foundation's fundraising efforts for childhood cancer causes and research into new cures and treatments for childhood cancer;

(5) honors the Foundation's work in encouraging and educating the public on childhood cancer issues and helping individuals start their own lemonade stands; and

(6) commends the Foundation's help in expediting the process of finding new cures for childhood cancer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GERLACH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

□ 1600

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the short but incredibly meaningful life of my constituent, Alexandra Scott. Alex, as she was known, was an extraordinary young girl who possessed ideas and a vision far beyond her years. Shortly before Alex's first birthday, she was diagnosed with neuroblastoma, a common and aggressive childhood cancer. Alex fought valiantly against her disease, and at the age of 4, she came up with the idea to set up a lemonade stand to raise money to help her doctors find a cure for other children with cancer. The idea was put into action by Alex and her older brother, Patrick, when they set up the first ''Alex's Lemonade Stand for Childhood Cancer'' on their front lawn in July of 2000.

For the next 4 years, despite her deteriorating health, Alex continued to hold her annual lemonade stands to raise money to help other children with pediatric cancer. Her drive and enthusiasm did not go unnoticed, as she inspired many to follow her example. Since Alex's first lemonade stand in 2000, thousands of other lemonade stands have been established across the country by children, schools, businesses and community organizations, all to benefit Alex's inspired cause. As of May 2006, her national campaign has raised over $6 million for childhood cancer research.

In recognition of her good work, Alex was honored with numerous awards, including the Good Housekeeping Hero for Health Award, the Philadelphia 76ers Hometown Hero Award in 2002 and 2003, the Philadelphia Foundation's Philanthropist of the Year Award for 2003, the Association for Fundraising Professionals Youth in Philanthropy Award in 2004, a Kellogg's Child Development Award in 2004, and a Volvo for Life Award in 2003.

Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation has also received the PPRA Gold Medal Award for 2005, the 2006 Ben Appelbaum Advocate for Youth Award, and the Philadelphia Sports Writers Humanitarian Award for 2005.

During the last months of Alex's life, Chuck Zacney, the owner of the racing horse Afleet Alex, saw a story about Alex and her determination to raise money to help children with pediatric cancer. Mr. Zacney first made a donation on his own and then decided he wanted to donate a portion of Afleet Alex's winnings to the foundation.

Not only did a portion of Afleet Alex's winnings go to fight childhood cancer, but lemonade stands were set up at two of the most prestigious horse racing events in the country, the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness.

On August 1, 2004, Alex died peacefully at the age of 8 after battling cancer for most of her life. Alex's spirited determination raised awareness and money for all childhood cancers while she bravely fought her own deadly battle. Alex's parents, Jay and Liz Scott, established the Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation in her memory and have worked to create awareness and raise funds for childhood cancer research.

Each year the foundation holds ''Alex's Lemonade Stand Days'' during the second weekend in June where lemonade stands are set up all across the country, all with one single goal, to raise money to help children with childhood cancer and to honor the memory of Alex. During the national ''Alex's Lemonade Stand Days'' there are nearly 500 separate stands erected across the country. This kind of support speaks volumes about the character, the vision and the inspiration of this young girl.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to stand before you today to support House Concurrent Resolution 368, which honors the goals and ideals of this annual event, and, most importantly, honors the drive, determination and selflessness of this tremendous young lady, Alex Scott.

I urge all of my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 368.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, we on the Democratic side are pleased to support this legislation, with great admiration for a young lady.

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

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues to honor the memory of a brave little girl and the cause she started, to find a cure for childhood cancer. Six years ago, Alexandra Scott opened her first lemonade stand to help stop the spread of childhood and pediatric cancer. She was only 4 years old. Although herself stricken with the disease, Alex held annual lemonade stands every year to raise money for cancer research, inspiring thousands of other Americans to follow suit.

As the father of six young children, I can only imagine the pain that would come with having one of your young children diagnosed with cancer. I cannot fathom the thought of facing such a tremendous fight for the child's future. However, where many adults would falter under the odds, Alexandra found immeasurable strength, perhaps only the strength that a child could muster, to turn something negative into something else entirely, hope.

Alexandra thought not only of herself, but of all the other children in the world experiencing the same illness. Her decision to start her own lemonade stands demonstrates the purity of her spirit, a spirit that made her cause a national phenomenon.

I want to thank Congressman GERLACH for introducing this legislation to honor Alexandra and the good work she started to defeat childhood cancer. Her story is a testament that everyone can do their part to change the world.

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GERLACH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 368.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:15 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:15 p.m.

□ 1717

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) at 5 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 857 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 857

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) is recognized for 1 hour.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks and insert tabular and extraneous material on the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule for consideration of the conference report of H.R. 4939, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. Additionally, it provides that the report shall be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4939, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, is intended to fully fund our forces overseas and at home.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our sons and daughters are deployed overseas in a wartime environment, this legislation provides critical funds that will be used to conduct ongoing operations in the global war on terror.

Unlike other wars, this war is one where terrorists are having a critical impact and one that requires the perpetual vigilance of not only our forces but the American people. To our forces' credit, just last week they were successful in killing Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, one of the critical players among the nonstate terrorist actors. This success required professionalism, perseverance, and tenacity, qualities our military has in abundance.

It is worth noting that if we were not in Iraq we would never have killed al-Zarqawi. However, it is also fair to observe that al-Zarqawi was dedicated to pursuing and killing Americans around the globe. If we had not found him, he surely would have found and attacked us.

Mr. Speaker, the Iraqis also deserve to be commended for their efforts in this struggle. During this war, they have held three elections, written a constitution, and just last week formed a permanent government. They played a key role in locating al-Zarqawi and are assuming an increasing role in defending their own country. They are watching what we do here today. They require and request our continued support as they move forward in their efforts to build a new and better Iraq. The passage of this rule and the underlying legislation is an important sign that this country and this Congress will keep its commitment to Iraq as it strives to create a future of hope and promise.

But, Mr. Speaker, real challenges remain, and it is these challenges that require our action today. Our military, our sons and daughters, need these funds immediately. They require our support and we must give it to them.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware that some may question the cost of the global war on terror. Some may question its worth. But, Mr. Speaker, today is not September 10 of 2001. We know what terrorists are capable of doing. Our enemies have chosen to make Iraq the central theater in the global war on terror. They seek to do to us what their predecessors did to the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and that is a triumph which we must deny our enemies for our own sake as well as that of the Iraqi people.

This war is a generational test, one that will affect not only our children and grandchildren but our great grandchildren as well. We cannot fail in our objectives. We chose this path as a Congress in 2002, and now we must stay on the hard road to its completion. We must support our forces now by passing this rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, many may wish to raise extraneous policy issues in this debate. Some may want to discuss issues that, however important, are superfluous to the question at hand. Frankly, I welcome the debate today and later this week; however, now is the time to support our sons and daughters deployed overseas in the field of battle. Now is the time to accept the true challenges we face. We can do so by passing this rule and the underlying legislation.

Before I close, Mr. Speaker, I wish to note that this supplemental has another purpose. It contains funds that are badly needed by our fellow Americans on the gulf coast as they are still recovering from the devastating effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Our fellow citizens need and deserve our support. I am proud that we are responding as we have twice before. This, like the war on terror, is a national priority. These twin issues, the war on terror and recovery of the gulf coast, demand and will receive resources from the Congress on a bipartisan basis.

However, I am pleased to note that in our negotiation with the other body our conferees have kept their focus on the challenges at hand. They have not allowed the generous impulses that underlay this legislation to be perverted into a reckless spending spree on other items. For that they are to be commended. They have given us a bill that meets the needs at hand, yet remains fiscally responsible. That is no small accomplishment. This legislation deserves support from all Members.

Mr. Speaker, to that end I urge support for the rule and the underlying bill.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, 3 months have gone by since the House last met to pass new funding for one of the greatest challenges our Nation faces today: the ongoing war in Iraq.

It is clear that so long as our soldiers are in harm's way our financial support for them must continue. But writing checks is not enough. All the money in the world cannot produce a positive change if it is squandered and misappropriated.

What our troops in the field and our citizens at home need is for this body to recommit itself to real oversight of our government and its actions. What we need is the return of accountability to the House, and it is that above all else which has yet to transpire here.

I would ask my friends on the other side of the aisle to focus their gaze half a world away. The past 90 days has seen victories and defeats in Iraq, reasons for hope and reasons for grave concern, and the outcome is still far from certain. And yet the overwhelming majority of our troops routinely carry out acts of most remarkable personal courage. Their very existence is in constant danger, and yet they press onward.

Contrast that courage, Mr. Speaker, with the lack of courage displayed by the majority of the House. It is a lack of courage that has proven as persistent as the problems it has perpetuated. I should first say that the very idea that we are once again funding the conflict through a supplemental spending bill is both dishonest and dishonorable. It is part of a massive effort to hide the true cost of the war from the public because supplemental spending bills are not counted in the budget. They, therefore, do not increase our national deficits on paper even though they do increase them in reality.

If this Congress believes that funding the mission in Iraq is necessary, it should have the courage to fund it through an official appropriations bill. Then the financial cost to the Nation should be clear then for all to see and the American people could better judge for themselves how much we are willing to devote to it.

As important as this is, it pales in comparison to the importance of overseeing how our money is being spent in Iraq. Events move so quickly in that country and every action taken possesses such a great consequence that Members of this body should demand nothing less than full accountability of how the U.S. funds are being spent.

Three months ago I repeated the calls of JOHN TIERNEY for the creation of a congressional commission to oversee the reconstruction efforts abroad, one like the Truman Commission, created during World War II by a Congress with the integrity needed to investigate itself. At the time I cited reports claiming that billions of dollars in funds intended for the Iraqi people had gone missing.

Three months later nothing has changed. In fact, just last week the Special Inspector General for Iraq reconstruction issued a report that documented 7 billion more dollars lost in funds for reconstruction, and he has 72 ongoing investigations into accusations of fraud and corruption among contractors. And what is his reward? They are going to take inspection away from him and give it over to the State Department.

Now, I am thankful that this Inspector General has been working hard in the last 2 years and in keeping track of numbers because that document would never have come from this majority. They do not even want to discuss the war in any detail. This week's debate on this war will be the first of its kind and the September 11 anniversary will be 5 years very shortly.

Where is the courage? Where is the resolve? How can they speak day in and day out about our need to support the troops and then refuse to exercise constitutional responsibility to oversee this, our Nation's greatest foreign project in a generation?

Where there is no oversight, there will be corruption, and in a war zone corruption is not just about money. It is about life and death. If U.S. contractors are not getting what they are supposed to do done, the lives of our troops are put in danger. If reconstruction projects are being hobbled by poor accounting, then the projects will not be completed and Iraqis will continue suffering.

We learned months ago that 80 percent of the Marines who died of upper body wounds would have been saved if only they had not been forced to depend on an unreliable contractor for the body armor. How can we live with that?

I only recently learned that the DOD Inspector General will be looking into these contracts at my request because nobody has looked to see what happened there.

Mr. Speaker, these unjustifiable realities are to a large degree the product of a lack of any real oversight by Congress. And the lack, in turn, has been the province of a majority unwilling to truly reform its ways, even while it lectures people near and far about the importance of reforming theirs.

Mr. Speaker, until this changes, we have no solutions to the self-imposed problems undermining the safety of our citizens here and the success of our troops and their mission abroad, and we cannot afford to waste another moment. Too much is at stake.

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

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I simply want to note that this supplemental actually addresses many of the gentlewoman's concerns. It includes money for armoring Humvees and truck vehicles. The supplemental makes modifications to requests in

order to get the safest, most effective armored vehicles to troops in the field, including the National Guard, in a timely manner. It also adds $726 million to requests to ensure that Army tracked combat vehicles, such as Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles, are upgraded and available to the National Guard. There is also in this appropriation additional funds to look after the well-being of the troops.

I think that our House Committee on Armed Services has done an excellent job in identifying problems as they have shown themselves and dedicating resources to them throughout this conflict.

□ 1730

Certainly more can be done, and it is being done in this supplemental. But I would also point out for the record, while every loss of life, every loss of life is a tragedy and something that one would prefer not to happen, this is still one of the lowest, if not the lowest, casualty rates in the history of sustained conflict in our country.

So I think, frankly, those in charge of these particular areas have done a commendable job and, frankly, are trying to improve on that job literally on a daily basis. This supplemental is a step in that direction.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin, the ranking member of Appropriations (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, this event is a sad day in the history of the House and the country. The fact that this bill is before us today indicates that the President's aim is about as faulty as the Vice-President's.

The fact is that on 9/11 we were attacked by al Qaeda. They were sheltered by the Taliban in Afghanistan. The President correctly responded to that by going after al Qaeda in Afghanistan. But then he slipped off the track and diverted his attention and the country's to an unnecessary war in Iraq against a government that had nothing whatsoever to do with the attack against the United States on 9/11.

We have now spent, in 18 separate actions, we will now have spent $450 billion on this adventure, when you take into account what will be provided in the defense appropriations bill which will be considered by the full Appropriations Committee tomorrow.

Now, my objection to the way this war is being funded is based primarily on my belief that the country and the Congress has a right to know what the cost of this war is and what we think future costs will be. But because, as the gentlewoman from New York has indicated, because the requests to finance this war have come in the form of supplementals outside the regular appropriation process, the actual cost of the war has effectively been hidden because the administration's plan was to reveal that cost to the American people on the installment plan.

So a little bit at a time they get to understand what the cost is going to be. $50 billion here. $50 billion there. As Senator Edward Dirksen said, ''Sooner or later that amounts to real money.'' This is a huge expenditure for a misguided war, in my view.

Mr. Speaker, I would make one other point. My second concern about this bill is not directed at what the bill does contain, but rather what this bill does not contain. The Senate adopted a separate amendment, the Byrd-Gregg amendment, which would have added $2.5 billion in additional funding for border security and port security.

Unfortunately, the conferees chose to eliminate that funding from the bill. That means that they did not provide the $1.9 billion that the Senate had asked us to provide to do things such as replace out-dated aircraft. The P–3 fleet, which serves as border security's primary air surveillance mechanism, is over 40 years old, 20 years beyond the average life of that type of plane. The entire fleet needs to be overhauled to extend the service life. This bill does not measure up to that.

We also have nearly 1,700 vehicles which are unusable due to wear and tear because of the environment, the extreme burden that that environment places on Border Patrol agents' equipment and vehicles. This bill does not provide funding for that.

This bill lacks sufficient patrol aircraft. It lacks sufficient funding for armed helicopters on the border. Also, in addition, I believe the Congress should have provided $648 million in additional port security improvements.

The Coast Guard has only 34 inspectors to review security plans at foreign ports. We should have provided $180 million more for customs and border protection, including $80 million for Border Patrol vehicle replacement, and $100 million more for border infrastructure and technology.

We should have provided $50 million more for an upgrade of law enforcement communications. We should have provided $80 million the Senate requested for Immigration and Customs Enforcement vehicle replacement.

We should have provided the amount that the Senate requested, $227 million, for additional port security grants.

The Senate also asked us to provide $211 million in additional funds for rail and seaport inspection equipment. It asked us to provide $132 million more for radiation portal monitors to accelerate deployment to screen 100 percent of in-bound containers.

Alas, this bill contains none of those items. So I think it is grossly deficient in meeting the needs of border security and port security. I regret that. But unfortunately I cannot do much about it because the majority party was determined to exclude these items.

I was also stunned by the fact that the majority party refused to adopt, or refused to retain, the language that was adopted on the House floor which made clear that the United States had no intention of entering into permanent basing rights agreements in Iraq.

Certainly I recognize that some Members of this House do not want us to leave Iraq anytime soon, but somewhere between leaving immediately and staying forever, we ought to be able to find common ground.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I want to address one of the points that my good friend from Wisconsin made. He used the phrase ''unnecessary war in Iraq.'' I would respectfully disagree with that judgment.

The policy to remove Saddam Hussein was not a policy adopted simply by this administration or this Congress. It was the official policy of the United States under our former President beginning in 1998. Why did we do that? Why did we choose to make the removal of Saddam Hussein a priority in American policy?

You can tick off the reasons. This is the man who launched two regional wars that killed over a million people, and he involved our country in armed conflict in 1991 in Kuwait. This is a man who twice had come close to developing nuclear weapons. First, in 1981, the Israelis took them out. Then he was evidently within 6 months of having nuclear weapons when the Gulf War broke out, according to the United Nations.

You visit Iraq, you can find mass graves everywhere. Tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of Iraqis killed. This was a person who was financing terrorism up to the moment he was removed from power, offering $25,000 bounties and rewards to families whose children were killed in terrorist activity.

This is a person who was getting out from under U.N. sanctions, who had already despoiled the Oil-for-Food Program, and who step by step was moving himself toward the ability to be a threat in the region again, or to enhance his threat.

So I think when we actually look at this regime, it is fortunate that it is not there, because, frankly, if it were there today, it would be freer and more powerful and I think more threatening than it was when it was removed.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I regard the argument made by my good friend from Oklahoma to be essentially an ad hominem argument. The issue is not whether or not Saddam Hussein was a good guy or a bad guy. He is obviously a bad guy. And it is nice to see that he is gone.

We have other bad guys in the world. We have the guy running Iran right now. We have got the guy running North Korea. I do not see the United States engaging in military action against either of them.

Mr. Speaker, I would also point out, is it not strange that a man who was important enough to remove as head of Iraq by this administration was seen by this President's father and his administration, I am sorry, I got that wrong, was seen by the previous Reagan administration, for instance, as being someone we could do business with, and, in fact, was someone who the United States supported against Iran in a previous military engagement.

So the issue is not whether Saddam is a good man or a bad man. He is obviously a bad man, and it is good that he is gone. I will grant the gentleman that. But I would also say, it came at a hellacious price. We simply did not have to incur 18,000 American soldiers wounded in order to remove him. We did not need to incur more than almost 3,000 dead in order to remove him. Let's not kid ourselves. We were misled into this war on the basis of manipulated and bad intelligence. We were told by the Vice-president we would be welcomed with open arms. The President landed on that carrier and said ''Mission Accomplished.''

Well, not so. Unfortunately, not so. So we continue to pay the price, bogged down in the same kind of mess that we were stuck in in Vietnam. And let us face it, there is not anybody in this city from the President on down who has a clue about how to get the United States out of this mess. There isn't anybody in this town who has a clue.

And that is the sad fact we are faced with, as we are forced to continually appropriate more and more funds to support our troops. And then we go back home and say, ''Well, we know what we are doing.'' The fact is, this Congress did not know what it was doing when it gave the President the ability to go to war.

The President did not know what he was doing, the Vice-President did not know what he was doing, and Secretary Rumsfeld has demonstrated that he is both the most arrogant Secretary of Defense since Bob McNamara and the most incompetent Secretary of Defense in the post-Cold War period of this country.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I just want to once again disagree with my good friend. I find, frankly, comparisons between Iraq and Vietnam to be incredibly overdrawn and misplaced.

When we look at the scale of the American involvement in Vietnam, the level of casualties, the fact that there were not democratic elections, that there was not the constitution, that there has not been the progress; frankly, when we look at the threat that was constituted by Saddam Hussein as opposed to North Vietnam, they simply are not on a comparable scale. Saddam Hussein was somebody who tried to assassinate a President of the United States, who drew us into war, who was actively seeking weapons of mass destruction throughout his political career.

I would agree with the gentleman, the fact that we had had a relationship with him was an enormous mistake and bad judgment by the American Government. I would actually concede my good friend's point in that regard.

I am glad in the end we understood who and what this person is. I point out again, that recognition began before this administration ever took office. That began with an act of this Congress and the preceding administration, the Clinton administration, that declared it was in the interest of the United States to remove this tyrant from office.

I would also point out with respect to the intelligence, while undoubtedly mistakes were made, those were mistakes that were made by the entire planet, and, frankly, I can bring quote after quote out by the preceding administration, by Members of this body that would suggest all of us believed there were weapons of mass destruction.

There is no question that at various points in his career, Saddam Hussein pursued weapons of mass destruction, acquired them and used them. And in a post-9/11 world, there is every reason to believe he would do so again and that that technology, that capability, could easily migrate to our opponents.

The world is safer; Iraq has a chance for a better future because Saddam is gone. That is due to the heroism and the professionalism of the American military.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT).

□ 1745

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I just found it somewhat ironic to listen to our friend from Oklahoma when he talks about the search that was conducted by Saddam Hussein for weapons of mass destruction, because it clearly was this administration during the 1980s that aided him in that pursuit.

There is documentation out there that shows the transfer of dual-use technologies to Saddam Hussein by the Reagan-Bush administration. There is also sufficient evidence, and we can say he is a bad guy now, but maybe he was a good guy back in the 1980s, because he was taken off the terrorist list.

In fact, the current Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, was a special envoy of the Reagan administration to Saddam Hussein. When Saddam Hussein unleashed the hell of mustard gas on the Kurds in Halabja, it was that administration who said, no, we are not going to allow the U.N. to condemn our pal, Saddam Hussein. So I am glad he concedes that point because it is right and just that he concedes that point.

I find it interesting now that we are embracing other good guys in this world, like Moammar Gadhafi, a great democrat who was taken off the terrorist list. I wonder sometime if we will regret that. But we are not here to talk about that.

I am here because I was to echo the sentiments expressed by the gentlewoman. I don't think they can be repeated often enough, because the reconstruction of Iraq has been plagued by mismanagement, waste and fraud. The examples are too numerous to list. I would need the entire hour, and I will not burden my colleagues with that.

But let us suffice it to say that the Bush administration cannot account for $9 billion, that is billion with a B, that it purportedly transferred to Iraqi ministries. But we cannot find it, it is missing.

Let me just cite one specific example about the work of a company called Custer Battles, which I think illustrates the order of magnitude of corruption, fraud and abuse that has been perpetrated on the American taxpayer while we have other pressing needs in this country.

They were retained to provide security at Baghdad International Airport, including personnel, equipment, and K–9 teams to process passengers and cargo. They were totally inept, and they were corrupt. They had a K–9 team that consisted of someone's pet that certainly couldn't sniff bombs. I don't know what they were doing, but they were not sniffing bombs there.

But in any event, the director of airport security wrote this about them. Custer Battles has shown themselves to be unresponsive, uncooperative, incompetent, deceitful, manipulative and war profiteers. Other than that, they are swell fellows. Now that is the director of the Baghdad International Airport. It is rife over there with mismanagement, with fraud and abuse.

Now, how do we know these problems? We certainly don't know them from the activities of this institution. I am the ranking member on a subcommittee of the International Relations Committee dealing with oversight and investigations. Last week we had our first oversight hearing into the activities of the administration when it came to the reconstruction phase.

But we do know about these problems, because we know them through the work of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Construction, Stuart Bowen, whose reports have been objective, accurate and hard hitting, giving praise when it is due and giving criticism when it is due. They describe in clear, simple, understandable terms how the administration's incompetence, mismanagement and lack of planning have exacerbated our problems there.

But now this bill, as the gentlewoman said, shifts the oversight responsibility for new Iraq reconstruction funds from the Special Inspector General for Iraq to the State Department Inspector General. Since the Department of State Inspector General has a fraction of the resources that were provided to the Special Inspector

General of Iraq and clearly limited experience, this means that oversight of Iraq reconstruction will be drastically reduced. We can't afford that now. We can't afford it. We cannot afford it, and yet this bill does it.

The American taxpayer cannot afford that. It is an egregious error in judgment to remove the Inspector General of Iraq, who is appointed by President Bush, from that oversight role.

Well, I would urge because of those reasons that this rule be rejected.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to my good friend from Oklahoma, who has spent so much time and energy focused on our Nation's security, and it is very appropriate that he manage this rule, which is primarily dealing with that issue.

When we think about the developments that have taken place just within the last week in Iraq, the summit, the meeting that was held at Camp David today with President Bush, we all know, as the President said today, that we have difficult, tough days ahead. We know that we are going to likely see retaliatory action taken by those who would be sympathetic with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the butcher who was responsible for countless beheadings, the attack on the United Nations meeting, the bombings at the wedding that took place in Jordan. We can go down that litany of heinous acts perpetrated by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

But we have to realize that the action that was taken last week was, in fact, a blow to the issue of terrorism, which is one with which we have to deal with on a regular basis, and daily we have to deal with this. I remember in a meeting with President Bush a couple of months ago when he looked over to a few of us and said every single morning when he wakes up the first concern that he has is the threat of a terrorist attack on the United States or our interests in any other part of the world.

I think that this supplemental appropriations bill, which is designed to deal with that issue, is a very, very good and important step. We also know that dealing with the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, one of the worst natural disasters that our Nation has ever seen, needs to be addressed, and this bill is designed to do that.

The reason that I really wanted to stand here is to say that this kind of leadership could not have taken place were it not for the actions of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. LEWIS. We have really seen a revolution take place within the Appropriations Committee. That revolution is focused on the need to vigorously pursue fiscal responsibility while at the same time pursuing our Nation's priorities.

Chairman LEWIS has done an absolutely phenomenal job at doing just that. We have seen a reduction in the number of so-called earmarks. We have also seen, and the report just came out today, that as we look at the economic growth that has taken place we are also seeing a slowing in the rate of growth of Federal spending. That is because of this appropriations process.

A lot of people say why isn't George Bush out there exercising his right to veto legislation? Well, we all know where we began with this supplemental appropriations bill, slightly below the $92 billion level. We know that our friends in the other body said it would be $109 billion. We saw President Bush make it clear that he would veto any legislation that went beyond that level that he had requested, and we now have seen, because of the leadership of Chairman LEWIS, the House and the Senate go through this conference process.

I watched some of it last week. It was on television. We were able to see Chairman LEWIS prevail in ensuring that we would pursue a fiscally responsible supplemental appropriations bill.

You know, we don't always win here in the House of Representatives when we are dealing with our friends in the other body. But Chairman LEWIS has done just that. I believe we owe a great debt of thanks to him for the leadership that he has shown there.

We also need to note that right upstairs in the Rules Committee now we have a hearing, as we proceed, with the Transportation, Treasury, HUD, D.C. appropriations bill. We are looking at trying to get as much of our appropriations work done as we approach the July 4th break. We are on a path towards doing that, having passed out of this House a number of important appropriations bills, many of which have seen, as I said, this dramatic slowing in the rate of growth of Federal spending. Time and time again, we see in the media, and we hear reports, people are saying, oh, Republicans are spending huge amounts of money.

I see my friend from Wisconsin here, the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, and his interests were just represented very well upstairs in the Rules Committee when our colleague, Mr. OLVER from Massachusetts, proposed an amendment that was modeled after the amendment that Mr. OBEY has recommended on a regular basis, that being a tax increase for those who are at the highest ends of the economic spectrum and, in turn, expending, and we have figured it roughly, $26.1 billion in total through the appropriations process that we have so far.

Now, one of the things that Chairman LEWIS has done is he has been very insistent on keeping that spending level down, but, again, meeting our priorities.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to extend congratulations to him. I look forward to seeing passage of this conference report, with strong bipartisan support, so that we can continue winning the war on terror, so that we can continue dealing with those victims of this horrible tragedy of Hurricane Katrina, so that we can, in fact, have that additional $2.3 billion that was provided to ensure that we are taking every step that we possibly can to prevent the threat of avian flu and for the other items that are in there.

So I would simply again extend congratulations to Mr. LEWIS and our colleagues, and I look forward to strong bipartisan support with this measure.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California, the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, has just described what he believes to be fiscally responsible actions taken by the Congress.

Let me simply say that the idea that it is fiscally responsible for this Congress to provide $40 billion or more in tax cuts to persons making $1 million a year, paid for with borrowed money, while at the same time refusing to provide $2.5 billion in essential funding to secure our borders and secure our ports, is, to me, strange logic indeed. I regard that set of priorities to be spectacularly irresponsible.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleague from Oklahoma for yielding.

I rise today in strong support of the conference report on the supplemental spending bill. I want to applaud the work of Chairman LEWIS, his cardinals, Mr. OBEY and others, who worked hard to bring this bill together.

They spent countless hours trying to hammer this out, and they did this at the same time when they were also passing seven appropriation bills here on the floor of the House. On behalf of myself and my colleagues, let me just say to Mr. LEWIS, Mr. OBEY, and others, thank you, a job well done.

□ 1800

Mr. Speaker, our support of this conference report boils down to three groups of people: the first and foremost, our troops. It ensures that our fighting men and women have all the equipment and resources necessary to successfully win the global war on terror. Overall, it provides $65.8 billion for Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, and it also provides some $4.85 billion to train and equip security forces in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as almost $2 billion to prevent IED attacks.

Second, the conference report helps those most impacted by last year's devastating hurricane season by providing $19.8 billion to rebuild the gulf coast. This is important, and those folks in the gulf coast region that have been

devastated by these hurricanes last summer are doing well, they are improving; but they have got a long, long way to go.

Finally, it does all of this by keeping an eye out for the American taxpayer and his or her wallet. At the start of this conference, House Republicans made clear that we would not consider an emergency supplemental package that spends $1 more than what the President requested. We made good on this promise by rejecting some $14 billion in unnecessary, nonemergency spending added by the other body.

So, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our troops fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq, our fellow citizens working to rebuild the gulf coast, and the American taxpayer, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will be asking Members to vote ''no'' on the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment to the rule to instruct the enrolling Clerk to make some very important national security additions to the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment and extraneous materials be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the items contained in the amendment are not new provisions. They were all included in the Senate version of the supplemental appropriations bill and provide greatly needed funds to increase security at our Nation's borders and ports; but, unfortunately, they were stripped from the final version of the report.

I want to stress that a ''no'' vote on the previous question will not stop consideration of the report. A ''no'' vote will simply allow the House to add greatly needed funds to protect our Nation's vulnerable borders and ports.

But a ''yes'' vote on the previous question will prevent the House from adding the funds to improve our border and port security; and representing a border area myself, I appreciate the importance of it.

So, please, again, vote ''no'' on the previous question.

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

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to say that I believe we have had a good debate on the rule. I believe the importance and the timeliness of this legislation could not be more self-evident. This bill has been carefully crafted and worked in a way to ensure that our servicemen receive the best equipment when they go to war.

We had an interesting historical discussion and debate here today. It was an interesting debate as to how we got into this war and whether or not Saddam Hussein, it was appropriate to remove him at the time and in the way that we did. I suspect history will vindicate our judgment in that regard. He was a terrorist, he was a tyrant, he was a threat to global peace; and the world is better because he is gone. Iraq has a potential future because he is gone.

However, I would ask Members to remember this is a vote about our willingness to support our service men and women and not about other policy issues. The men and women serving our cause in Iraq ask for nothing more. In good conscience, we should give them nothing less.

It is also a vote about whether or not we will support our fellow Americans on the gulf coast. On that I doubt there is any division in this House.

To close, I would urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SLAUGHTER is as follows:

PREVIOUS QUESTION FOR H. RES. 857—RULE ON CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert:

That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

SEC. 2. (a) A concurrent resolution specified in subsection (b) is hereby adopted.

(b) The concurrent resolution referred to in subsection (a) is a concurrent resolution

(1) which has no preamble;

(2) the title of which is as follows: ''Providing for Corrections to the Enrollment of the Conference Report on the bill H.R. 4939''; and

(3) the text of which is as follows:

At the end of the conference report, before the short title insert the following:

TITLE ___—ADDITIONAL BORDER AND PORT SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management'' to provide funds for the Office of Policy, $2,000,000: *Provided*, That the entire amount is solely for a contract with an independent non-Federal entity to conduct a needs assessment for comprehensive border security: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Chief Information Officer'' to replace and upgrade law enforcement communications, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

UNITED STATES VISITOR AND IMMIGRATION STATUS INDICATOR TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for ''United States Visitor and Immigration Status Indicator Technology'' to accelerate biometric database integration and conversion for 10-print enrollment, $60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the additional appropriations made available under this heading may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $446,050,000, of which $80,000,000 is for border patrol vehicle replacement, $100,000,000 is for sensor and surveillance technology, $211,000,000 is for inspection equipment, $32,000,000 is for supply chain security specialists, and $23,000,000 is for additional container security initiative personnel: *Provided*, That none of the additional appropriations made available under this heading may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT

For an additional amount for ''Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement'' to replace air assets and upgrade air operations facilities, $790,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $40,000,000 is for helicopter replacement and $750,000,000 is for recapitalization of air assets: *Provided*, That none of the additional appropriations made available under this heading may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for the complete recapitalization of Customs and Border Protection air assets and facilities: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $120,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the additional appropriations made available under this heading may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for the expenditure of these funds: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' to replace vehicles,

$80,000,000: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses'', $23,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'' for acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, and equipment, $600,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Programs'', $227,000,000: *Provided*, That the entire amount shall be for port security grants pursuant to the purposes of 46 United States Code 70107 (a) through (h), which shall be awarded based on risk and threat notwithstanding subsection (a), for eligible costs as defined in subsections (b) (2)–(4): *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations'' for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, $132,000,000, to remain available until expensed for the purchase and deployment of ration portal monitors for United States seaports: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses,'' for construction of the language training facility referenced in the Mater Plan and information technology infrastructure improvements, $18,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.''

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308–311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as ''a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.'' To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that ''the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition'' in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: ''The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.''

Because the vote today may look bad for the Republican majority they will say ''the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution * * * [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.'' But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule * * * When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.'

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled ''Amending Special Rules'' states: ''a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.'' (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.''

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 794, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 804, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 608, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 338, by the yeas and nays; ordering the previous question on H. Res. 857, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on H. Con. Res. 408 will resume tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The other votes in this series will be 5-minute votes.

RECOGNIZING THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE IN TIANANMEN SQUARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 794, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 794, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 1, not voting 68, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

YEAS—362

Abercrombie	Bilirakis	Brown-Waite, Ginny
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Burgess
Akin	Bishop (NY)	Burton (IN)
Alexander	Blackburn	Butterfield
Allen	Blumenauer	Buyer
Andrews	Boehlert	Camp (MI)
Baca	Boehner	Campbell (CA)
Baker	Bonilla	Cannon
Baldwin	Bonner	Cantor
Barrett (SC)	Bono	Capito
Barrow	Boozman	Capps
Bartlett (MD)	Boren	Cardin
Bass	Boswell	Carnahan
Bean	Boucher	Carson
Beauprez	Boustany	Carter
Becerra	Boyd	Castle
Berman	Bradley (NH)	Chandler
Berry	Brady (TX)	Chocola
Biggert	Brown (SC)	

Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Sodrel
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—68

Ackerman
Bachus
Baird
Barton (TX)
Berkley
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Calvert
Capuano
Cardoza
Case
Chabot
Clay
Coble
Costa
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeLauro
Engel
Evans
Ford
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hinchey
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Manzullo
Matsui
Meek (FL)
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Nussle
Oxley
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pryce (OH)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schwarz (MI)
Sessions
Shays
Snyder
Strickland
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Waters
Watson
Wexler
Wilson (SC)
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1858

Mr. ROTHMAN changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE UNAUTHORIZED, INAPPROPRIATE, AND COERCED ORDINATION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 804, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 804, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 1, not voting 68, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—362

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Becerra
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Carnahan
Carson
Carter
Castle
Chandler
Chocola
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Sodrel
Solis
Souder

Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—68

Ackerman
Bachus
Baird
Barton (TX)
Berkley
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Calvert
Capuano
Cardoza
Case
Chabot
Clay
Coble
Costa
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeLauro
Engel
Evans
Ford
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hinchey
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Manzullo
Matsui
Meek (FL)
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Nussle
Oxley
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pryce (OH)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schwarz (MI)
Sessions
Shays
Snyder
Strickland
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Waters
Watson
Wexler
Wilson (SC)
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are reminded that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1905

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: ''Resolution condemning the People's Republic of China for its continued interference in the internal affairs of the Catholic Church and its persecution of Catholics loyal to the Pope.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE ESCALATING LEVELS OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 608, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 608, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 1, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

YEAS—363

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Becerra
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Carnahan
Carson
Carter
Castle
Chandler
Chocola
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Sodrel
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—67

Ackerman
Bachus
Baird
Barton (TX)
Berkley
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Calvert
Capuano
Cardoza
Case
Chabot
Clay
Coble
Costa
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeLauro
Engel
Evans
Ford
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Hinchey
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Manzullo
Matsui
Meek (FL)
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Nussle
Oxley
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pryce (OH)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schwarz (MI)
Sessions
Shays
Snyder
Strickland
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Waters
Watson
Wexler
Wilson (SC)
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are reminded that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1913

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 12, 2006 I was absent from the House due to an airline delay.

Had I been present I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 251—"yea"; rollcall No. 252—"yea"; rollcall No. 253—"yea."

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES OF ISLAMIST TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 338.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 338, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 364, nays 0, not voting 66, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

YEAS—364

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Becerra
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Carnahan
Carson
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Sodrel
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Abercrombie

NOT VOTING—66

Ackerman
Bachus
Baird
Barton (TX)
Berkley
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Calvert
Capuano
Cardoza
Case
Clay
Coble
Costa
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeLauro
Engel
Evans
Ford
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Hinchey
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Manzullo
Matsui
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Nussle
Oxley
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pryce (OH)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schwarz (MI)
Sessions
Shays
Snyder
Strickland
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Watson
Wexler
Wilson (SC)
Young (AK)

□ 1921

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 857, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 165, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 255]

YEAS—204

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Bass
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blackburn
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Osborne
Otter
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Schmidt
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NAYS—165

Abercrombie
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Butterfield
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Chandler
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)

Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Emanuel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Salazar
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—62

Ackerman
Baird
Barton (TX)
Berkley
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Calvert
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Case
Clay
Coble
Costa
Davis (FL)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeLauro
Engel
Evans
Ford
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Hinchey
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Manzullo
Matsui
Meek (FL)
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Nussle
Oxley
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pryce (OH)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schwarz (MI)
Sessions
Shays
Snyder
Strickland
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Watson
Wexler
Young (AK)

□ 1928

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from Washington on Monday, June 12, 2006. As a result, I was not recorded for rollcall votes Nos. 251, 252, 253, 254 and 255. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall Nos. 251, 252, 253, 254 and 255.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below: Rollcall 251, H. Res. 794, Recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, I would have voted "yea"; rollcall 252, H. Res. 804—Condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and coerced ordination of Catholic bishops by the People's Republic of China, I would have voted "yea"; rollcall 253, H. Res. 608—Condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the People's Republic of China, I would have voted "yea"; rollcall 254, H. Con. Res. 338—Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere, I would have voted "yea"; rollcall 255, H.R. 4939—Previous question on the Rule for H.R. 4939, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include tabular and extraneous material on the conference report to accompany H.R. 4939.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1930

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. CON. RES. 318

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name from H. Con. Res. 318.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 857, I call up the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 857, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 8, 2006, at page H3587.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

The supplemental provides $94.5 billion for the global war on terror, disaster assistance, border security and avian flu preparedness. This measure provides significant funding to fight the global war on terrorism and support the troops. Funding for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom are provided at $65.8 billion. This includes funding earmarked by Congress for Humvees, Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles.

Additionally, the conference report includes roughly $2 billion to develop and procure countermeasures to prevent Improvised Explosive Devices attacks on our troops.

Funding for disaster assistance is at the President's request of $19.8 billion. Included in the funding is the following: $6 billion for FEMA disaster relief; $5.2 billion for community and economic development; $3.7 billion for various flood control repairs by the Army Corps of Engineers; as well as $500 million for agriculture disaster assistance for farmers, ranchers and producers affected by the 2005 hurricanes. The total is $3.4 billion below the Senate-passed bill.

Avian flu preparedness is funded at the President's request of $2.3 billion. Border security is funded at $1.9 billion. This funding provides $708 million to deploy National Guard troops along the Southwest border.

Additionally, $1.2 billion is provided to the Department of Homeland Security to enhance border security. This funding also assumes the hiring of 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, 4,000 additional detention beds and various tactical and logistics support activities for the Secure Borders Initiative.

Finally, the border security package also earmarks $20 million to increase judges and attorneys at the Department of Justice to better process violation of immigration laws.

The conferees worked exhaustively to knock out items not related to the global war on terror and disaster assistance, as well as to reduce the overall funding for this package.

You may recall the Senate-passed bill was $108.9 billion. The House-passed bill was $91.9 billion. The House bill was passed on March 16. Remember that, Mr. Speaker, March 16, prior to the President's formally requesting funding for border security, avian flu preparedness or levees. This package is $94.5 billion. The final conference report before us is $14.4 billion below the Senate-passed bill.

The conference report excluded funding for a $700 million railroad relocation project and no language compelling the DOD to cover hurricane damage to shipyard facilities otherwise covered by private insurance.

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006						
TITLE I - THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR SUPPLEMENTAL						
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Foreign Agricultural Service						
Public Law 480 Title II Grants (emergency)	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	---	---
CHAPTER 2						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Military Personnel						
Military Personnel, Army (emergency)	6,506,223	6,506,223	6,665,284	6,587,473	+81,250	-77,811
Military Personnel, Navy (emergency)	761,724	1,061,724	1,071,474	1,321,474	+259,750	+250,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	834,122	834,122	860,872	840,872	+6,750	-20,000
Military Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	1,145,363	1,145,363	1,195,713	1,155,713	+10,350	-40,000
Reserve Personnel, Army (emergency)	126,070	166,070	150,570	140,570	-25,500	-10,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy (emergency)	110,412	110,412	115,712	110,712	+300	-5,000
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	10,327	10,327	13,192	10,627	+300	-2,565
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	1,940	1,940	3,440	1,940	---	-1,500
National Guard Personnel, Army (emergency)	96,000	96,000	121,550	111,550	+15,550	-10,000
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	1,200	1,200	6,200	1,200	---	-5,000
Subtotal	9,593,381	9,933,381	10,204,007	10,282,131	+348,750	+78,124
Operation and Maintenance						
Operation and Maintenance, Army (emergency)	18,050,310	18,380,310	17,594,410	17,744,410	-635,900	+150,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency)	2,791,300	2,793,600	2,826,693	2,696,693	-96,907	-130,000
(Transfer to Coast Guard) (emergency)	(-75,020)	(-75,020)	---	---	(+75,020)	---
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (emergency)	1,622,111	1,722,911	1,589,911	1,639,911	-83,000	+50,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (emergency)	6,088,269	5,328,869	6,057,408	5,576,257	+247,388	-481,151
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (emergency)	3,534,929	3,259,929	2,879,899	2,830,677	-429,252	-49,222
(Transfer to Coast Guard) (emergency)	---	---	(-75,000)	(-75,000)	(-75,000)	---
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (emergency)	100,100	100,100	100,100	100,100	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (emergency)	236,509	236,509	236,509	78,509	-158,000	-158,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (emergency)	55,675	55,675	87,875	87,875	+32,200	---
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (emergency)	18,563	18,563	18,563	18,563	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency)	178,600	178,600	178,600	178,600	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (emergency)	30,400	30,400	30,400	30,400	---	---
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Account (emergency)	---	---	---	44,500	+44,500	+44,500
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (emergency)	2,197,833	1,851,833	1,908,133	1,908,133	+56,300	---
Iraq Security Forces Fund (emergency)	3,703,000	3,007,000	3,703,000	3,007,000	---	-696,000
Iraq Freedom Fund (emergency)	100,000	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000
Joint IED Defeat Fund (emergency)	---	---	1,958,089	1,958,089	+1,958,089	---
Subtotal	38,707,599	36,964,299	39,194,590	37,899,717	+935,418	-1,294,873
Procurement						
Aircraft Procurement, Army (emergency)	345,000	533,200	533,200	345,000	-188,200	-188,200
Missile Procurement, Army (emergency)	203,300	203,300	203,300	203,300	---	---
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (emergency)	1,127,351	1,983,351	1,592,451	1,767,451	-215,900	+175,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (emergency)	829,679	829,679	829,679	829,679	---	---
Other Procurement, Army (emergency)	6,789,791	7,528,657	6,286,145	5,819,645	-1,709,012	-466,500
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (emergency)	151,769	293,980	412,169	516,869	+222,889	+104,700
Weapons Procurement, Navy (emergency)	55,200	90,800	63,351	55,200	-35,600	-8,151
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	323,256	330,996	327,126	323,256	-7,740	-3,870
Other Procurement, Navy (emergency)	54,640	111,719	140,144	54,640	-57,079	-85,504
Procurement, Marine Corps (emergency)	2,577,467	3,260,582	2,576,467	2,577,467	-683,115	+1,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	347,135	663,595	679,515	674,815	+11,220	-4,700
Missile Procurement, Air Force - Rescission	---	---	---	-80,000	-80,000	-80,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (emergency)	29,047	29,047	29,047	29,047	---	---
Other Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	1,476,991	1,489,192	1,452,651	1,500,591	+11,399	+47,940
Rescission (emergency)	-39,400	---	---	-39,400	-39,400	-39,400
Procurement, Defense-Wide (emergency)	331,353	331,353	331,353	331,353	---	---

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Subtotal	14,602,579	17,679,451	15,456,598	14,908,913	-2,770,538	-547,685
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
RDT&E, Army (emergency)	402,177	424,177	54,700	54,700	-369,477	---
RDT&E, Navy (emergency)	124,845	126,845	124,845	124,845	-2,000	---
RDT&E, Air Force (emergency)	62,610	305,110	382,630	382,630	+77,520	---
RDT&E, Defense-Wide (emergency)	145,921	145,921	148,551	148,551	+2,630	---
Subtotal	735,553	1,002,053	710,726	710,726	-291,327	---
Revolving And Management Funds						
Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency)	516,700	502,700	516,700	516,700	+14,000	---
Other Department of Defense Programs						
Defense Health Program (emergency)	1,153,562	1,153,562	1,153,562	1,153,562	---	---
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (emergency)	192,800	156,800	154,596	150,470	-6,330	-4,126
Office of the Inspector General (emergency)	1,120	6,120	1,815	5,000	-1,120	+3,185
Subtotal	1,347,482	1,316,482	1,309,973	1,309,032	-7,450	-941
Related Agencies						
Intelligence Community Management Account (emergency)	178,875	158,875	158,875	158,875	---	---
General Provisions						
Additional transfer authority (emergency)	(1,250,000)	---	(600,000)	(1,250,000)	(+1,250,000)	(+650,000)
New transfer authority (emergency)	(4,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	---	---
Defense Cooperation Account (emergency)	5,800	---	5,800	5,800	+5,800	---
Reduction for Border Security (emergency)	---	---	-1,908,000	---	---	+1,908,000
Section xxxx Cooperative Threat reduction (emergency)	---	---	8,000	---	---	-8,000
Total, Chapter 2	65,687,969	67,557,241	65,657,269	65,791,894	-1,765,347	+134,625
CHAPTER 3						
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
United States Agency For International Development						
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (emergency)	5,300	5,300	10,300	7,800	+2,500	-2,500
Development Assistance (emergency)	10,500	10,500	22,500	16,500	+6,000	-6,000
International Disaster and Famine Assistance (emergency)	136,290	136,290	171,290	161,300	+25,010	-9,990
Transfer to Operating expenses of the USAID (emergency)	(-80)	---	(-80)	(-80)	(-80)	---
Operating Expenses of the USAID (emergency)	141,600	61,600	141,600	101,000	+39,400	-40,600
By transfer, Famine Assistance (emergency)	(80)	---	(80)	(80)	(+80)	---
Subtotal	293,690	213,690	345,690	286,600	+72,910	-59,090
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic Support Fund (emergency)	1,637,500	1,584,500	1,757,500	1,686,000	+101,500	-71,500
Transfer to International Broadcasting (emergency)	(-50,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Transfer to IRRF (emergency)	---	---	(-10,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(+5,000)
Democracy Fund (emergency)	---	10,000	39,750	22,500	+12,500	-17,250
Iraq Relief and Reconsturction Fund (by transfer) (emergency)	---	---	(10,000)	(5,000)	(+5,000)	(-5,000)
Subtotal, Other bilateral assistance	1,637,500	1,594,500	1,797,250	1,708,500	+114,000	-88,750
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (emergency)	107,700	107,700	107,700	107,700	---	---
Transfer to Foreign Military Financing (emergency)	---	---	---	(-13,000)	(-13,000)	(-13,000)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (emergency)	51,200	51,200	110,200	75,700	+24,500	-34,500
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (emergency)	---	---	20,000	---	---	-20,000
Subtotal	158,900	158,900	237,900	183,400	+24,500	-54,500

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
International Affairs Technical Assistance (emergency)	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
Foreign Military Education and Training						
By transfer, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	---	---	---	(13,000)	(+13,000)	(+13,000)
Peacekeeping Operations (emergency)	123,000	173,000	181,200	178,000	+5,000	-3,200
General Provisions						
Sec. 1303 Peacekeeping operations (Solidarity Coalition) (rescission) (emergency)	---	-17,000	---	-7,000	+10,000	-7,000
Sec. 1405 Export-Import Bank of the United States Subsidy Appropriation (rescission)	---	---	-13,200	-37,000	-37,000	-23,800
Economic Support Fund (rescission)	---	---	-47,000	---	---	+47,000
Total, Chapter 3	2,226,090	2,136,090	2,514,840	2,325,500	+189,410	-189,340
CHAPTER 4						
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY						
United States Coast Guard						
Operating Expenses (emergency)	26,692	26,692	26,692	26,692	---	---
Transfer from Defense, O&M, Navy (emergency)	(75,020)	(75,020)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(-20)	---
CHAPTER _						
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	36,200	---	---	---	---	---
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
General administration (emergency)	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Chapter _	41,200	---	---	---	---	---
CHAPTER 5						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
Military Construction						
Military Construction, Army (emergency)	342,600	287,100	214,344	187,100	-100,000	-27,244
Military Construction, Air Force (emergency)	28,200	35,600	28,200	27,700	-7,900	-500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide (emergency)	35,200	---	35,200	20,600	+20,600	-14,600
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans medical services (contingent emergency)	---	---	430,000	---	---	-430,000
Total, Chapter 5	406,000	322,700	707,744	235,400	-87,300	-472,344
CHAPTER 6						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Legal Activities						
United States Attorneys						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
United States Marshals Service						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,500	---	1,500	1,000	+1,000	-500
Federal Bureau Of Investigation						
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	100,720	99,000	82,000	85,700	-13,300	+3,700

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	5,000	14,200	5,000	14,200	---	+9,200
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	5,000	4,100	4,000	4,000	-100	---
Subtotal	116,220	120,300	95,500	107,900	-12,400	+12,400
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and Consular Programs (emergency)	1,552,600	1,380,500	1,452,600	1,383,625	+3,125	-68,975
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300	---	---
Education and Cultural Exchange Programs (emergency)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Subtotal	1,582,900	1,410,800	1,482,900	1,413,925	+3,125	-68,975
International Organizations						
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (emergency)	69,800	129,800	129,800	129,800	---	---
Subtotal, Dept of State	1,652,700	1,540,600	1,612,700	1,543,725	+3,125	-68,975
RELATED AGENCY						
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations (emergency)	---	7,600	30,250	10,274	+2,674	-19,976
Transfer from ESF (emergency)	(50,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Broadcasting capital improvements (emergency)	---	28,500	---	25,826	-2,674	+25,826
General Provisions						
Sec 1201: Diplomatic and Consular Programs (reduction of emergency funds in ths Act)	---	---	-60,000	---	---	+60,000
Total, Chapter 6	1,768,920	1,697,000	1,678,450	1,687,725	-9,275	+9,275
CHAPTER 7						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---
Total, Title I	70,508,671	72,091,523	70,936,795	70,419,011	-1,672,512	-517,784
Emergency appropriations	(70,548,071)	(72,108,523)	(70,626,995)	(70,582,411)	(-1,526,112)	(-44,584)
Contingent emergency appropriations	---	---	(430,000)	---	---	(-430,000)
Rescission	---	---	(-60,200)	(-37,000)	(-37,000)	(+23,200)
Rescission of emergency funding	---	(-17,000)	(-60,000)	(-7,000)	(+10,000)	(+53,000)
Transfer out (emergency)	(-125,100)	(-75,020)	(-85,080)	(-93,080)	(-18,060)	(-8,000)
By transfer (emergency)	(125,100)	(75,020)	(85,080)	(93,080)	(+18,060)	(+8,000)
TITLE II - FURTHER HURRICANE DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY						
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Executive Operations						
Working Capital Fund (emergency)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---
Office of the Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	---	445	445	+445	---
Agricultural Research Service						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	---	15,600	10,000	+10,000	-5,600

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Buildings and Facilities (emergency)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---
Farm Service Agency						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Emergency conservation Program (emergency)	---	---	32,547	---	---	-32,547
Natural Resources Conservation Services						
Emergency Watershed Protection Program (emergency)	10,000	10,000	165,000	50,955	+40,955	-114,045
Rural Development						
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	---	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---
Rural Community Advancement Program (emergency)	---	---	150,000	25,000	+25,000	-125,000
Subtotal	---	---	151,000	26,000	+26,000	-125,000
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Sec. 2104 Farm Service Agency (transfer out) (emerg)	---	---	(-38,000)	(-38,000)	(-38,000)	---
Sec. 2106 Rural Development - Rural Housing(emergency)	---	---	35,408	---	---	-35,408
Subtotal	---	---	35,408	---	---	-35,408
Total, Chapter 1	55,000	55,000	450,000	132,400	+77,400	-317,600
CHAPTER 2						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Military Personnel						
Military Personnel, Army (emergency)	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125	---	---
Military Personnel, Navy (emergency)	22,002	22,002	22,002	22,002	---	---
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	3,992	3,992	3,992	3,992	---	---
Military Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	21,610	21,610	21,610	21,610	---	---
Reserve Personnel, Army (emergency)	4,071	4,071	4,071	4,071	---	---
Reserve Personnel, Navy (emergency)	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	---	---
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	2,176	2,176	2,176	2,176	---	---
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	94	94	94	94	---	---
National Guard Personnel, Army (emergency)	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	---	---
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	1,408	1,408	1,408	1,408	---	---
Subtotal	68,982	68,982	68,982	68,982	---	---
Operation and Maintenance						
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency)	29,913	29,913	29,913	29,913	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (emergency)	37,359	37,359	37,359	37,359	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (emergency)	12,755	12,755	12,755	12,755	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (emergency)	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency)	42,307	42,307	42,307	42,307	---	---
Subtotal	123,611	123,611	123,611	123,611	---	---
Procurement						
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (emergency)	700	700	700	700	---	---
Other Procurement, Army (emergency)	9,136	9,136	9,136	9,136	---	---
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (emergency)	579	579	579	579	---	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	899	899	899	899	---	---
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (emergency)	1,025,236	775,236	1,025,236	775,236	---	-250,000
Other Procurement, Navy (emergency)	85,040	85,040	85,040	85,040	---	---
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
Procurement, Defense-Wide (emergency)	2,797	4,797	2,797	2,797	-2,000	---
Subtotal	1,137,387	889,387	1,137,387	887,387	-2,000	-250,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
RDT&E, Navy (emergency)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---
RDT&E, Air Force (emergency)	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	---	---
RDT&E, Defense-Wide (emergency)	730	730	730	730	---	---
Subtotal	18,980	18,980	18,980	18,980	---	---

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Revolving And Management Funds						
Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency)	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	---	---
National Defense Sealift Fund (emergency)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
General fund payment, surcharge collections, sales of commissary stores, Defense (emergency)	10,530	10,530	10,530	10,530	---	---
Subtotal	21,752	21,752	21,752	21,752	---	---
Other Department of Defense Programs						
Defense Health Program (emergency)	33,881	33,881	33,881	33,881	---	---
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	326	326	+326	---
Subtotal	33,881	33,881	34,207	34,207	+326	---
General Provisions						
New transfer authority (emergency)	(300,000)	---	(75,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)	(+75,000)
Total, Chapter 2	1,404,593	1,156,593	1,404,919	1,154,919	-1,674	-250,000
CHAPTER 3						
CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL						
Investigations (emergency)	---	---	45,000	3,300	+3,300	-41,700
Investigations (contingent emergency)	---	---	2,500	---	---	-2,500
Construction (emergency)	595,300	100,000	595,300	549,400	+449,400	-45,900
(contingent emergency)	---	---	39,000	---	---	-39,000
Operation and Maintenance (contingent emergency)	---	---	3,200	3,200	+3,200	---
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (emergency)	3,099,000	1,360,000	3,299,000	3,145,024	+1,785,024	-153,976
(contingent emergency)	---	---	17,500	---	---	-17,500
Rescission (emergency)	---	---	---	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Reclamation						
Water and Related Resources (emergency)	---	---	---	9,000	+9,000	+9,000
Total, Chapter 3	3,694,300	1,460,000	4,001,500	3,694,924	+2,234,924	-306,576
CHAPTER 4						
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY						
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	13,500	13,500	---	2,000	-11,500	+2,000
Customs and Border Protection						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	12,900	12,900	12,900	---	---
Construction (emergency)	16,000	4,800	4,800	4,800	---	---
Subtotal	16,000	17,700	17,700	17,700	---	---
United States Coast Guard						
Operating Expenses (emergency)	7,350	14,300	90,571	88,970	+74,670	-1,601
Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements (emergency)	62,160	80,755	191,844	191,730	+110,975	-114
Subtotal	69,510	95,055	282,415	280,700	+185,645	-1,715
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Administrative and Regional Operations (emergency)	70,000	70,000	71,800	71,800	+1,800	---
Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery (emergency)	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Disaster Relief (emergency)	7,165,700	9,548,000	10,400,000	6,000,000	-3,548,000	-4,400,000
Transfer to Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program (emergency)	---	(-150,000)	(-38,000)	---	(+150,000)	(+38,000)
Transfer from SBA Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency)	---	(712,000)	(712,000)	---	(-712,000)	(-712,000)
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account:						
Cost of direct loans (emergency)	300,000	150,000	300,000	278,800	+128,800	-21,200
Administrative expenses (emergency)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Transfer from Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	---	(150,000)	---	---	(-150,000)	---

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Subtotal, FEMA	7,541,700	9,779,000	10,782,800	6,361,600	-3,417,400	-4,421,200
Total, Chapter 4	7,640,710	9,905,255	11,082,915	6,662,000	-3,243,255	-4,420,915
CHAPTER 5						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Construction (emergency)	132,400	132,400	132,400	132,400	---	---
National Park Service						
Historic Preservation Fund (emergency)	3,000	3,000	83,000	43,000	+40,000	-40,000
Construction (emergency)	55,400	55,400	55,400	55,400	---	---
Subtotal	58,400	58,400	138,400	98,400	+40,000	-40,000
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (emergency)	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	---	---
Mineral Management Service						
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management (emergency)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
Subtotal	216,000	216,000	296,000	256,000	+40,000	-40,000
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY						
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (emergency)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---
Subtotal	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
National Forest System (emergency)	---	20,000	50,000	20,000	---	-30,000
Total, Chapter 5	229,000	249,000	359,000	289,000	+40,000	-70,000
CHAPTER 6						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Training and Employment Services (emergency)	---	---	32,500	16,000	+16,000	-16,500
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Subtotal	---	---	34,500	16,000	+16,000	-18,500
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Resources and Services Administration						
Community Health Centers (emergency)	---	---	6,000	4,000	+4,000	-2,000
Centers For Disease Control and Prevention						
Disease Control, Research, and Training (emergency)	---	---	20,000	8,000	+8,000	-12,000
Office of the Secretary						
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	2,670	---	---	-2,670
Subtotal	---	---	28,670	12,000	+12,000	-16,670
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Departmental Management						
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	1,500	---	---	-1,500
Hurricane Education Recovery (emergency)	---	---	880,000	285,000	+285,000	-595,000
Subtotal	---	---	881,500	285,000	+285,000	-596,500

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Corporation for National and Community Service						
National Civilian Community Corps (emergency)	---	---	20,000	10,000	+10,000	-10,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	277	---	---	-277
Social Security Admin (by transfer) (emergency)	---	---	(38,000)	---	---	(-38,000)
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Sec. 2601 Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Program (emergency)	---	---	15,000	15,000	+15,000	---
Total, Chapter 6	---	---	979,947	338,000	+338,000	-641,947
CHAPTER 7						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
Military Construction						
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	53,430	44,770	44,770	44,770	---	---
Military Construction, Air Force (emergency)	111,240	97,300	103,500	97,300	---	-6,200
Military Construction, Army National Guard (emergency)	210,071	67,800	210,071	330,071	+262,271	+120,000
Rescission (emergency)	---	---	---	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000
Military Construction, Air National Guard (emergency)	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	---	---
Military Construction, Navy Reserve (emergency)	24,270	24,270	24,270	24,270	---	---
Rescission (emergency)	---	-49,530	-49,530	-49,530	---	---
Subtotal	404,811	190,410	338,881	332,681	+142,271	-6,200
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Departmental Administration						
Construction, Major Projects (emergency)	600,000	550,000	623,000	585,919	+35,919	-37,081
Transfer to Medical Services (emergency)	---	(-275,000)	---	---	(+275,000)	---
Subtotal	600,000	550,000	623,000	585,919	+35,919	-37,081
RELATED AGENCIES						
OTHER DEFENSE - CIVIL PROGRAMS						
Armed Forces Retirement Home (emergency)	---	---	176,000	176,000	+176,000	---
Armed Forces Retirement Home (unobligated balances)	(75,700)	---	(64,700)	(64,700)	(+64,700)	---
General Provisions						
Sec. 2802 Veterans Health Administration - Medical Services (rescission) (emergency)	---	---	-198,265	-198,265	-198,265	---
Sec. 2802 Veterans Health Administration - Medical Services (emergency)	---	---	198,265	198,265	+198,265	---
Medical Services (emergency)	(122,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Transfer from Construction, Major Projects (emerg)	---	(275,000)	---	---	(-275,000)	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Chapter 7	1,004,811	740,410	1,137,881	1,094,600	+354,190	-43,281
CHAPTER 8						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	---	500	---	---	-500
Legal Activities						
General legal activities: Salaries & expenses (emerg)	---	2,000	3,200	2,000	---	-1,200
United States Attorneys						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	9,700	5,000	6,500	6,500	+1,500	---
Office of Justice Programs						
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (emergency)	---	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Subtotal	9,700	7,000	20,200	8,500	+1,500	-11,700
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	21,000	---	1,135,000	118,000	+118,000	-1,017,000
(By transfer) (emergency)	---	---	(38,000)	(38,000)	(+38,000)	---
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	11,800	11,800	32,000	32,000	+20,200	---
Subtotal	32,800	11,800	1,167,000	150,000	+138,200	-1,017,000
SCIENCE						
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION						
Exploration capabilities (emergency)	---	30,000	35,000	35,000	+5,000	---
RELATED AGENCY						
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses by transfer from Disaster Loan Program Account (emergency)	(90,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	---	---
Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency)	1,254,000	1,254,000	1,254,000	542,000	-712,000	-712,000
Transfer to FEMA (emergency)	---	(-712,000)	(-712,000)	---	(+712,000)	(+712,000)
Transfer to SBA salaries and expenses (emergency)	(-90,000)	(-190,000)	(-190,000)	(-190,000)	---	---
Total, Chapter 8	1,296,500	1,302,800	2,476,200	735,500	-567,300	-1,740,700
CHAPTER 9						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Federal Highway Administration						
Emergency Highway Assistance (emergency)	---	---	594,000	702,363	+702,363	+108,363
Rescission of contract authority (Highway Trust Fund)	---	---	---	-702,363	-702,363	-702,363
Federal Transit Administration						
Emergency Assistance for Public Transportation (emergency)	---	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
Federal Rail Administration						
Capital Grants for Rail Line Relocation Projects (emergency)	---	---	700,000	---	---	-700,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Public and Indian Housing						
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (emergency)	202,000	---	202,000	---	---	-202,000
Community Planning and Development						
Community Development Fund (emergency)	4,200,000	4,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	+1,000,000	---
Transfer to OIG and Salaries and Expenses (emerg)	---	(-15,000)	(-12,000)	(-27,000)	(-12,000)	(-15,000)
By transfer, OIG and Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	---	(15,000)	(12,000)	(27,000)	(+12,000)	(+15,000)
INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
Election Assistance Commission						
Election assistance (emergency)	---	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Buildings Fund (emergency)	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	---	---
Total, Chapter 9	4,439,000	4,237,000	6,963,000	5,237,000	+1,000,000	-1,726,000
Total, Title II	19,763,914	19,106,058	28,855,362	19,338,343	+232,285	-9,517,019
Emergency appropriations	(19,763,914)	(19,155,588)	(29,040,957)	(20,420,301)	(+1,264,713)	(-8,620,656)
Contingent emergency appropriations	---	---	(62,200)	(3,200)	(+3,200)	(-59,000)
Rescission of emergency funding	---	(-49,530)	(-247,795)	(-382,795)	(-333,265)	(-135,000)
Rescission of contract authority	---	---	---	(-702,363)	(-702,363)	(-702,363)

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
By transfer (emergency)	(90,000)	(1,342,000)	(990,000)	(255,000)	(-1,087,000)	(-735,000)
TITLE III - EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL DISASTER						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Corporations						
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:						
Emergency Agricultural Disaster- FY2006 (emergency)	---	---	3,944,000	409,000	+409,000	-3,535,000
(FY 2007 and future years)	---	---	---	91,000	+91,000	+91,000
Total, Title III	---	---	3,944,000	500,000	+500,000	-3,444,000
Appropriations, FY 2006	---	---	(3,944,000)	(409,000)	(+409,000)	(-3,535,000)
Appropriations, FY 2007 and future years	---	---	---	(91,000)	(+91,000)	(+91,000)
TITLE _ - DROUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE						
CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL						
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (emergency)	---	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Water and Related Resources (emergency)	---	---	7,500	---	---	-7,500
Total, Title _	---	---	12,500	---	---	-12,500
TITLE _ - PORT SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS						
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY						
Customs and Border Protection						
Salaries and expenses	---	---	266,050	---	---	-266,050
United States Coast Guard						
Operating expenses	---	---	23,000	---	---	-23,000
Office For Domestic Preparedness						
State and Local Programs / (Port Security Grants)	---	---	227,000	---	---	-227,000
Science and Technology						
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations / (Domestic Nuclear Detection Office)	---	---	132,000	---	---	-132,000
Total, Title _	---	---	648,050	---	---	-648,050
TITLE IV - PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Office of the Secretary						
Public Health Social Services Emergency Fund (emergency)	---	---	2,300,000	2,300,000	+2,300,000	---
General Provisions						
Sec. 6001: Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (vaccine injury compensation) (emergency)	---	---	289,000	---	---	-289,000
Total, Title IV	---	---	2,589,000	2,300,000	+2,300,000	-289,000

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
TITLE V - BORDER SECURITY						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-wide	756,000	---	---	708,000	+708,000	+708,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY						
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (emergency)	---	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer (emergency)	---	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
United States Visitor and Immigrant status Indicator technology (emergency)	---	---	60,000	---	---	-60,000
Customs and Border Protection						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	410,000	---	180,000	410,000	+410,000	+230,000
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement (emergency)	95,000	---	790,000	95,000	+95,000	-695,000
Construction (emergency)	300,000	---	120,000	300,000	+300,000	+180,000
Immigration and Customs Enforcement						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	327,000	---	80,000	327,000	+327,000	+247,000
United States Coast Guard						
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements, and Acquisition, Construction,and Improvements (emergency)	---	---	600,000	---	---	-600,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center						
Related Expenses (emergency)	25,000	---	18,000	25,000	+25,000	+7,000
Preparedness						
State and Local Programs (emergency)	15,000	---	---	15,000	+15,000	+15,000
Total, Department of Homeland Security	1,172,000	---	1,900,000	1,172,000	+1,172,000	-728,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	9,000	---	---	---	---	---
Administrative review and appeals (emergency)	---	---	---	9,000	+9,000	+9,000
Legal Activities						
Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities(emerg)	9,000	---	---	9,000	+9,000	+9,000
Salaries and expenses, US Attorneys (emergency)	2,000	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000
Total, Title V	1,948,000	---	1,900,000	1,900,000	+1,900,000	---
TITLE VI						
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
Capitol Power Plant (emergency)	---	---	27,600	27,600	+27,600	---
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS						
Sec. 7004:						
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Automation modernization (rescission)	---	-43,620	---	-20,000	+23,620	-20,000
U.S. Secret Service salaries and expenses	---	43,620	---	20,000	-23,620	+20,000
Sec. 7005:						
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	---	---	3,960	3,960	+3,960	---
Office of Screening Coordination and Operations (rescission)	---	---	-3,960	-3,960	-3,960	---
Sec. 9015: US Geological Survey, Dam Assessments (emergency)	---	---	500	---	---	-500

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Sec. 3009: Deficit Reduction Act (P.L. 109-171) (NA) (low income home energy assistance) (emergency).....	---	750,000	---	---	-750,000	---
Sec. 7008: Mine Safety - Department of Labor (emergency).....	---	---	25,600	25,600	+25,600	---
Sec. 7010: Mine Safety - CDC (emergency).....	---	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---
Sec. 7036: EPA, Environmental programs and management (emergency).....	---	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Sec. 9040: Highway Contract Authority.....	---	---	12,500	---	---	-12,500
Sec. 9040: Highway Contract Authoriy (rescission).....	---	---	-50,000	---	---	+50,000
Sec. 8001: NOAA program limitation.....	---	---	-15,000	---	---	+15,000
Total, Title VII.....	---	750,000	-15,400	35,600	-714,400	+51,000
Appropriations.....	---	(43,620)	(3,960)	(23,960)	(-19,660)	(+20,000)
Rescission.....	---	(-43,620)	(-3,960)	(-23,960)	(+19,660)	(-20,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(750,000)	(22,100)	(35,600)	(-714,400)	(+13,500)
Transfer out (emergency).....	(-90,000)	(-1,342,000)	(-990,000)	(-255,000)	(+1,087,000)	(+735,000)
By transfer (emergency).....	(90,000)	(1,342,000)	(990,000)	(255,000)	(-1,087,000)	(-735,000)
Grand total.....	92,220,585	91,947,581	108,897,907	94,520,554	+2,572,973	-14,377,353
Appropriations, FY 2006.....	---	(43,620)	(652,010)	(23,960)	(-19,660)	(-628,050)
Appropriations, FY 2007 and future years....	---	---	---	(91,000)	(+91,000)	(+91,000)
Contract Authority.....	---	---	(12,500)	---	---	(-12,500)
Rescission of contract authority.....	---	---	(-50,000)	(-702,363)	(-702,363)	(-652,363)
Emergency appropriations.....	(92,259,985)	(92,014,111)	(108,163,152)	(95,674,912)	(+3,660,801)	(-12,488,240)
Contingent emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(492,200)	(3,200)	(+3,200)	(-489,000)
Rescission.....	---	(-43,620)	(-64,160)	(-140,960)	(-97,340)	(-76,800)
Rescission of emergency appropriations.....	(-39,400)	(-66,530)	(-307,795)	(-429,195)	(-362,665)	(-121,400)
(Transfer authority, emergency).....	(5,747,700)	(2,000,000)	(2,739,700)	(3,464,700)	(+1,464,700)	(+725,000)
(By transfer emergency).....	(215,100)	(1,417,020)	(1,075,080)	(348,080)	(-1,068,940)	(-727,000)
(Transfer out emergency).....	(-215,100)	(-1,417,020)	(-1,075,080)	(-348,080)	(+1,068,940)	(+727,000)

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4939)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
SCOREKEEPING ADJUSTMENTS						
Amounts in this bill	92,220,585	91,947,581	108,897,907	94,520,554	+2,572,973	-14,377,353
Amounts appropriated for future years	---	---	---	-91,000	-91,000	-91,000
Total, Amounts appropriated in FY 2006	92,220,585	91,947,581	108,897,907	94,429,554	+2,481,973	-14,468,353
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Appropriations, future years	---	---	---	-91,000	-91,000	-91,000
Emergency appropriations	-92,259,985	-92,014,111	-108,163,152	-95,674,912	-3,660,801	+12,488,240
Contingent emergency appropriations	---	---	-492,200	-3,200	-3,200	+489,000
Rescission of emergency appropriations	39,400	66,530	307,795	429,195	+362,665	+121,400
Total Scorekeeping adjustments	-92,220,585	-91,947,581	-108,347,557	-95,339,917	-3,392,336	+13,007,640
Total (including adjustments)	---	---	550,350	-819,363	-819,363	-1,369,713
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
General Purpose Discretionary:						
Defense	68,659,373	69,226,944	67,678,813	68,222,894	-1,004,050	+544,081
International Affairs	4,228,790	4,062,790	8,391,790	4,755,325	+692,535	-3,636,465
Non defense	19,332,422	18,657,847	32,827,304	21,542,335	+2,884,488	-11,284,969
Total discretionary	92,220,585	91,947,581	108,897,907	94,520,554	+2,572,973	-14,377,353

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding and for his very strong leadership on so many issues.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, the Republicans have abused their power. The House and Senate voted to not have an open-ended commitment in Iraq by unanimously passing the Lee-Allen amendment to not allow funding to enter into formal military basing rights.

By eliminating this amendment from this conference report, the Congress and the administration are admitting that they have no intentions of ever bringing our troops home. If there are no plans for a permanent military presence, as the President and the Defense Secretary have repeatedly declared, then why in the world did the Republican leadership strike this provision?

Once again, democracy has been thwarted. The majority of Americans and Iraqis do not want permanent military bases in Iraq. By the end of the year, this war will have cost over $350 billion and climbing.

By eliminating this provision, once again, we have given the administration a blank check to stay in Iraq permanently.

Mr. Speaker, our amendment sent a strong signal that the United States has no designs on Iraq permanently. Removing it behind closed doors says just the opposite. Once again, this administration is misleading the American people. This abuse of power must stop. The House, the Senate, both bodies voted for this amendment. How in the world could it be taken out when the majority of Americans do not want to see a permanent presence in Iraq? It is time to get real about this war, and it is time to ask the hard questions with regard to what our long-term intentions are, and I believe that this would have said just that. I think the American people deserve to know what our long-term plans are.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased and proud to yield 5 minutes to the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, my permanent chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Florida, BILL YOUNG.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am going to be very brief here and suggest that the chairman has already specified some of the details of the defense part of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that it is long past time for the Congress to have completed action on this legislation. The global war on terror is going on every day. It is costing considerable money every day.

I want to remind the Members that the House passed our version of this supplemental emergency supplemental on March 16, 3 months ago. It is high time that we got to conference with the other body and concluded this work.

The defense part of this package is basically what the House adopted 12 weeks ago. So I think it is a good product, and I hope that the Members will find it acceptable and get us a nice, substantial vote.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement on the programs under the jurisdiction of the Defense Subcommittee for the global war on terror totals $65.792 billion, which is $1.765 billion below the House-passed level and $103.9 million above the President's request.

The conference agreement provides $708 million for the National Guard's border security support to the Department of Homeland Security.

As the House is aware, the President amended his original supplemental budget submission in order to fund border security activities. This resulted in a cut of almost $1.9 billion in Defense spending for the global war on terror. I sincerely regret that decision. However, the conferees were left with little choice but to reduce the House-passed level in order to accommodate the President's request.

Despite this reduction, we have still been able to meet the urgent needs of our Armed Forces, including:

$805 million to ensure that Army tracked combat vehicles such as Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles will be upgraded for the units that will be rotating into Iraq in the next year, including $230 million for the Abrams Tank Integrated Management, or AIM program, to support fielding of National Guard brigade combat teams;

$230 million for 3 V–22 aircraft and $126.6 million for 2 KC–130J tanker aircraft, both for the Marine Corps;

$2.577 billion in additional equipment for the Marine Corps, based on an assessment of their most pressing shortfalls;

$227.5 million in advance procurement for seven C–17 aircraft, a down payment on maintaining production of this aircraft in fiscal year 2008;

A total of $37.9 billion in operation and maintenance funding for all the services, in order to maintain war operations in Iraq and Afghanistan; and

Almost $2 billion to procure and develop equipment to counter Improvised Explosive Devices, or IEDs.

Let me also indicate for the record that the statement of the managers incorrectly identifies the dollar level for the Tactical Unmanned Aerial System program under the account, Other Procurement, Army. The correct amount is $150,200,000, not $50,200,000 as specified in the statement of the managers.

Regarding the provision in the Senate bill on Gulf shipyards, we've dropped all the Senate language that would have abrogated existing shipbuilding contracts and that would have required the Federal Government to pay business interruption costs that should properly be covered by private insurance companies. Instead we've provided funding to improve the infrastructure of all Gulf Coast shipyards that have Navy contracts and were affected by Hurricane Katrina. This will assist those yards in recovering from the effects of the Hurricane, and lead to efficiencies in shipbuilding that will help the companies, the shipyard workers, the Navy, and ultimately the taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, it is far past time the Congress completed action on this legislation. The services need funding immediately, and I urge adoption of the conference report in the House and swift action in the other body.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

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

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago this House passed a bill to get tough with illegal immigration. It stiffened sanctions, it increased penalties, and it promulgated a new get-tough approach to illegal immigration.

It lacked, however, one essential, the resources to carry out this new step-up in enforcement that it proposed. The bill took steps to open up the door to State and local law enforcement so that you could have local sheriffs and local law enforcement personnel more involved in criminal alien assistance, but it still left the program proposed woefully underfunded.

Some years ago I called Atlanta, the regional office of the INS, to report what I thought was a serious immigration violation and to ask for an investigation. I was told there were only two investigatory agents in all of South Carolina, and they had to be used for criminal matters, for really serious deportations.

The supplemental that came through this House in March, was passed on March 16 and then went to the Senate, offered a golden opportunity to do something about that shortcoming. The Senate, for its part, seized that opportunity, beefed up enforcement and helped bolt down our borders far better than they are now. The Senate seized the opportunity. Senator GREGG offered an amendment. When the bill was finally finished in the Senate, it added $2.548 billion for border security and for port security in this country, both of which are woefully underresourced at the present time.

The bill, as I said, included $1.9 billion of the $2.5 billion for sealing off and securing our borders far better than they are now. The Bush administration then proposed an additional amendment of $1.9 billion, but insisted that it supplant, not supplement but supplant, the proposal that Senator GREGG had passed by a substantial margin on the Senate floor.

Now, what is in the Bush package we don't oppose. We have, in fact, been proposing more detention beds and more border security agents and more effort there for some time now. So we don't oppose that $1.9 billion. But look at what Senator GREGG put in the bill, which was not pulled out of thin air, basic meat and potatoes, practical requirements that are needed if we are really going to bolt down our borders.

The P3 fleet, which serves as our border security's primary air surveillance, is 40 years old. That is a Lockheed Electra platform, an old turboprop

plane, 20 years beyond the average life of even this type of plane.

Two months ago the entire fleet was grounded due to a safety issue uncovered during a routine inspection. Senator GREGG would have put money here, and emphatically we believe it should be put here. Outdated vehicles, this is a harsh environment, this is a border, roadless terrain that vehicles have to travel. There are nearly 1,700 vehicles, virtually unusable due to the wear and tear of the desert, extreme environments and high use. Senator GREGG's amendment would have put money there.

Lack of sufficient patrol aircraft. We currently detect three out of every 10 boats carrying smugglers. Of the boats detected by patrol aircraft, 75 percent are stopped, apprehended. More aircraft obviously are needed to act on actionable intelligence regarding human and drug smuggling activities.

Finally, armed helicopters. You want to get tough? Only nine out of 150 helicopters are armed, allowing human and drug traffickers to cross our maritime border virtually unimpeded. Armed helicopters could stop 100 percent of the illegal smugglers whom they encounter.

This is what is lacking and missing in this bill. It was there, taken out in conference. As a result, this bill leaves security gaps, serious gaps in our national security and our national borders and ports underfunded. This is a real deficiency and a missed opportunity that unfortunately this conference report did not seize.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this measure, not only because it provides important support for our troops overseas, but dramatically accelerates the security of our border here in America.

As importantly, because of the leadership of Chairman LEWIS, because of the leadership here in the House, this bill also includes critical help for people and families and communities in east and southeast Texas devastated by Hurricane Rita. This measure provides much needed help to fund the Katrina students who are in our schools, provides much needed help to reimburse our local governments at the same rate as Louisiana, which will save our taxpayers and our smaller counties tens of millions of very important dollars.

Finally, it provides help to rebuild the homes and roofs and communities in south and east Texas devastated by Rita. Most people don't know, we had almost 75,000 homes damaged or destroyed. Many of them have temporary roofs today. Ten percent of our evacuees have not yet returned due to Hurricane Rita.

Thanks to the leadership of Chairman LEWIS, and subcommittee chairs, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. ROGERS and Mr. YOUNG, of the support of people like my colleagues in east Texas, Congressmen POE and GOHMERT, freshman legislators who have done a tremendous job representing their district, the House leadership and our Texas appropriators, thanks to all of them, our families and communities in east Texas are going to get the help that they sorely need, truly deserve, and we are all very grateful. Again, on behalf of the families and residents of east Texas, I want to thank our appropriations leaders for their help. This is good news this day for east Texas and southeast Texas.

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Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, if I can borrow this Republican mike, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I like that bipartisan approach. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding.

I represent another component of the disaster impact of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita, representing the city of Houston, and certainly, we can put on the record the increased funding will go a long way on what is a questionable issue, and that is, the framework that FEMA has in dealing with the aftermath of any disaster, the disaster recovery that continues on and on and that disaster recovery includes the ongoing impact and need for funding for Katrina and Rita survivors who are in the Houston area that are in our schools; the continuing need for funding for senior citizens who are living in the city of Houston who are now without ongoing funding for housing; the questionable elimination of employment benefits that was requested in terms of funding that was cut off just about a week or so ago, and then the reimbursement that is necessary.

So I rise today to acknowledge the hard work of the appropriators in particular on hurricane relief but also to raise the specter of concern that there are still cities who have not benefited with respect to the reimbursement; and in this instance, I would make the inquiry and the request that if this is an emergency supplemental, these funds are going to be disbursed, that we have an immediate response administratively by FEMA to be able to address the reimbursement requests that have already been made by cities such as Houston.

I am grateful that the collaborative work of the Harris County delegation, which included Members from Houston, worked on vast areas like southeast Texas; but I am making a request officially on this floor on behalf of the city of Houston and other cities who have yet to be reimbursed. Mr. Speaker, I would like to see these matters reimbursed.

I simply close by saying that I hope in the supplemental that we will find a way to increase the funding for border security, if necessary, for all of our States.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express, once again, my disappointment, and my chagrin, that we are sending forward a bill that so desperately lacks funding for our most urgent national needs.

I appreciate the difficult work that my colleagues have engaged in over the last few months. I acknowledge that at $94.5 billion, this is the largest supplemental appropriations measure ever considered by Congress. However, more than ever, this supplemental bill clearly communicates where our country's priorities are right now, and where they are not. Having just returned from Iraq and Afghanistan, I know our troops and returning veterans need our help, and we will help!

Seventy percent of the funding in this report is for military spending. I support our troops—however, I am disturbed that language that would prohibit permanent borders in Iraq was eliminated. This is outrageous.

This report appropriates $126 million to sustain the African Union peacekeeping missions and eventual transition to an international security force in western Sudan. The report also appropriates $24 million for migration and refugees assistance to respond to the humanitarian crisis for Sudan and Chad.

Conference report includes $1.9 billion for border security needs, 48 million less than requested. This includes $1.2 billion for the Department of Homeland Security and $708 million for the Defense Department for the costs of deploying 6000 National Guard troops to the border.

Appropriates $37.9 billion for activities related to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, $808 million LESS than the president's request. This total includes $3 billion to train and equip Iraqi security forces and $1.9 billion for Afghan personnel and the new Afghan Army. The total is roughly $1 million less than requested.

The agreement provides a total of $19.8 billion for hurricane relief and recovery, $6 billion of which is for FEMA. But I need to reaffirm the need for cities such as Houston to be timely reimbursed for expenditures used to help people in need.

The agreement provides $5.2 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department's Community Development Block Grant program, with $4.2 billion dedicated to Louisiana, and another $1 billion available to other states on a pro-rated basis.

Instead of pulling from a healthy account, such as Defense, appropriators decided to pull money out of Veterans in order to help hurricane recovery. Veterans health was hit by a blow from a measure rescinding the $198 million in supplemental funds provided by the FY 2006 Defense Appropriations law and appropriates the funds instead to the VA Medical Services account for expenses related to hurricane recovery.

Among the provisions dropped from the report completely were measures providing for port security funding, slated by the Senate for $648 million, and House language that blocked the use of funds to prohibit registered and legal, but displaced, residents of the Gulf Coast region from the right to legally vote in any official designated election of the Gulf Coast region. We worked very hard for this lanaguage—this deletion slaps the Voter Rights Act in the face.

The Defense Department's current monthly expense for Iraq is around $8 billion, and $1 billion for Afghanistan. We should be budgeting these expenses, not supplementing them again and again.

I am pleased that so many of the needs of my neighbors in Houston are addressed, such as housing and hurricane recovery funding, but I am saddened by the story that the numbers depict. Someday, I want to say that the Emergency Supplemental bill support unexpected needs of the country in times of crisis, rather than a supplemental and overdue bill of items that should have been debated with the rest of the budget resolution.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mass death on the installment plan, that is what this supplemental vote to keep our troops in Iraq is all about.

Today, Iraqi civilian casualties number well over 100,000. Iraqi civilian injuries could be over 1 million, but who is keeping track? Some act as though the Iraqis are not real people with real families, real hopes and real dreams and loves of their own.

We have lost nearly 2,500 of our own brave soldiers. Up to 48,000 troops have suffered physical or emotional injuries, which could scar them and their loved ones for life.

Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Steglitz says the war could cost $2 trillion; $2 trillion for war while the American people are told we do not have enough money for job creation, education, health care, and Social Security.

The administration went into Iraq without an exit strategy, not because they are incompetent, but because they have no intention of leaving.

We are spending hundreds of millions building permanent bases in Iraq. The administration recently announced deployment of no less than 50,000 troops far into the future. We are looking at a permanent occupation of Iraq.

And so a long cadence of lies has led to Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo and Haditha, soon to be replaced by more lies and more tragedies.

What can you say when you are watching your Nation descend sleep walking into something like the lower circles of hell in Dante's Inferno?

You can say stop it: enough blood is enough blood. You can say stop it: bring our troops home. You can say no to any more funds for this war and begin a period of truth and reconciliation about 9/11 and Iraq. Begin the healing of the soul of America.

The Bible says: ''He who troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind.'' Our House has been troubled by this war based on lies. What will our inheritance be?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this piece of legislation because I think we do need to distinguish between supporting our troops and supporting the war in Iraq. I continue to believe that the war in Iraq is the dumbest war since the War of 1812; but at the same time, we obviously want our troops to be as well-equipped as is humanly possible, and we hope that this bill will take a decent step in that direction.

Having said that, I want to make three points about my concerns about this bill. Number one, it continues a fiction that this war must be financed through ''emergency spending.'' That is simply a gimmick that allows the entire cost of this war, some $450 billion by the time the defense bill, which is going to be considered by the Appropriations Committee tomorrow, is spent. By that time we will have spent $450 billion, and yet we continue to pretend that it is an unexpected contingency which means that it is handled outside of the normal limits of the budget. That does not fool anybody except the American people, unfortunately; and that is what it is designed to do, to mask the full costs of the war.

Secondly, it is outrageous, in my view, that this Congress eliminated both Senate provisions and the single House provision which made it clear that the Congress did not want in any way to allow the impression to continue to exist that we intend to have a permanent presence in Iraq. The fact is over 70 percent of Iraqis continue to believe, despite the protestations of the President and the Secretary of Defense, they continue to believe that America intends to have a long-term permanent presence in Iraq, and we need to disabuse them of that fact in order to take the target off the backs of our soldiers.

Thirdly, as the gentleman from South Carolina has indicated, we will have spent $450 billion on this war by the end of the year, and yet the Congress is refusing to spend an additional $2.5 billion to provide further strengthening and thickening of our efforts at border security and port security.

This bill has a significant increase in funds for personnel as far as border security is concerned; but it shortchanges the equipment, it shortchanges the aircraft, it shortchanges the facilities, it shortchanges the construction efforts, it shortchanges all of the nonpersonnel items that go into providing solid border security on both the northern and southern borders.

There is no excuse whatsoever for this Congress to be providing over $40 billion in tax cuts to people who make over $1 million a year, while refusing to spend adequate amounts of money to secure our borders both the north and the south.

I want to make one other point.

It infuriates me to hear the White House say we will do whatever is necessary to secure the borders of the United States at the same time that the President has consistently refused to support adequate appropriations to do just that.

And I want to tell, I want to close by telling a story that I have told many times because I think the American people need to know about it.

Right after 9/11, when this Capitol Hill was hit by anthrax, this committee was then chaired by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and when we could not get into our offices, I called BILL and I said, BILL, as long as we cannot do anything useful in our office, why do we not consult each of the security agencies of our government to see what they think we need on an emergency basis to deal with homeland security problems. We talked to the CIA, the FBI, the CDC, the NSA, you name it; and we got from each of them their estimate of what we needed to provide immediately to beef up our homeland security, border security, and port security operations.

We then went down to the White House to talk to the President. The President came in. We were seated around the table. Before we could say a word, he said, well, I understand some of you want to spend more money than I do on homeland security. I just want you to know, if you appropriate $1 more than I have asked for, I will veto the bill. I have got time for four or five comments and I am out of here.

So Senator BYRD made clear what he thought of that attitude. Senator STEVENS pointed out to the President that we had already agreed that if there was any item on the list that the President did not want we would automatically strike it.

And then finally it came my turn to speak, and I said to the President, Mr. President, I have been coming down here for over 30 years. This is the first time any President has ever told me his mind was closed before the subject was even open, and I want you to know since you are being hard nosed on the subject, I am going to be too. I asked him four questions about Federal installations that we had been told by his own security people were gravely at risk of terrorist attack, their words not mine, and I asked the President if he had been briefed; if he had, I wanted to know what he had been told because I know what I had been told and it scared the dickens out of me. And to put it kindly, if he had been briefed, he gave no evidence thereof. I did not expect him to. He is a busy man, but I did expect him to have an open mind.

And we walked out of that room after the President said that, without listening to a single argument, he would veto any money we added for homeland security, and that has been the case ever since.

Each year, whatever strengthening we have had on the border, of ports has come at the insistence of the Congress of the United States, overcoming the objections of the President; and we have tried on both sides of the aisle from time to time, we have tried to add more money than the President asked for for border security and for port security.

This is just the latest chapter in the efforts of some Members of Congress to almost get a double hernia trying to do enough heavy lifting in order to get sufficient money into this budget so we do have a secure border on the south

and a secure border on the north, and we still are a long way from being there.

So while I will vote for this bill, I regret very much that it is woefully short in terms of the funding that it needs to truly provide full security on either border. I hope this country does not some day pay a very high price for that, but I worry each day that it will.

With that, I would ask the gentleman if he has any more speakers. If not, I am prepared to yield back.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I would yield back as well except just to make a comment about your comment, and that is to say first and foremost, the gentleman made some very interesting comments that I have a good deal of empathy for, but beyond that, this bill would not be here in this timely fashion, in this form, in a bipartisan spirit if the gentleman had not been very, very cooperative in this effort, and I appreciate that.

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the latest supplemental appropriation for hurricane relief.

We cannot move forward with rebuilding our city unless we are sure that such a disaster cannot happen again. For this reason, we must ensure the integrity of our flood control and hurricane protection system, which so disastrously failed during Katrina last year. To date, the Corps of Engineers has been directly appropriated a total of $3.3 billion. This amount not only funds the reconstruction of flood control projects that were damaged by Hurricane Katrina, but also the restoration of these projects to their design specifications of Category Three protection, which had lapsed over the course of time. Over $500 million of this total will go to the construction of previously authorized new projects. The current supplemental provides $3.7 billion, which more than doubles the amount previously given to the Corps. This funding will help to ensure that the city is protected against future storms of Katrina's magnitude.

Our long-term goals for rebuilding and improving the community can only be achieved with significant support from the Federal government. The Community Development Block Grant program has been used with great success in the past when confronting disaster-stricken areas and has proven to be an invaluable tool for recovery. A total of $11.5 billion went to the five states impacted by last year's storms, of which Louisiana received $6.2 billion. The flexibility of this program provides our local government officials with the resources they need to aid businesses and provide services to residents. Over 220,000 homes were damaged as a result of this storm and are in continuing need for relief. In this bill, an additional $5.2 billion in overall CDBG funds is allocated. $4.3 billion tent to fund Louisiana's "Road Home" project enabling our citizens to return to their homes and begin rebuilding their lives. This funding is a welcome addition to the recovery efforts and will assist all those affected by the storms in a very real and profound manner.

This bill provides $285 million for hurricane-related education programs. Funding will focus on direct assistance to displaced elementary and secondary school students, a group that is perhaps the most helpless of all the hurricane's victims. Previously, $1.6 billion was provided in the last supplemental to aid the devastated educational system not only in New Orleans, but in I the entire Gulf South. The relocation of much our city's population into other areas has placed a strain on school systems across the country. This funding bolstered the school systems that were kind enough to take in large numbers of displaced students.

Department of Defense personnel, along with the Coast Guard and other Homeland Security agencies, performed much of the heroic search and rescue operations that saved the lives of thousands of citizens. Because of their sacrifices and hardships, and our appreciation for those actions, we are assuring that their needs will be met. DoD received $4.4 billion in previous supplemental appropriations, covering their storm-related activities as well as repairs to damaged facilities and equipment. This bill gives them an additional $1.5 billion to ensure the presence of the Armed Services in the Gulf South.

The medical community in New Orleans has been decimated by the effects of Hurricane Katrina. The capacity of hospitals in the city is down to less than a thousand beds, a reduction of over 75 percent from its capacity prior to the storm. Today's supplemental provides $550 million for a new VA Hospital in New Orleans. Not only will this assure that New Orleans remains a viable outlet for the health needs of veterans across the Gulf coast states, but it will also serve as a valuable training outlet in conjunction with the Tulane and LSD medical centers. Together with the $550 million previously allocated to the Social Services Block Grant program, the healthcare infrastructure of the city is well on its way back to full strength.

Mr. Speaker, the challenges we face in rebuilding our community demand a great deal of attention. This supplemental appropriation is a welcome addition to the recovery process and an indication that we in Congress are committed to helping those affected in New Orleans and in all other hurricane-affected areas.

But Mr. Speaker before I close I would be remiss if I did not remind my colleagues the challenges remaining after Katrina are still daunting. Moreover there is one aspect in terms of our recovery and rebuilding that has not been addressed fully by this Congress and that is healthcare in New Orleans. According to a recent issue of U.S. News & World Report, the New Orleans area is now home to one million people, just under the pre-Katrina population of 1.3 million. But the healthcare resources necessary to adequately serve that level of population have not returned: only half of the previous 4,000 hospital beds are available; there is no Level I trauma center; there are 34 nursing homes, down from 63; and 19 clinics, down from 90.

The area's only certified Level I trauma unit is still closed (the 35–bed, limited trauma unit opened recently cannot provide full Level I trauma services), and the number of staffed hospital beds in the City of New Orleans was estimated to be about 80 percent less in February 2006 than before Hurricane Katrina. Moreover, to date, many patients are still getting primary care and rudimentary emergency services provided in tents that have now been set up by Charity Hospital in an old department store.

Mr. Speaker we cannot allow for New Orleans's healthcare system to die-on-a-vine. For as the statement goes: "Justice delayed is Justice denied." Healthcare delayed is healthcare denied. Thus, Mr. Speaker I implore my colleagues on the relevant committees to hold hearings and investigate the problems we are facing. Furthermore, I ask that Congress consider one more legislative package that would focus solely on rebuilding our health care system and the associated social services.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support for the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery conference report. I especially want to thank Speaker HASTERT, Chairmen LEWIS and Chairman KOLBE for providing critically needed funding in this bill to help the Colombian Navy fight the war against drugs and global terrorism in our own hemisphere.

The bill provides monies to purchase one fully and properly equipped DC–3 Marine Patrol Aircraft (MPA) for maritime interdiction of drugs headed towards the United States. This DC–3 will be flown by the professional and proven Colombian Navy, and it will help better monitor and interdict drugs which are killing our kids and financially supporting internal terrorism in Colombia—often aimed at Americans—and violence along the Mexican border where an estimated 90 percent of the cocaine from Colombia is entering our country.

Unfortunately, because budget limitations are always a major factor in conference, the Conferees were unable to fund the two properly and fully equipped DC–3s added to the House passed War Supplemental on a strong 250 to 172 bi-partisan vote last March 30th. Two aircraft would have enabled the Colombia Navy to cover both their Pacific and Caribbean coasts.

One aircraft is infinitely better than no aircraft, but we know that one MPA is not enough since the drug traffickers move narcotics north to the USA both from the Pacific an Caribbean coasts. If we cover only one coast, they will just move their deadly trade to the other coast. We need two Marine Patrol Aircraft in the region and I appreciate the assurances we have received from both Appropriations and House leadership staff that the Fiscal Year 2007 foreign operations FMF monies for Colombia, in addition to the plus-up of the aid for the Colombian National Police helicopters, will also obligate the monies or the second MPA for the Colombian Navy. Again, I want to thank Speaker HASTERT, Chairman LEWIS and Chairman KOLBE for making this happen.

Two MPAs will get the job done on both the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean coasts and once in place, I am confident these aircraft will help indict these illicit drugs long before they reach the Mexican American border and the street of our communities.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the conference report.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment that the Republican Leadership caved to political pressure and failed to protect critical mental health funds for treatment of our Veterans, as originally provided by the Senate in the emergency supplemental spending bill.

Although this supplemental bill will fund many important priorities, it also includes billions of dollars in wasteful spending while ignoring the very practical, immediate mental health needs of our veterans returning from service in Iraq and Afghanistan.

I commend my colleague, Senator AKAKA, for his leadership in amending the original House passed version to include an additional $430 million to the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The $430 million sum was specifically designed to supplement direct health care, mental health care, and transition services at the VA, but was misguidedly removed by conferees and is no longer present in this final conference report.

To assist our veterans in readjusting to civilian life, the amendment would have included $80 million for Vet Centers, a readjustment counseling service provided by the VA. Over the years, Vet Centers have provided services to a total of 118,811 Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom veterans. So far this fiscal year, Vet Centers have provided services to 70,547 of these veterans. Unfortunately, this conference report virtually flat-lines the Vet Center budget.

The Senate amendment also included $168 million for the VA's comprehensive Mental Health Plan. This plan establishes a stronger network of primary and mental health care providers in order to better care for the over one third of our returning veterans who have experienced some sort of readjustment issue.

Finally, the Senate amendment provided $182 million for the shortfall in service at VA hospitals, where new veterans waiting for their first clinic appointment to be scheduled has doubled this year. Over the course of 2 years, the number of new enrollees waiting for veterans' health care has increased by over 400 percent.

Time after time, we have been told by mental health advocates that the VA's capacity is simply inadequate. Recent studies have shown that 35 percent of Iraq veterans have sought mental health services, with 19.1 percent of Iraq veterans and 11.3 percent of Afghanistan veterans reporting a mental health problem. We must be prepared for the VA to handle this demand.

Our returning men and women in uniform deserve adequate healthcare and transition assistance, which our country promised to them when they volunteered to serve, and is our duty as a nation to provide.

Mr. Speaker, this failure to provide comprehensive assistance for veterans' healthcare should be a wake-up call for those in support of our troops who cannot count on this Administration or the Republican leadership to look out for our veterans needs.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to support the conference report on the Iraq/Afghanistan War. I welcome this chance to especially thank both Speaker HASTERT, along with Chairmen LEWIS and KOLBE for their strong support to also provide aid to the Colombian Navy to fight yet another war against drugs and global terrorism in our own hemisphere.

The bill provides monies to purchase one fully and properly equipped DC–3 Marine Patrol Aircraft (MPA) for maritime interdiction of drugs headed our way. This asset will be utilized by the professional and proven Colombian Navy. This asset will help better monitor and interdict drugs supporting the internal terrorism in Colombia often aimed at Americans, violence along the Mexican border where an estimated 90 percent of the cocaine from Colombia is entering our country, and in our communities.

While in the original House-passed war Supplemental we provided on a strong 250 to 172 bi-partisan vote last March 30th enough monies for at least two properly and fully equipped DC–3s for the MPA function for the Colombian Navy so that they could cover both their Pacific and Caribbean coasts, we know budget limitations became a major factor at the conference.

We also know that one MPA is not enough since the drug traffickers move narcotics north to the USA both from the Pacific and Caribbean coasts. If we cover only one coasts, they will just move their deadly trade to the other coast. We cannot let that happen. We need two Marine Patrol Aircraft.

However, we have assurances from both Appropriations and House leadership staffs that the FY '07 foreign operations FMF monies for Colombia in addition to the plus-up of the aid to the Colombian National Police helicopters, will also obligate the monies for the second MPA for the Colombian Navy. That is good enough for me.

This will get the job done to promptly fill the MPA gap on both the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean with two MPAs, and help get these illicit drugs long before they reach the Mexican border and our communities here at home.

I urge adoption of the conference report.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING AMERICA

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here again with the authorization and approval of our leader, Ms. PELOSI; STENY HOYER, our whip; Mr. CLYBURN, our caucus chair; and our vice chair Mr. LARSEN from Connecticut. We would like to thank them also for giving the 30-something Working Group an opportunity to come to the floor as often as possible to talk about the issues that are facing this country.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, we once again find ourselves in a scenario where there is a major disconnect between what the feelings are of the average American citizen sitting in Ohio or Florida or in the Midwest or any other State with what their issues are, what their challenges are, the problems they face sitting at the kitchen table, and what is going on here in the United States Congress and around the Potomac River.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard now how we have all these new issues that have been dusted off the shelf, brought back out front, back on the talk shows, back on the media circuits, back on radio talking about priorities that only belong to a small fringe group of people in America when the real problems that American citizens face look a little something like this: College tuition costs, up 40 percent; gas prices, up 47 percent; health care costs up 55 percent; and median household income down 4 percent.

The American people are crying out to State capitals all over the country, to Washington, DC, please, please, somebody listen to what our needs are. Please, somebody help us with an alternative energy plan. Please, someone help us reduce the cost of college tuition. Please, someone help us rein in the cost of health care. Please, someone help us lift our wages up, someone invested in the country. That is what the American people want. Yet time and time and time again we continue to get issues of amending the Constitution for any reason we see fit and divisive debates in the United States of America.

So I have a question, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to propose to the American people. What do we believe in as a country? What do we believe in, Mr. Speaker? What kind of America do we believe in? Do we believe in an America that will give the very, very few a tax break, the people who make more than $1 million a year a tax break, while we are increasing the cost of college tuition, while we have high gas prices? And with the top leadership in the United States of America saying conservation is a good personal virtue, but it has no room in the personal policy debate that this country has. Is that what we believe?

See, I believe that the American people want leadership in this country and they want us to take on these issues. These are difficult issues, and it may be hard to go to a millionaire for some people and ask them to pay a little more in taxes, that may be difficult, but the country demands that kind of leadership because we need to invest it into lowering college tuition costs so we can get more people educated in this country.

Now, I agree it is not just money. We need reform. We need to do things differently. We need to figure out how a 21st century college or university should work or a K through 12 should work. We need to do all those things. Just throwing money is not the solution. But to give millionaires a tax break at the expense of the kinds of reforms that the Democratic Party wants to do in college tuition, in alternative energy sources, I think is very, very important.

We have in the United States a lot of untapped human potential. And a lot of times, Mr. Speaker, we get caught up in policy debates about what our resources are, and conservation, and making sure we tap into all the resources of the country, but one of the great untapped resources that we have in the United States of America are our kids. We cannot continue down the road we are going down now, not investing into the arts, not investing into the team sports, not investing into business incubators at the rate we should be, not making sure that every school has a nurse or a clinic so our kids are healthy, not making sure that we reach out with SCHIPs, so that all our kids are covered and have health care so that they can be productive citizens.

These are investments we make into our kids, into our parents to make sure they are healthy so that they can be productive and learn in school. Because the other option is to say, the heck with the kid, he doesn't have the money. He or she doesn't have the money, they can't afford to go to the doctor, well, lose another one and move on. That is not what America believes in, Mr. Speaker.

So the real issue is this: Here is the world we are competing in: 1.3 billion Chinese citizens, 1 billion Indian citizens, and the European Union. They all want to clean our clock, Mr. Speaker. They want to knock off America. They are not scared. They are coming after us. They are barreling down. You go to Shanghai, you are riding a magnetic levitation train, one of the only ones in the world. They are investing in engineers like crazy, schools and education like crazy, knocking over buildings. They do not have property rights, environmental rights, human rights. They do not respect religion. They are not really playing fair, but they are playing to win.

Now, how do we combat that with only 300 million citizens? We combat that by investing into our people, making surely our people are healthy, educated, and have opportunity. And you know what? Some people may not take advantage of the opportunity. We understand that. But we need to begin to provide opportunity again for Americans.

The article today in USA Today about college debt, how can we expect kids to go out and take risks and take chances and start new businesses when they leave college with, last year, averaging $19,000 in debt? Nineteen thousand dollars. You think these kids are going to want to go to an inner city school and teach kids when you leave them with, if they have a Master's Degree or Ph.D. or something, over $100,000 debt if you're a doctor. We need to invest back into the United States of America. We need to have an infrastructure program.

Back home 2 weeks ago people in Ohio were talking about sewer lines and water lines and septic tanks and fees. Look what is happening to our country. We are letting it rot from within.

I just want to tell one story, Mr. Speaker. I went to China last summer for about 2 weeks, and as we toured the country and we went to different high-tech shops and chip manufacturers and Intel and all the fancy new high-tech companies that were there, we had a conversation, a kind of an ongoing conversation about their engineers in China versus the American engineers. And after hearing how many engineers they had and how well they were doing and how cheap they were, but yet very educated and very motivated and knew that they wanted to provide a lot of headaches for the United States, I started asking, well, what are the advantages of the U.S. engineers? And time and time again you would hear that the U.S. engineers are more creative, and they work in teams better than any other engineers in the entire world, all over the planet.

So the question is: Why is that? Partly it is because we promote and had promoted and have promoted in the United States athletics and sports and speech and debate. Team concepts. Teamwork. And we also, for some years, promoted the arts and taught these kids at a young age how to be creative and how to learn how to draw and paint and dance and sing and just to be creative and think outside the box. Those are the two advantages we have.

So I came back to the United States after 2 weeks and all you hear is pay to play. If you want to play sports in high school in Ohio: Pay to play. Some kids it may cost $500. Two kids, maybe we will give you a break, $750. Average families don't have that. But these kids are not going to develop the kinds of skills they need to be competitive in a world economy. Period, dot.

Are we okay with that? Is that something we believe in? Do we believe it is okay if kids have to pay an extra $500 or $1,000 to play sports when we know

it gives us a competitive advantage in the marketplace? Are we okay with that, America? I am not okay with that. I think it stinks. And then you come back and what is the first thing that gets cuts in the school districts? The art programs. First to go.

I had a woman last night from Liberty High School talk to me about how they had cut art programs for their kids in the grade schools because of budget constraints. We are cutting off our noses to spite our faces. We have to make these investments.

And then I come to Washington, DC, and we have a lot of tourists here, now is the tourist season in June and July, we get a lot of students down here, and what are we talking about? We are talking about gay marriage. Wait a minute, Mr. Speaker. We have got college tuition up 40 percent, gas prices up 40 percent, health care costs up 55 percent, and we are talking about gay marriage? Give me a break. Who are they bothering?

People don't come up to me at the Giant Eagle in Niles when I go down to get a pound of coffee and some honey, Mr. DELAHUNT, because I like to put honey in my coffee to sweeten it, because my Aunt Rosie taught me to put the honey in. It is good. It prevents colds. Nobody grabs me and says, can you please stop the gay people from getting married up in Massachusetts? They are killing me. No one has ever said that to me, and I am from a conservative district in Ohio.

People want to know what you're going to do about gas prices. What are you going to do about college tuition costs? What are you going to do about health care costs, Mr. DELAHUNT? These are the real issues in our country.

I yield to my friend.

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Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, if I can just interrupt for a minute, I think the question you are posing is, what are our national priorities in a time like this where people are pressed and there is a tremendous degree of economic uncertainty? One only has to take a look at the Dow Jones today. The Dow Jones went down another 100 points today. Last week it was around 300 points. The week before that it was 200 points.

Most Americans are looking at their 401(k), Mr. Speaker, and they are noticing that they are slipping behind. I dare say, Mr. Speaker, if you compared the Dow Jones Index today with the Dow Jones Index in the last several months of the Clinton administration, you would discover that after 6 years, after some 6 years of economic policies that only favor not just the middle class and the upper middle class, but the super-rich, you will discover that the Dow Jones hasn't moved.

All of those people who were planning on the customary growth in the Dow Jones so they could retire are now finding themselves compelled to work more years so that they can sustain themselves, so they simply can sustain themselves. Our friend from Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, she can tell you that in terms of the old-time pensions when somebody worked for years for a company and then they retired, they got a pension every month that they could count on, plus their savings, those pensions are gone. They no longer exist. They are gone.

And then we hear our friends on the other side of the aisle talk about privatizing Social Security, you know, PSAs, private accounts. Well, I guess if you looked at it from that perspective and you had no growth for 6 years, you would be beside yourself. You would be devastated emotionally. But that is what has happened.

And you know what we are doing with our money? We are not spending it on the priorities that everyday people have. The war in Iraq, for example, is closing in one-half a trillion dollars, Mr. Speaker. One-half a trillion dollars. That is trillion with a T.

And one only has to review the reports by the special inspector general for Iraq reconstruction, and what you see is a record not just of incompetence and mismanagement but abuse and fraud. You know what, Mr. Speaker, this is the only country that is really at the plate in Iraq. We are not loaning this money, we are not loaning this money to the Iraqi people, we are just giving it away. It is the greatest welfare program in the history of humankind.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I am sure you remember the debate, Mr. DELAHUNT, because you were probably leading it at the time, the debate when we are talking about let's loan the money to the Iraqis. Everybody said they are going to be able to use the oil for reconstruction. Another urban myth. It never happened.

I know our friend from the west of me in Toledo, Ohio, who is one of my mentors down here, has a difficult story to tell us tonight.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, I just want to conclude something. So with this giveaway program, this giveaway from the American taxpayers, we have not even spent the money well. The Iraqis have not spent the money well. We were going to build 150 primary health care centers in Iraq. Only six have been built, and they are running out of money. Great record. A great record. That sounds to me like the Babe Ruth of mismanagement, waste and absolute pilfering of American tax dollars.

Why can't we do it here in the United States, Mr. Speaker? Why can't we build 150 primary health care centers for our own people? Would somebody please respond. All I know is we are taking this money and we have brought it over there. And by the way, one of the most incredible readings that anyone could take on is the special inspector general's report about the missing $9 billion; $9 billion is simply unaccounted for.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank TIM RYAN of Ohio, my neighbor and friend, and also Mr. DELAHUNT of Massachusetts for getting the time this evening to talk about the real issues that the American people care about that don't get enough attention on this floor as we are designating more honorary days and bills that do not have a lot of substance attached to them, when the American people actually expect us to do something here to benefit their lives and their children's lives today and tomorrow.

On the Iraq issue, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I tried to get amendments passed in our committee when Mr. Bremer was head of the Coalition Provisional Authority, when we saw billions and billions of dollars being extended to that authority with no accountability back to this Congress.

Originally, they came to us with a proposal of $20 billion with no strings attached, with no accounting back to this Congress. Eventually that was reduced down somewhat. But of the dollars that were expended, we were not able to get reports back from the administration because amendments were disallowed in our committee for the billions of dollars that have gone to who knows where over there. Now they are trying to get amendments to look at maybe $6 billion that was expended. But let me tell you, the horses were out of the stalls before there were proper accounting procedures put into place. The truth will come out. But the record is clear who sought to get amendments and those who blocked them. That is in the record in the committee. It is outrageous.

I can remember when Paul Wolfowitz, who is no longer with the government, the President's big advisor on invading Iraq, when he said we would have this all paid for by oil sales, and we surely do not see that as even part of the equation.

As I thank my colleagues for organizing this Special Order tonight, I wanted to give a very specific example of what is happening in this country, not in Ohio, not in Massachusetts, but in Iowa and Arkansas and Illinois. As we do this Special Order, I would like to pay special tribute to excellence in a top-of-the-line quality company that is closing its doors, a company called Maytag Corporation that is headquartered in Newton, IA.

Let me say for the record I own no stock in Maytag Corporation. But our family, our household, is one of those who has appreciated the excellence of their products that have served the American people and the world for over 100 years. Sadly, this legendary American company, first founded in 1893 by F.L. Maytag, 35 miles east of Des Moines, IA, is soon to close its doors. And in Iowa, as well as subsidiary plants in Illinois and Arkansas, over 3,000 Americans will lose their jobs. The generations of Americans who crafted and built and serviced this all-

American product called Maytag deserve recognition in this Congress. They should be proud of the heritage of which they are a part and of their commitment to quality. For indeed, their quality and dependability helped build the America that was self-reliant here at home.

The gentleman from Ohio was talking about how the United States is becoming more and more indebted to foreign creditors. Maytag was the kind of company that built a strong America. It was an America that did not become overly reliant on imports and imported componentry to support its operations. It was an America that believed that its own identity and strength depended on domestic firms dedicated to excellence, and we led the world.

The company valued its product, its community, and its workers. And when the gentleman from Massachusetts was talking about pensions being taken away, it was the kind of company that really did build community where people could depend on their retirement income.

I feel compelled to discuss for a few minutes, to pay tribute to this historic company, truly an American icon company, and its workforce. As America says good-bye to Maytag, we also say good-bye to the type of firm that shaped our identity as a society.

That identify made the United States a world leader in the 20th century in manufacturing and agriculture. And that identity has been clouded by the very issues you are talking about here tonight by our growing over-dependence on imported products and imported capital from across the oceans, and Maytag represented that part of our history when America understood what it had to do to build the best.

The American people will soon witness the pink-slipping of Maytag's thousands of workers and sadly become part of our history. Of course, and this goes into a point that Mr. RYAN and Mr. DELAHUNT mentioned, the most recent chief executive officer of Maytag who brokered this closure and sale is reputed to have made over $18 million in a golden parachute on the deal.

So my remarks tonight are really directed to the workers and management staff who hoped this day would never come. Wouldn't it be nice for America's consumers like myself to be able to travel to Newton, Iowa, and Heron, Illinois, and Searcy, AR, and say ''thank you'' to these workers and their families and friends who helped build an American legend company for over a century. Let's say thank you to them tonight.

Maytag Corporation, when it shuts its doors, will be closing a chapter in our history for generations that stood for high quality and high performance when they were America's industry leader. They helped define the manufacturing heartland from which Mr. RYAN and myself come, and their company represented the words ''quality'' and ''dependability.''

I will talk later about what made their products superior, but it is really amazing to me that we live in a time when we allow this kind of gold star company to bite the dust and we cannot even talk about it here in the Congress except during this particular period of time.

Their production will disappear and it will, just like our furniture industry, just like the television industry, just like us becoming energy dependent, it will become another nail in the coffin in America becoming too reliant on others.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I appreciate that. We know the economy sometimes weeds out industries and new ones pop up. That happens. That is capitalism. We understand.

But where is the plan? Where is the plan to figure out what are we going to do next? What is the next best thing? What are these Maytag workers going to do? They cannot all work at Wal-Mart or Sam's Club or Super K or Lowe's or Best Buy, or all of the different white elephants that line the suburbs of America.

Are we going to invest in research and development? Are we going to invest in the business incubators? Are we going to lower the cost of college tuition? Are we going to make sure that we invest in the health care industries with nurses and health care workers? What are we going to do? There is no plan for the country.

I believe we need a plan. I just think the values that are here that we are hearing here in the United States Congress certainly do not reflect the average values. I think the Democrats' priorities are America's priorities.

□ 2030

And that is the key here. When you look at this, briefly, as we are talking about Maytag, this is where the United States is borrowing its money. $682 billion from Japan. China, $249 billion, U.K., Caribbean, Taiwan, OPEC, Korea, Germany, Canada. We are borrowing all this money and giving it to the wealthiest 1 percent, 1.9. Let's see here, $1.9 trillion over 10 years of tax cuts that we are borrowing. So we borrow from them and we give it the wealthiest in our country. And education costs go up, health care costs go up, energy costs go up. I yield to my friend.

Mr. DELAHUNT. If I could just rephrase it a different way, because Ms. KAPTUR mentioned the phrase ''the importing of capital.'' And what we are doing in terms of our economic policy is that we are exporting our manufacturing base. In other words, that icon of an American company, Maytag, who I am sure provided good jobs and good wages to generations of Americans who represent, if you will, that core American middle class that really distinguishes a healthy democracy from other systems. We have taken that, we have exported those jobs because of these economic policies. Simultaneously, we are importing capital from abroad. And I think this is a very telling chart, in the past 4 years, from 2001 to 2005, we have borrowed, in addition to the pre-existing national debt, $1.18 trillion. Of that $1.18 trillion, 1.16 is from overseas, from those countries that are evidenced on the chart beside Mr. RYAN.

Now, what have we done with that money? We have financed a war that is being pursued heroically by our military personnel and incompetently by our civilian leadership. In addition, the tax cuts have not favored any particular percentage of the American citizenry other than the super rich.

If one takes a look at the chart beside Mr. RYAN, if you earn $40,000 a year you receive a tax benefit of $17. Just think of that, $17. If you make over $200,000, your tax break amounts to $1,300. Even if you make $1.5 million, you get $4,500 off your tax liability. But if you make more than $1 million your tax break is $42,000. So we are borrowing from overseas to advantage the top, not just the top 1 percent, the top .001 percent in this country and funding a war in Iraq that is costing us dearly in terms of our national treasure, which are our young people, as well as dollars and cents being provided for by Americans who are going through very, very difficult times, that I would suggest is reflected in our financial markets if you look at the difference between this past month and that Dow Jones Index and that Dow Jones Index in the year 2000.

With that I yield to my friend from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. I am so happy to see the chart that Congressman RYAN has put up there on how much interest we are paying on our borrowing, and I will let him go into that in detail. But I will just recount a story. Back when I was first elected to the Congress during the 1980s and served on what was then the Banking Committee, now called Financial Services. That tells you something right there. We went from a nation that believed in savings to a nation that believed in borrowing, and now we owe everybody because the whole banking philosophy changed. And we, at that point, had only about 8 percent, between 6 and 8 percent of our bonds that were sold to foreign investors. And I said, hey, we shouldn't go over 10 percent. We should make sure, went to see Alan Greenspan, Paul Volcker, all the different heads of the Fed, and said let us work on a program so the American people can buy our debt instruments. Why should we be selling more and more of these debt instruments to foreign countries? And they said oh, Congresswoman, it is too much trouble to get the Fed to have a website and to let grandmothers buy saving bonds for their grandkids, you know, get it at the bank and so forth. And I told them, put it in the Post Office. Let's have postal savings stamps like Roosevelt used to have. Let's own ourselves. Let's not be owned by foreign interests. And I can remember Mr.

Greenspan saying to me, well, you know, we like to deal with 20 bond houses up on Wall Street. And I said how much of a fee do you pay them, Mr. Chairman? How much of a fee? And why shouldn't that be owned democratically across this country rather than just a few people in New York controlling our future?

So I just put that on the table here. Now over half of our debt securities are being purchased by foreign interests, and we owe what Mr. RYAN will now explain to the country.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. We owe, every year, in interest, this is the 2007 budget authorization, billions of dollars. The big red thing, what are we spending all our money on, $230 billion is interest on the debt. All this money we are borrowing, it is like your house or your car. You buy a $20,000 car. Over time you pay $25,000 for it because you have got to pay the interest. It is sucking money from education, homeland security, veterans benefits, research and development, business incubators, community development block grants, all the things that we put in the communities to help communities make local decisions so that they can grow their local economy. We are sucking it out and we are giving it to China. China is taking the interest that we give them, and they are investing it back into their state-owned manufacturing companies that are stealing the manufacturing jobs. That is the cycle of the money over and over and over and again.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Ms. KAPTUR, do you remember when the President talked about ownership society? The rest of the sentence was, it is not going to be Americans that will own America. It is those whom we are indebted to.

We are selling ourselves to other countries, given the obvious statistics that just jump out at you. For what? For what? For war and for a tax break for the extremely wealthy in this country. That is all that it is doing, and it is at the same time putting a burden on generations of Americans that obviously are unborn at this point in time. And what a disaster.

Ms. KAPTUR. If the gentleman would yield on that very good point. If you look back, they say to us, the Secretary of Treasury that just left, Mr. Snow says you know the real problem with China is the yuan. If we just vary the currency exchange rate, all of our problems will be solved. That is what they said to us back during the 1980s when Reagan was President. Don't worry about the trade deficit with Japan. When the yen-dollar exchange rates gets low enough our trade balance will just automatically come back into the black for the United States. Guess what? It never has because Japan is not an open market. China is not an open market. And if you look at who is, on the prior chart the gentleman had up there, if you look at who has lent us the most money, Japan, they are earning it off of us rather than opening their markets to U.S. automotive parts, to U.S. Maytag washing machines. You have got a closed market in Japan now using China as a back door for manufacturing with imported parts that are being put into everything. And we are not competing globally on a level playing field and it is killing our workers, and Washington refuses to respond.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And it is a total lack of leadership. If you look, this is quite significant. In the first 224 years of the country, we borrowed $1.101 trillion from foreign interests. In the last 4 or 5 years, we have borrowed more than that. $1.05 trillion under President Bush and the Republican Congress. Look at this. They have managed to accomplish more in the last 4 or 5 years than all previous Presidents combined. And at the same time, as we are borrowing this money and we are paying it back in interest to China, taking more of our money from our budget here to pay the interest, I find it peculiar that in 2004, 8 percent of graduating seniors carried student loans of more than $40,000. That is up from 1.3 percent 10 years prior to. More kids are incurring more debt to go to college at a time when the economy has totally shifted from industry to knowledge based capitalism, knowledge based economy.

Mr. DELAHUNT. And meanwhile, we are building roads, we are building hospitals, we are building schools, we are building dams and levies, we are building deep water ports, where? In Iraq. And we are not building them here in Ohio. We are not building them in Massachusetts, we are certainly not building them in New Orleans. We are not building them here in America where there is such a crying need. And meantime, our people go forward, whether they be seniors and concerned about their retirement security, or whether they be young people and have debts of 40, 50, $100,000 because of education. There is something wrong.

Ms. KAPTUR. If the gentleman would yield on that point.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Of course.

Ms. KAPTUR. And their parents have borrowed against their homes and home equity borrowings have risen to as high as they can go, and they can't be borrowed against anymore. The State of Ohio has the highest rate of home foreclosure in the Nation because the economy is not galloping ahead and people are borrowed to the hilt and there just is not anymore well to go to in order to finance their kids education and other expenditures that they have.

Mr. DELAHUNT. And if the gentlewoman would yield.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would be pleased to yield.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I can give you a similar economic picture of what is occurring in my district back in Massachusetts. There was a recent headline in the Cape Cod Times. And in that particular region, where you have many second homes, we are breaking records now in terms of mortgage foreclosures. One can just foresee what is happening as we talk to our colleagues among ourselves, that the ingredients and the components for an economic downturn of significant proportion are out there. And it will be as a direct result of the borrowing, the reckless spending, the giveaway programs that are going on today in Iraq, and the mismanagement, the fraud and the abuse and the lack of accountability. When you add it all up, it spells a recipe for economic disaster for America.

Ms. KAPTUR. I have asked several economists, how do you describe where America is headed? They said, right now, based on these borrowings and the situation in our economy, America is in uncharted waters. She has never been here before.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. All the more reason, there are not many options here. The Democrats want to take this country in a new direction. We want to stop all the borrowing, we want to stop all the tax cuts for people who make $300 million a year, 200 million, 1 million, 2 million, 5 million, 10, stop. Balance our budgets. Implement the PAYGO rules so that we could make sure we are not spending any money that we don't have. And we don't have to borrow it from China and take the country in a new direction. Invest in education, invest into the dams here in the United States. Find the $9 billion that got lost somewhere in Iraq and nobody seems to know where it is.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I hope it is in Ohio or maybe Kansas or maybe Ohio.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. It is almost the same amount that is being cut out of the student aid. 12 billion cut out of there, 9 billion lost. Take the country in another direction. Move it along. We want our Democratic plan, broadband access for all Americans, alternative energy plans, tax credits for research and development, all the things we need to do to move in this new direction and, at the same time, cut these loans in half.

□ 2045

Make sure that these kids have money to buy a house, buy a car, go back to school, get a Master's Degree, get a Ph.D., do research, start a business, take a chance. These are the kinds of things we need to do.

Now, this is not us speaking. This is what we like to call here a third-party validator. This is former House Speaker Newt Gingrich on the Republican Congress from Friday, March 31, 2006: ''They are seen by the country as being in charge of a government that can't function.'' That is the man who gave birth to the Republican revolution. This is Newt Gingrich. This is not TIM RYAN or BILL DELAHUNT or MARCY KAPTUR from Toledo, Ohio. This is Newt Gingrich, saying that the Republicans are in charge of a government that cannot function. Katrina, the war in Iraq, tuition costs, health care costs, energy costs. What is going on? Foreign debt, all the borrowing that we

are doing, giving Lee Raymond a $2 million tax break. This is not us. This is Speaker Gingrich saying that, and I just happen to agree.

Also, in the same article, he cited a series of blunders under Republican rule from failures in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina to mismanagement of the war in Iraq. He said the government has squandered billions of dollars in Iraq. Newt Gingrich, not the Democrats saying that.

Ms. KAPTUR. Would the gentleman keep that chart up there? What amazes me about that statement is Mr. Gringrich was on the advisory board to the Secretary of Defense when the war started. He was one of the people giving advice. So he was one of those responsible for billions of dollars being wasted. I find that very interesting that he would make that statement. I hope he does not try to resolve himself from his own responsibility.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I do not exactly know what specific issues he is talking about, but I am sure he is talking about the $9 billion lost in Iraq. I am sure he is talking about the foreign borrowing, I hope, and find a way to fix it.

This is Pat Toomey. I am sure both of you served a lot longer with him than I did. He is now President of the Club for Growth. ''There's a very high level of frustration,'' says Mr. Toomey, ''and disappointment among rank and file Republicans when they see a government-controlled Congress engaging in an obscene level of wasteful spending.''

''Obscene level of wasteful spending.'' Here is a man who recognizes the fact that paying $230 billion a year in interest payments to foreign countries primarily is not a good investment for the United States of America. And these are the kinds of things that need to change. And these are conservative Republicans.

And all we are saying as Democrats is let us take the country in a new direction because I think our values as Democrats better reflect what the priorities are in America.

And it hit me a couple of weeks ago when we were home for a week and got to spend a long week with our constituents that there is a real disconnect between what the American people want and what is happening down here and the misplaced priorities that I think we see every day here in the United States Congress. And I know my friend from Massachusetts would like to interject here, but just finally to say that it is those investments that we want to make in college education and some of the others that I feel we need to do and do rather immediately.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. DELAHUNT. MARCY?

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, I think that the proof is in the pudding. Every single trade agreement this country has gotten itself into, whether it is NAFTA that was supposed to give us jobs, which has cost us nearly 1 million jobs now, was supposed to yield a trade surplus and it has yielded growing trade deficits. The same is true with the CAFTA countries. Now they want to push FTAA. If you look at what is happening to our country, we are losing the ability to produce the wealth that provided the middle class standard of living for a vast majority of our people, and that was America's great achievement in the 20th century. In addition to defeating Naziism and communism, it was our great achievement in the economy where we helped lift an entire society. We provided for seniors in their retirement years. We made affordable college education possible for those who had the ability and the will. And now we look at this century and we look at those possibilities being diminished for the families that used to see rising standards of living and rising tides. And it goes right back to mismanagement of the economy, the overborrowing that is going on, the lack of production, the lack of trade agreements that really open markets so that we can sell products and earn income so that we do not go into these trade deficits and end up having to monetize that through borrowing.

Mr. DELAHUNT. If the gentleman from Ohio will yield for a moment, the greatest risk to any democracy is a disparity between those that have in a society and those who do not. There is only so much poverty and uncertainty that any democracy can tolerate. If this trend should continue because that gulf between the affluent, particularly the very affluent among us, and the rest of America is growing so large that we have to step back and take a hard look. And I think what is important to understand here is that occasionally you hear somebody from the other party talk about, well, Democrats don't do this and they don't do that. The truth is that all of the sources of power in this country today at the national level are controlled by Republicans. They control the House, Madam Speaker. They control the Senate, and they control the White House.

You cannot blame Democrats. This is your package. You have got us here. You have owned Washington. Do not say that Washington is the problem because if you say that Washington is the problem, you are admitting that you are the problem because you are Washington. And that is the reality.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I agree with the gentleman. There is nowhere to run, nowhere to hide. And when you have Speaker Gingrich saying the same thing that BILL DELAHUNT from Massachusetts is saying or those of us from Ohio are saying, it must be a consistent theme. And I do not think Republicans are bad people. I just think their priorities are misplaced when you look at what is happening time and time and time again, and it is the same in Ohio. A Republican general assembly, every statewide holder is a Republican, and these kinds of problems have been exacerbated by the local policies at the State level.

And the real issue here is in cities like Toledo, Ohio; or Youngstown, Ohio; or Warren, Ohio; or Niles, Ohio; or Boston, Massachusetts is that there is, as Mr. DELAHUNT said, an underclass forming. And 70 to 80 percent of the kids who go to Youngstown city schools in in my district live in poverty. Cleveland is now the poorest city in the country.

There is something wrong with the system when we allow that to happen. I do not believe that we cannot figure out how to do something about this. And when you cut community development block grants and you cut Head Start and you make college more expensive, those are not the priorities of the country. And here is why. I just want to make one point. This is not a moral argument. It can be and it is. But I want to make an economic argument to this. How are we going to compete with 1.3 billion Chinese citizens when we only have 300 million and we have a good number of our people living in poverty? They are not even on the field playing for us. We need them on the field. We need engineers, we need scientists, we need teachers, and nurses and doctors in our inner city schools, in our rural communities to help move the country forward and make those investments like the Tennessee Valley Authority, like the G.I. bill. Let us make those investments again, and we will see what will happen to the country.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I am going to ask the gentlewoman to help on this because she serves on the Appropriations Committee, but there has been a raging debate in this country about immigration. There is nobody, I dare say, on either side of the aisle that does not believe that our borders should be secure. And the best evidence, however, of a sincere intent to secure the borders is the recent history of the Appropriation Committee's lack of action in terms of creating the suitable or the necessary funding for Border Patrol. The American people should be made aware when we hear our friends rail on the immigration issue that they have voted time and time again against Democratic amendments over the past 5, 6, 7 years to increase funding for Border Patrol so that our borders would be secure. And I hear that, and I just have to laugh because they own it. They own it. They want to indulge in the rhetoric. They want to talk tough. But when it comes to producing the resources so that we can say our borders are safe and secure when it comes to illegal immigration, they are missing in action.

Ms. KAPTUR. I want to endorse what the gentleman says and mention that the arrests that just occurred in Toronto were due to people driving up through Ohio, through Windsor, and going up into Canada. And we have been trying to get homeland security money at the northern border, and the Bush administration has just produced

a budget, with their allies here in Congress, that cut the amount of money that cities like Toledo and Detroit, Cleveland received to protect this border with Canada. We cannot even get Coast Guard patrols up on Lake Erie. Members like PETER DEFAZIO of Oregon here have fought so hard to try to get 100 percent funding. We have had amendments in our committee to examine all containers offshore before coming to this country. They are simultaneously defeated every single time that we offer them.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Did we get a Republican vote ever?

Ms. KAPTUR. No Republican votes. No Republican votes. So the problem is that we cannot do what is right for this country, and all that money we paid in interest due to borrowings we could fully fund the homeland security additional needs that we have. We could take care of those kids that cannot pay their college tuition. We could take care of veterans. We could take care of the water and sewer lines that the gentleman from Ohio, ''Mr. RYAN'' was talking about. That is how big $200 billion is. Roll all those agencies together, paid for, but not when you are extending yourself by all these borrowings.

And when the new head of the Federal Reserve made a statement that interest rates might have to go up because of this capital crunch our Nation is facing because of this debt, the markets got so skittish. The stock market dropped a couple days in a row. The real estate industry went crazy because they know if those rates go up, the kind of foreclosures you are experiencing in Massachusetts and we are definitely experiencing in Ohio are going to skyrocket. So the economy is at a critical edge. We are in unchartered waters in terms of the importance of these borrowings and the down draft that that is creating inside this society. It is really a very dangerous situation.

At the beginning of the 21st century when President Clinton left office, and there was much I disagreed with him about, but we had a balanced annual budget and were beginning to pay down our accumulated debt. And I can remember Alan Greenspan saying when we are getting down to zero and we were starting to pay not just the annual deficit down but the accumulated debt, he said, well, gosh, you know, it might be dangerous for America not to have some debt. And I remember hearing that statement and I thought what? What? America's strength comes from standing on her own two feet. What kind of international investments does he have?

Mr. DELAHUNT. What a dangerous thing, Ms. KAPTUR, a debt-free America.

Ms. KAPTUR. A debt-free America. And I thought, hey, wait a minute, which bondholders is he having dinner with up there on Wall Street? What is going on?

And look at what happened on NAFTA. When the peso went south after NAFTA was passed, Wall Street bailed them out. Well, who are their little friends? Who is the club up there, the Wall Street club, that governs what happens across this society?

The person on Main Street in Toledo, Ohio, wants a balanced budget. They want a debt-free America. They know that makes America strong. They are not willing to accept this kind of financial dependence that our country has gotten itself into.

Mr. DELAHUNT. They do not want a Wall Street. They do not want a financial market that has not moved upward in 6 years. It has just slid and stagnated. That is what has happened here. All you have got to do is pick up the paper every morning and check the Dow Jones.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. When you talk about NAFTA, I remember during the whole debate that was supposed to fix the whole illegal immigration problem. So I do not think we can have this immigration debate without putting it into some context to say I thought NAFTA was supposed to fix this problem. Wages would rise, standards of living would rise, and people would not want to come back over here. That was a part of that big debate.

Ms. KAPTUR. Could I just comment on that to say the reason we have all this illegal immigration from south of our border is because NAFTA for the Mexican people totally disemboweled their rural countryside. It was planned. We have had over 2 million people who have lost their livelihoods. Peasant farmers. It is a sacrilege on this continent as far as what is going on. And the people have nowhere to go but to try to come up here to get food. They run across deserts. They risk their own lives lives. And why? Because their farmsteads were taken away from them. They have nowhere to go.

I tried to get agricultural amendments for transition in Mexico passed when NAFTA was considered. They were disallowed on the floor of this Congress under the Fast Track procedure, and now we are reaping the wrath of that agreement.

□ 2100

Those folks that are coming up here, illiterate, risking everything, for why? To feed their families. That is the reason for the illegal immigration. Unless we fix NAFTA, we are not going to fix the illegal immigration problem in this country. I don't care how many fences they build.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. As we wrap up, there is a lot of rhetoric, but you have just got to look at the facts. President Bush says America's economy is strong and benefiting all Americans. Ask yourself, regardless of the rhetoric, what the reality is. College tuition, up 40 percent. Gas prices, up 47 percent. Health care costs, up 55 percent. Median household incomes, down 4 percent. Don't listen to us. Don't listen to Newt Gingrich. Don't listen to the other side. Judge for yourself. Is this the kind of America you believe in? If so, continue to put the Republicans in charge of the government. Quite frankly, I believe as much as we like them, they are unable to govern. Katrina, the war, all of these statistics, unable to govern.

Let's take the country in another direction and really embody the freedom that this country is supposed to have. Www.housedemocrats.gov/30something, if any of you would like to email later.

Www.housedemocrats.gov/30something. Dana from Pittsburgh and Amanda from Connecticut emailed us last time. Both emailed saying, Congress needs to talk about the priorities of college costs and gas prices and get on the stick.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Ms. KAPTUR, I know that you are still under that cutoff of 40, but it is great having you on board because I feel very lonely here with these young people.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I sense a mutiny coming.

KANSAS FARMERS NEED RELIEF

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, there is an occurrence and an occasion in Kansas that occurs each and every year. It is a very special time in our State. It is the harvest time for wheat. Of course, Kansas is known as the Wheat State. It is a time in which families, sons and daughters, return home to the family farm. There is a lot of work to be done, but there is a history, a culture, a tradition, a family time each and every year in which harvest is a special moment.

But, Mr. Speaker, this year unfortunately is one of those times in which it appears that the Kansas wheat harvest and, in fact, the harvest across the Midwest is going to be less than what we would hope. In fact, the 2006 crop is expected to be the worst in the last 10 years, and many yields are expected to be less than 50 percent of normal. This is a huge consequence to the economy of our State, to the Midwest, and really to the country.

Rainfall has been about 28 percent of normal this year. In fact, 84 of Kansas' 105 counties received no precipitation during the month of February when that wheat crop is attempting to grow. Of those remaining counties, the greatest amount of rainfall in those other counties was thirty one-hundredths of an inch for the month. This is the fifth and sixth years across many portions of our State and in Nebraska and eastern Colorado and Oklahoma and Texas and South Dakota and Wyoming in which drought has had serious consequences. In 2005, drought damage was also exacerbated by tornadoes and hailstorm and freeze. In 2005, every county

but four in our State was declared a disaster county.

Today we debated the emergency supplemental appropriations act. I am very supportive of the efforts to bring disaster assistance to the farmers of the gulf coast and those affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. But, Mr. Speaker, $500 million was included in that bill but directed only to those farmers and other producers who were in hurricane-affected counties.

It is one thing, Mr. Speaker, for us to deny farmers across the country any assistance due to budget considerations, due to our desire to work toward balancing the budget; but it is not understandable in my State that we would pick and choose which farmers receive assistance based upon whether or not the event is a result of a hurricane. Those farmers who have had inadequate moisture in the Midwest for the last 5 and 6 years are no less damaged than those farmers who were affected by the rains and the breaking of the levee and the saltwater in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

I can explain to my constituents about the desire to hold the line on spending, but I can't explain to them why their problems are not addressed in this emergency supplemental but some other producers, some other farmers have been.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I am hoping to set the stage tonight as we conclude the debate on the emergency supplemental, but as we work our way through the remainder of Congress to see that there is some level of disaster assistance provided to all farmers, regardless of the cause of their losses.

Many in this body will say, but Congressman, isn't it crop insurance's duty to provide that kind of assistance? And isn't ad hoc disaster, isn't this disaster assistance package unnecessary?

Well, Mr. Speaker, I chair the subcommittee responsible for crop insurance. The reality is that crop insurance policies insure about 50 percent of the crop losses. The best policies cover 85 percent of the losses. And there is no insurance coverage for livestock. When you have 5 and 6 years of disaster in which you are only being compensated for 50 percent of your losses and you have paid the premiums for that coverage and your average return on equity as a farmer in our State is 3.66 percent, you can't lose year after year after year and stay in business.

The average age of a farmer in Kansas is 59 years old. Our farmers are reaching the conclusion that there is no future in agriculture, and that is not only detrimental to the communities of Kansas, to that individual farm family, but it is detrimental to the people of this country to lose agriculture as a way of life and as an economic driver of our economy.

So we do need to work to improve crop insurance in our subcommittee. Our agriculture committee is working to do that. But the reality is the problem is with us today, and we are losing another generation of farmers. We will revisit the issue, I hope. 2005, which should be included in this year, is not in this bill; but 2006 may be even worse.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues, the leadership of this House in an effort to make sure that farmers can survive into the future.

EULOGY TO MAYTAG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to identify with the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas and say that this is likely to be the first year in America when we will import more food than we export. It is another sign of what is happening to the innards of this economy. Agriculture has always helped America maintain her independence. We best keep that in front of us as we move forward.

I wanted to come to the floor tonight to talk about and pay tribute to something on the manufacturing side of our economy, a company that has been noted for excellence as a top-of-the-line firm. I talked about it a little bit earlier during the Special Order dealing with the economy; but Maytag Corporation, headquartered in Newton, Iowa, sadly, will be closing. I own no stock in this company. I have no personal worth associated with it, but I am one of the millions of American homeowners and householders who says ''thank you'' to those who helped build and maintain this great American company. Thank you for the excellence of your products.

The company was founded in 1893 by F.L. Maytag, 35 miles east of Des Moines, Iowa, in Newton, Iowa. Soon it, along with sister plants in Arkansas and Illinois, will be closing, idling 3,000 more people losing their jobs in manufacturing in those places. Hopefully, some of them will be able to find other jobs.

But the point I want to talk about tonight is you just don't replace a Maytag company. The generations of Americans who crafted, built, and serviced this all-American product deserve recognition in this Congress. They should be proud of the heritage of which they are a part and of their commitment to quality. Maytag Corporation when it shuts its doors will be closing a chapter in American history that for generations stood for quality and high performance. It was America's industry leader. Maytag helped define America's manufacturing heartland. In fact, Maytag itself symbolized the words ''quality'' and ''dependability.''

Some people will say, well, a washing machine is a washing machine. A dryer is a dryer. What does it matter? Yes, there are other companies, Mr. Speaker. There are other companies. But they don't match Maytag's sterling reputation for product quality. How often have we seen in the age in which we are living the dumbing down of American manufacturing and its displacement by lesser quality products made with lesser quality parts, many of which are imported from foreign countries?

We have witnessed the demise of the U.S. television industry, the furniture industry, the automotive industry, the loss of our energy independence, and now probably this year the loss of our agricultural independence.

It is correct. The average age of farmers in this country is now 59 years old. What about America's agricultural future? But in this industry of home appliances, an industry leader is brought to its knees as excellence again gives way to global market pressures.

As I have studied Maytag's componentry compared to competing products, I am struck by how much America is really losing. It is losing more than a company. It is losing a standard of excellence.

Mr. Speaker, Maytag's quality was more than marketing. Maytag was real. It really was excellent. Its corporate success began with fine design, careful craftsmanship, investment in research and development, and employment of excellent raw materials. Maytag's employees were proud citizens, living in a proud Republic. They knew they were helping to build a strong America, and they did that every day for over a hundred years.

For Maytag, quality was achieved on several levels. Most Americans know Maytag through its commercials which show the lonely Maytag repairman who never got a call for servicing because America's homemakers simply didn't have problems, or rarely did, with Maytag machines. Quality was number one. Maytag's performance was assured by a long history of investments in research and design that assured that quality. Only recently when they became a victim of the downsizing that is hitting U.S. manufacturing did the firm begin to cut back on research and development. The trickle down effect of foreign competition and the cheapening of componentry affected Maytag.

The list of Maytag's engineering bests compared to competitors has been documented and is extensive. This is what we are losing, to name a few: heavy duty stabilizing springs that assured best performance. That sounds like a simple thing to make, but it isn't. Heavy duty base leveling legs; gauge quality in the metals; high torque motor; counterbalancing tubs. And the type of transmission that had only three parts, not 30, and, therefore, repairs were kept to a minimum.

Mr. Speaker, as I end this evening, Maytag earned our trust: ''The value you demand from the brand you trust.'' America can't afford to lose a company like Maytag.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109–498) on the resolution (H. Res. 862) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WE'RE MAKING GREAT PROGRESS IN IRAQ

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, despite what some on the left may say, we are making terrific progress in the global war on terror. Last week, U.S. forces took out al Qaeda's number one terrorist in Iraq who was responsible for countless murders and terrorist attacks around the globe. This was an incredible victory for the U.S. military and intelligence communities. This great accomplishment is concrete evidence that the Iraqi people are cooperating with our troops. They are supporting our mission and are demonstrating their desire to be free.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of our troops for the great strides they have made. We have crushed Saddam Hussein's brutal dictatorship and have captured thousands of terrorists. Iraqi children are in school and Iraqi businesses are prospering. Iraq has had several successful elections and has formed their government under a new prime minister. And although it is rarely reported by the media, there is undeniable progress and hope in Iraq with each new day. The Iraqi people have proven they long for freedom and will continue to fight the terrorists by establishing a free, democratically elected government. However, our work is not done. We must stand firm in this war on terror until the job is done and until Iraq can defend and govern itself completely.

□ 2115

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT—NOT—

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, there are a select few men and women in this world who know in advance the exact time of their death. The crime victims are not in that group. Without time to prepare, they never get to say goodbye for the last time. They never get to hug their kids goodbye, their parents for the last time. The last person they usually see on earth is the killer, the one who steals their life.

One of those victims was Pensacola, Florida, police officer Stephen Taylor. He was handcuffing a bank robber that he had captured when another bandit named Clarence Hill cowardly shot Officer Taylor in the back, killing him. This was in 1982, 24 years ago.

Hill was tried and sentenced to death, and his sentence was proper. He was to be executed with a date and time predetermined by law. He knew when he was to meet his maker.

When at the very last minute he claimed that lethal injection is cruel and unusual punishment, our Supreme Court today agreed that his civil rights might have been violated and stayed the execution indefinitely. The courts have to figure this all out, according to the Supreme Court.

Today the Supreme Court's wayward ruling will undo sentences and the sanity of grieving families.

Mr. Speaker, has the Supreme Court lost its way? Soon many murderers and child rapists and armed robbers will scurry to have their sentence stopped. They will claim their deaths might be too cruel and unusual. Cruel and unusual they are not. Mr. Speaker, 37 of the 38 States in the United States that use the death penalty use lethal injection, a hardly unusual means of death when most States use it.

Note the phrase is cruel and unusual punishment, not cruel or unusual punishment. Lethal injection drugs, those are the same drugs given to surgery patients every day, just in a different dosage.

But the people on death row who hope Hill's case will serve their lives have committed crimes more painful than any drug could be, holding someone's head under water, stabbing someone dozens of times till they bleed to death, raping, robbing and bludgeoning their victims until every cry is silenced. Those folks have earned the right to be executed.

I spent 22 years as a felony trial judge and 8 years as a felony court prosecutor in Texas. I have probably tried more cases and more death penalty cases than all the Justices on the Supreme Court put together, and I dealt with the Constitution every day, especially the issues of the Bill of Rights.

I have been down there in the trial court, down in the mud and the blood and the beer with vicious criminal cases, and I have seen the families of murder victims grieve and pray and hope that justice will occur in their case when some outlaw snuffs out the life of their loved one. The death penalty is proper in proper cases. Some people deserve that punishment. Hill is one of those people.

Mr. Speaker, his guilt is not in doubt, just the means of his execution is in doubt, according to the Supreme Court. You know we went from hanging criminals to the electric chair to the gas chamber to the firing squad to this, quote, put them to a quiet peaceful death, the lethal injection.

Now those that are more concerned about the way criminals die than they are concerned about the way victims die say this death will be and may be a little painful. This ought not to be. Criminals should not have more rights than victims. This case is 26 years old. That absurd delay in sentencing is cruel and unusual to the family of the victims.

Gunning down officer Taylor by shooting him in cold blood is cruel and unusual punishment for him, the victim. Lethal injection for this killer is neither cruel nor unusual, it is just justice.

And that's the way it is.

THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to be joined by some of our colleagues tonight as we begin our discussion in this great body, in this great House talking about the war on terrorism and the global war that we face.

Mr. Speaker, before I began that discussion with my colleagues, I want to take just a few moments and address some of the statements that the minority made during their hour that preceded this. They have talked a lot about spending, and they have talked a good bit about their dissatisfaction with spending.

One of the things that I would like to remind the Members of this body and those that are watching this debate tonight is that much of that spending takes place because of the bureaucracy that has been built in this Congress over the past 50 years.

Now, you go back and you look at what transpired in the 1960s and the way the bureaucracies grew, and the way programs grew. You see all around here that this bureaucracy has been built as a monument to many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. They have put their energy into that. They have put that into growing this government here in Washington. Many of them believe that the government here in Washington knows better than the folks back home. I disagree with that.

I would encourage our colleagues to join with us as we work on waste, fraud and abuse, as we work toward reducing the size of this government. When we passed the Deficit Reduction Act that would have made nearly 1 percent across the board cut, they chose not to cast a vote in favor of that.

But they do enjoy coming and talking about how wonderful they feel it would be to have a debt-free America and a balanced budget, and, yes, that is something we would like to do, but we don't want that budget to be balanced

by raising taxes. We want that budget to be balanced by reducing spending. That is a big part of our focus as we continue to work.

Soon we are going to have a spring cleaning week where we are going to talk about 150 of these different agencies that absolutely need to go through a house cleaning. They need to reduce their size. They need to get their priorities in order, and bureaucrats that are in these buildings need to start responding to the citizens of this great Nation. They should be held accountable, and we are going to press forward on that issue.

One of my colleagues also made a comment about economic growth, and I would invite our Members to look at the economic stats from 1995 and the economic stats from 2005. If you compare those 2 years, what happened in the economy in 1995 during the Clinton years and what has happened in 2005 during the Bush years? What you are going to see is on every single economic indicator, whether you are talking GDP, unemployment rates, economic growth, homeownership, every single indicator, the 2005 economy beats the 1995 economy on every single point.

I would commend that to individuals that are watching tonight, to be certain that they look at those facts, that they look at those statistics and add those numbers.

It was also mentioned on the floor tonight what type of America do you believe in? I always love it when I hear that type of comment. What type of America do you believe in? I think the colleagues that join me here tonight would join me in saying we believe in an America that is strong. We believe in an America that is free. We believe in an America that is compassionate and caring and wants the best, the very best, for all of our citizens. We believe in an America where children can dream big dreams, where they can grow up happy and free and educated and watch those dreams become reality, where they can take hold of their best efforts and say you know what, we are going to make this even better.

We are going to make it better. We really believe in an America that is focused on hope and not focused on fear. We believe in an America that is strong on individual freedom that understands the importance of freedom for being able to freely live, to freely think, to freely work. We know that that requires that we have a secure homeland, and that is why this majority has been focused on our security agenda, being certain that we look at the moral security of this great Nation, the retirement security, the economic security and, of course, the national security of this wonderful free land that is a beacon of democracy to every single nation on the face of the earth.

You know, when you talk about what kind of America you believe in, I love it sometimes when we are visiting with our troops in war-torn areas, and you meet somebody, and they walk up to you, and they say, you are an American. You are an American? You are an American.

There is a certain awe that comes out of their mouth when they look at us and they know we are what they would like to be. We have got something they want. That is something that we have got that they want, that other nations want, is freedom. It is the chance to do and to be and to have your children do and be all that they would hope to be.

That is why the majority is going to take this entire week and we are going to have a discussion with the American people. We are going to bring forth our hopes. We are going to bring forth our thoughts of what is happening in this war on terrorism. We are going to talk about the progress we have made. We are also going to talk about the areas where we want to improve.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to talk about the big picture. We are going to hold a debate on the Republican and the Democrat approaches to winning the war on terror. We are going to compare, and we are going to contrast the different philosophies that each party has toward the war on terrorism. Our military's elimination of al-Qaeda's top leader in Iraq is an auspicious start to this debate. That success should make it clear that winning takes patience, and it takes perseverance. But things that are worth fighting for and things that are worth working for are items that are worth waiting for because we don't live in a world of instant gratification where everything is decided within 30 minutes. Some things take time to do them right.

History has taught us, history has taught us that it is important that when we look at democracy, when we look at working with other Nations that we get this right. It also takes excellent work by our military and our intelligence folks, and God bless them all. God bless them all.

I am especially grateful for our troops from Fort Campbell from the 101st who are in Iraq now and are certainly working diligently on this effort. Many of our National Guardsmen are there, and they are working as well.

□ 2130

I am very grateful to them and to their families.

Last week, we got to see part of the big picture in the war on terrorism more quickly with Zarqawi's death, with the destruction of a major leader in the global terrorist network. The big picture is the U.S. chasing these people down and eliminating them.

It is helping free nations, Mr. Speaker, free nations develop and throw off the shackles of terrorism in the Middle East. This, Mr. Speaker, will be our topic and our discussion for the week.

At this time, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) who is so focused on protecting this great Nation and our Nation's security.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) especially for organizing this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be here amongst my colleagues for whom I have such respect and gratitude for the work that they do on a daily basis to help lead this country in the right direction.

As the gentlewoman from Tennessee mentioned, we are going to talk about the big picture in the global war on terror, and oftentimes we lose sight of the big picture. One of the reasons is because we are watching the news every night, and it seems as though they are setting up television cameras or movie cameras in Iraq wherever the IEDs might be planted, and they seem to be able to turn the cameras on seconds before they detonate an IED and seconds before there is some kind of an atrocity that takes place over there. That gives us a very narrow picture of what is going on in Iraq, Mr. Speaker.

But the bigger picture over there is this, and that is that Iraq is a battlefield in the global war on terror, and we began this 20 years ago or so. It came home to roost when we all realized September 11, 2001, that this was not just a sometime enemy, not just an enemy that attacked the USS Cole or the U.S. embassies in Africa or did the bombing on the Marine barracks in Lebanon, and the list of those kind of terrorist attacks went on and on; but it came home to roost in a way that Americans all understood on September 11, 2001.

The bigger picture of it is this that there is a culture out there that believes that their path to salvation is in killing people who are not like them, and I will contend that that organization that is out there, al Qaeda, also remnants of the Taliban, those that are left, are really a parasite; and it is radical Islam which is a parasite on the religion of Islam. Islam itself as mainstream may well be a peaceful religion, but the parasite that rides on them is not.

The definition of parasite, I would remind you, Mr. Speaker, and the other listeners as well, it is a species that rides upon the host. The host is Islam. The parasite is radical Islam, and that parasite species rides on the host, feeds off the host and reproduces on the host, sometimes attacks the host and drops off and attacks other species and sometimes gets picked up back up again and rides on the host again and starts the cycle all over. That is the case with ticks and mites, the whole series of parasites that are there throughout all we know in the animal kingdom, and that is the case also with radical Islam and the overall religion of Islam.

We are faced with that kind of an enemy, and that enemy has killed a lot of Christians. That enemy has killed a lot of Jews, but that enemy has also killed more Muslims than anything else. It gives us a broader picture, Mr. Speaker, of what this enemy is that we are up against.

But the question we needed to ask ourselves, probably well before September 11, 2001, and certainly on that date and every date after that, is how do we conduct a war against a global enemy that is amorphous, an enemy that does not have uniforms or a territory, maybe has a leader or group of leaders, an enemy that simply has an ideology of hatred and terror that comes out and attacks people who are not like them in order to destabilize and somehow gain their presumably greater glory and somehow their salvation in the next life, which I think is down below rather than up above?

Well, as I asked that question subsequent to September 11, 2001, I had the privilege to be listening to an address by Benazir Bhutto, who is the former Prime Minister of Pakistan. She served two different periods of time there, mostly back in the 1990s. She gave an address back in Storm Lake, Iowa, town of my birth, to Buena Vista University, a small private university there, and a very excellent one, that tracks outstanding speakers.

After her profound address, she and I sat down one-on-one, knee-to-knee, so to speak, and this certainly was on my mind and it is on all of our minds even today. I asked her how do we get to this point of victory? How do we bring forth a war on these terrorists to the point where we can declare victory? What is our objective going to be and how shall we carry out this and conduct this war to reach this objective?

And she sat for a little while and she said, You have got to give them a chance at freedom. You have got to give them a chance at democracy. Today, the people in these countries do not have hope. They do not have a way to vent their anger. They do not have a way to apply their energy for change in a constructive fashion with any kind of hope that they can make progress and make this world a better place for themselves, their family, their children, and the subsequent generations.

So, consequently, if we can provide that opportunity, then the climate that breeds terror will turn into a climate that turns that energy towards constructive ends, constructive ends where they would be working to improve their families, their homes, their communities, their country, their churches, their mosques, their synagogues, whatever it might be.

As I listened to that, I asked her a series of questions about it for clarification. I began to think as I drove home that evening this is a pretty good formula to put Benazir Bhutto back in power in Pakistan, but I am not convinced that it is a solution on how we could prosecute and win a war on terror. Yet, I sat down and began to read more and more about Islam, in particular the book, ''Radical Islam Visits America'' by Daniel Pipes, and I read that through twice with a red ink underliner and a highlighter to try to understand the culture, the religion, the psychology.

I put that together with Natan Sharansky's book, ''In Defense of Democracy.'' When Natan writes that all human beings have a certain energy within them that they will use to try to effect a change, and that they will use that energy if that change is to keep them alive or if that change is to deal with the minutiae that may seem irrelevant to people who will struggle just to stay alive.

Then, to understand, that we never go to war against another free people. Free people do not go to war against free people. So if we put that into the equation, there is an energy and a drive for change, by Natan Sharansky. We never go to war against another free people. So to the extent we can promote freedom and a form of democracy around the world is also a formula for more peace and more safety for all Americans and all free people.

We add that then to Daniel Pipes' understanding and to the idea to promote freedom, and the President's doctrine which he gave out in his second inaugural address, which now we know as the Bush Doctrine, and that is, that all people yearn to breathe free, and it is the duty and it is the obligation of all freedom-loving people to promote freedom throughout the globe and throughout the ages.

Put that formula all together, and that is the formula for how to move forward on this global war on terror and how to finally declare victory.

So we began operations in Afghanistan a couple of months after September 11 very successfully, and 25 million people that had never before in that place on the globe gone to the polls to select their leaders and to direct their national destiny went to the polls and voted, and there were American troops in the field, especially our troops that I noticed in the field, guarding those paths to the polls, guarding those polling sites, and now you have 25 million people in Afghanistan. Some would say, and there were many detractors over on this side of the aisle, that said, oh, it is another Vietnam; you will never be able to get through the Khyber Pass, no one's ever been able to go into Afghanistan and come out of there having won a victory; that country has always fought off all of its invaders.

Well, we did not invade them. We liberated them and the Afghani people now breathe free and have selected their leaders, and the same formula with the same advisers and the same advice was to go to Iraq and do the same thing for the same number of people, 25 million people, and the American soldiers did that and the marines did that and our airmen and our sailors did that and liberated 25 million people.

They went to the polls three times, Mr. Speaker, in 2005 to select their leaders, to ratify a constitution and to put a legitimate government in place, and now they are a sovereign Arab nation in the Middle East. This sovereign Arab nation has had a difficult struggle, and the casualties have been by some measures high, not by measures of previous wars, by measures of the contemporary media. It is tragic to lose America's best in a struggle like this, but it is the highest calling.

So, today, Iraqis breathe free, and we think that somehow, because there is casualties there in the streets of Iraq, it is an intolerable level in that civilization. I asked the question, how can they tolerate living in a society with this high level of violence, this high level of casualties?

So I went back and took a look at the level of casualties that were there, and they need to be measured as a percentage of the overall population. We do that, we do that statistically by measuring how many people out of every 100,000 die a violent death. Well, that would be murder in most societies; and in Iraq, the civilians would be the measure, some are victims of IED bombings, some are victims of murder. We added up those numbers. There are several Web pages that provide that information. We took the most reasonable numbers that we could find. It comes to this number: 27.51 Iraqis per 100,000 die a violent death on an annual basis, 27.51.

Now, what does that mean, and to me it really does not mean a lot until I compare it to places that I know where I have a feel for the rhythm of this place. Well, I by now have a feel for the rhythm of this place called Washington, D.C., and my wife lives here with me. I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, she is in far greater risk being a civilian in Washington, D.C., than an average civilian in Iraq.

Forty-five out of every 100,000 Washington, D.C., residents die a violent death on an annual basis, 45. 27.51 in Iraq out of 100,000, 45 out of every 100,000 in Washington, D.C.

If you go to New Orleans, pre-Katrina, before Katrina, 53 per 100,000, almost twice as many violent fatalities in the city of the New Orleans than there are in Iraq as an average civilian.

Now, we took out the military, took out the police because they are involved in combat, but that gives you a measure, Mr. Speaker, of what is it like in Iraq. The United States military has provided, first of all, liberation for the Iraqis that were dying at an average rate of 182 a day at the hands of Saddam Hussein, collared him, put him on trial, took out Zarqawi and gave them a safer, free society than the society that they lived in.

Statistically, if you want to chart that for the duration of this operation from the liberation of the Iraqis in March of 2003 until today, there are over a 100,000 Iraqis alive today because the United States and coalition forces went into Iraq and took on that calling to promote freedom throughout the globe. Now, Iraq stands as near the end of the military security solution of the operation in Iraq, at the beginning of

the political solution in the operation of Iraq, where now they have a sovereign Arab government, and they are on the cusp of the solution for their economics. When they are able to start pumping oil out of that ground and sending it around the world and cashing the checks, we will see then this lode star of Iraqi being an inspiration for all the Arab world. A free Arab world, a prosperous Arab nation, and inspiration for all the Arab world.

I have to believe that as the Berlin Wall went down on November 9, 1989, and freedom echoed across Eastern Europe, hundreds of millions of people breathe free today, I have to believe that same kind of contagious desire for freedom will take place in the Middle East among the Arab people.

That is the big picture, Mr. Speaker. That is the vision of our President. That is the sacrifice of our military. That is the commitment of this Congress, and that is where we are headed. I believe and I pray that we will arrive there one day soon, and I expect to be around to celebrate that joyous day. I will stand here with our military every day until that is accomplished.

Thank you to the gentlewoman from Tennessee. I appreciate this privilege to address this Chamber and the Speaker.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa, and I am so appreciative that he mentioned that this is not a sometime enemy that we are dealing with. This is an enemy, as he said, that is amorphous. They are located everywhere. Terrorist cells are around the globe, but it is an enemy with an agenda. Their agenda is to end freedom as we know it, and they work at it 24/7. They are an enemy to freedom, and we do know that the Iraqi people are grasping at their chance for freedom.

You know, Mr. Speaker, I think it is really quite important to note that a development that got swamped by the Zarqawi news, but a development that I certainly believe is very critical to our long-term security goals, was that the Iraqi Government's confirmation of its top three security chiefs was last week. You had Sunnis and Shiites standing together as the security chiefs for this nation.

What an enormous step in the right direction, and we have now had tremendously successful elections in Iraq. We have a unified government. We now have 275,000 Iraqi security forces that are in place.

□ 2145

So we do know that we are seeing progress in the right direction. There are no guarantees, but it is steps in the right direction.

At this time, I want to yield to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. CARTER, who has Fort Hood in his district. Judge Carter has worked so diligently with our men and women in uniform, and I thank him for coming to talk a little bit about the big picture, about the global war on terror, and why it is imperative that we persevere. And I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee. She is a real asset to this Congress, and I am just proud to be able to be with her tonight to talk about the war on terror.

I live in a district where on any given day we have between 15,000 and 20,000 American heroes standing on that wall protecting freedom in the United States, in harm's way, giving their lives and limbs and time so that we can sit here in this House and so that our children and our wives and our loved ones can walk the streets of the United States free.

You know, this war on terror is a war on a cancerous idea that is, when you really think about it, is really one of the most horrible, horrible things there is; that there is a group of people that are fighting a war not against military soldiers as proud warriors marching off to war. No. In fact, they do not want to even see an American soldier anywhere near them, if they can help it. They want to terrorize society. And that terrorism, in their way of thinking, starts with civilians, not military.

We got a real good dose of that on 9/11, a dose that I do not know how the American people can ever get it out of their minds. When we were attacked at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, they attacked our military installations at Pearl Harbor. But when we were attacked on 9/11, a building full of business folks was attacked. This was not an attack on a military target, this was an attack on a civilian target, and its sole purpose was to kill American citizens.

We need to thank the Lord that their timing was slightly off and that the building was not completely full. If it had been, instead of numbering in the thousands we might have been numbering in the hundreds of thousands of people in those two buildings that might have died. But that was their purpose. Their purpose was to change how we live by hitting us where we live. I just can't think of anything more horrible.

You know, I was in the judge business for a while, as were several people in this room here today, and we know from experience that there's a lot of evil out there in the world, and we spent our time trying to deal with that evil. And I think, from what I know of my colleagues here in the House, we did a pretty good job of fighting evil. One of the things we did to curtail evil was we put them away, and we put them down so that the price of being evil was a high price in the places where we lived. And we are proud of that.

I think the American soldier knows that the hard part of fighting the war on terror, on fighting people who are really not out to fight them but are out to fight their children and their wives and their moms and dads back home, and moms and dads and children of people in Iraq and Afghanistan and many other countries in this world, the Philippines, Indonesia, and the list goes on and on and on, they are always attacking the innocent trying to live their lives.

But what is their theory behind this? I have thought about this. And I want to say that Mr. KING gives some great insight into some of the things he has read, and I was fascinated by some of the things he had to say. But I think about this, and what they are really trying to do is to change the way we live until we just really cannot tolerate living that way any longer and we are willing to compromise and give in to what they view as a world view, until their radical Islam dominates the world.

They want our school children in Texas, or our school children in Tennessee, or our school children in Iowa to get up in the morning, every morning, and be afraid to stand at the bus stop, be afraid to ride on the school bus, be afraid to go to their school for fear that somebody might blow it up, somebody might shoot at the bus, somebody might hijack them or kidnap nap them. That is the world they are developing right now that we are tearing apart right now in Iraq and Afghanistan.

This is not easy work for our soldiers. Our soldiers are out there in a special role that soldiers have never been in. Soldiers are trained to fight soldiers. Soldiers are trained to go onto a battlefield and fight a battle. And sometimes it is an unconventional battle, and we are trained to fight unconventional battles. Our soldiers are not policemen, although some are trained as policemen. Our soldiers shouldn't be policemen, but today the American Marine on patrol in Iraq or Afghanistan has a special mission, and that mission is to make sure that the safety of that population is as safe as the safety he wants for his population back home.

And he cares about those people. He cares about those kids. A great story I heard when I was back in Iraq was about a soldier walking down the street and a little girl comes running out and hands him one rose. A beautiful rose. He later gave it to a lady at the hospital who told me the story. She explained, and somebody was able to speak the language and tell this to the soldier, that that was the only thing living left in their garden. But she knew he deserved to have that rose because he was keeping her garden safe. This was a little 10-year-old girl.

Now, I'm sure that soldier will go for the rest of his life with the memory of that little girl. And I know sometimes they have to be standing out there in 115 degree heat with all that armor on and saying, man, this is a tough job. But that is the kind of thing that tells us what we are fighting for. We are fighting to protect innocent human

beings. Not warriors, but to protect innocent human beings from being terrorized until they surrender their freedom and their will to terrorism.

That is what terrorists want. That is what they do. They just attack the innocent until the innocent throw up their hands and say, whatever you want, you can have it.

And we have examples of how they have done that. Look at Lebanon. Look at the other places around the world where the terrorists have just run rampant through the streets until Lebanon, which used to be called the Riviera of the Middle East, is now an example of destruction when people use the term Lebanon.

So why are our American soldiers doing this? They are doing their duty with pride and with conviction. And I will tell my friends on the other side of the aisle who seem to have this cut-and-run mentality, I want them to think about the times, and I know they have visited Iraq and they have to have talked to the same soldiers that I have talked to, but the soldiers that I talked to are proud of what they are doing in Iraq. They are confident that they are succeeding in what they are doing. They do not understand why the American people don't hear about their successes.

But, folks, even when we don't publicize their successes, they are having them. This last week has been a huge step forward in the war on terror because we took out the top terrorist. And from his little notebook, over the next couple of days we took out 17 other locations. Today we had another very successful raid. And we are not only getting rid of the bad guys and punishing them for their misbehavior by putting them into the Never-Never Land, but we are also capturing things that tells us more.

So I say to the terrorists: Beware. The American soldiers are coming. Beware. We are learning every day and we are getting better and we are learning more and more information about you, and we are coming to get you. We are going to stop what is going on.

I was real proud to know when Zarqawi was killed that the first people at the site were my boys in the 4th Infantry Division. Proud of them. They are the guys who caught Saddam Hussein. They are the guys who have been up front on every war, as has the 1st Cav. The 1st Cav. Gave us free elections. The 4th Infantry Division gave us Saddam Hussein, and now the first people on site after that beautiful job the Air Force did.

But you know what, the real war on terror, and we need as American citizens to think about this real strongly, is the first time the President spoke, I think it was after this thing happened, and he said what would be our top policy on the war on terror. He said if you help our enemies, you are our enemy. We are taking the fight to the enemy.

I think that is the right policy. I think the right policy is to say, we are not going to stand for people who kill innocent civilians no matter where they are, and we are going to stand up to them. Why? Because as Prime Minister Blair said right here in this House, it is our turn. We are the beacon of freedom in the world. We have the resources, intelligently used, to meet the challenge.

People say, oh, but it is going to be a long war. You know what? I think it is going to be a long conflict, but it's going to be a conflict that is going to have a series of battles in it. We are misdefining Iraq by calling it the war in Iraq. We are misdefining Afghanistan by calling it the war in Afghanistan. It is the battles in Iraq, the battle in Afghanistan. And maybe whatever we do in the way of successes will postpone the next battle.

Folks, we went into what we called the Cold War, and the Cold War included the battle of Korea and the battle of Vietnam and the battle of Panama and a lot of other battles that took place. But we won the Cold War by sticking to the principle that freedom and democracy and the ability to live your life in a world that was peaceful and loving was worth fighting for and worth standing up to people who wanted to change that and put totalitarianism in place of freedom.

We have now got a group of people who are fanatics and who want to put this radical Islam in place of freedom. And, unfortunately, once again, we have to stand up and be counted. And we will, as long as we produce people like I have met at Fort Hood and many other places where I have gone with the military, these quality young men and women. And as long as the American people are willing to stand the ground and do the job we back here have to do to win the war on terrorism, we will succeed.

Mr. Speaker, it is critical that the American public realize that the only thing standing between us and another 9/11 is the will to face the terrorists' onslaught not only with our troops but with our hearts and minds in America we should stand up for what is right. There is right and there is wrong in this world, and imposing the will by terror, by Islamic terrorists, is wrong.

Standing up for freedom and letting our kids be able to go to the park and play without fear of terrorism or wander the streets or your wife to go shopping at the grocery store or you be able to go to work every day without the fear of terrorism, that is right. It is the freedom we fought for and died for in this American country, and it is the freedom the whole world should be able to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say, I am proud to say that I am an American and that Americans stand for right, I yield back to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate so much how well the gentleman represents his constituents at Fort Hood, and I know he is so very proud of them and the work that they do.

I, likewise, am so very proud of my men and women at Fort Campbell, men and women of the 101st, there in Montgomery County, Tennessee.

□ 2200

How appropriate that the gentleman from Texas referred to them as heroes, because indeed they are. And as they work to gather in the trust and confidence of the Iraqi people, the trust of a little girl who brings the rose from her garden to one of our military men and women, the trust of an Iraqi citizen who takes the key out of a lock of one of Saddam Hussein's former jails and hands it to an American soldier and says, ''Thank you, thank you for my chance at freedom.''

Mr. Speaker, those are the stories that we are hearing day in and day out. They are coming to us from our men and women in uniform who do understand the big picture, who do understand that we have an enemy that would like to change our way of life.

It is imperative that we communicate that message that we are not going to stand for that. We are not going to stand still and let that happen. You know, I think it is really quite interesting that sometimes the liberal elites try to couch this debate about Iraq as to whether it was wrong or whether it was right to go in and free millions of people from Saddam Hussein, whether it was worth it. Many of the leftists think it was not worth it. They would like to just sit down and talk about this. I believe we should put that question aside for a moment because it really does simplify the question of our involvement in Iraq. It oversimplifies it. The question ignores the relevance of Iraq to America's national security framework.

You know, as the gentleman from Texas said, our daily lives, how we go about them, when we are made more unsafe, when our national security is made unsafe by the existence of a hostile and isolated Middle East ruled by murderous thugs and their terrorist supporters, then we have to do something about that. That is a fact. I challenge anybody to come in and argue with that.

The truth of this fact is written in the blood of Americans and the citizens of dozens of other free nations, the people who have been murdered by terrorists, spawned in the Middle East over the past 40 years. Whether anyone believes we should be in Iraq for the sake of freeing an oppressed people is something we could haggle about all night, but it is not the point of our mission there. We should be in Afghanistan, Iraq and in the Middle East actively working to put an end once and for all to the systems of government that have promoted and celebrated brutal attacks on America, on Europe, and in countries across Africa.

If we do not, we are going to suffer again and again. We are in Iraq, we are in Afghanistan because President Bush and the American people decided on

September 11, 2001, that enough was enough. Could we have stayed out? Of course. Could we have continued responding to terrorism as a case of civil disobedience? Of course.

We could have decided to simply contain this region and hope to contain the terrorism that grew there, but that did not get to the root of the problem. And the price of that policy would have continued to be periodic September 11s. That would be the price. This country had to decide whether we were willing to pay this steep price of letting the Middle East continue for another 30 years as it had for the past 30 years.

We have had a real champion of freedom join us in the U.S. House of Representatives this year, another judge from the great State of Texas; and at this time I want to yield to Judge POE from the great State of Texas.

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee for allowing me to make some comments on the war in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Tennessee is named the Volunteer State. It was some of those Tennesseeans who volunteered to help my State, Texas, become a free and independent nation back in 1836, another example that to be free it always costs something. We called upon those volunteers to make a difference in freedom, noting that every person serving in Iraq and Afghanistan is a volunteer. Many of them are on their second and third tours of duty, volunteered because they understand the importance of what they do.

We just recently learned that the United States Army has met not only its enlistment goals but more enlistments than they had predicted because many Americans, the young of our Nation, understand the importance of what is going on. They know there is a war going on out there, and it is a war against terrorists. It is a war the terrorists started, and terrorism is not something we desire; but it is certainly something we must destroy.

We cannot negotiate with terrorists. We cannot sit down at a conference table and say come let us reason together. It is not going to work because you see, terrorists are determined to kill people, not just soldiers, not just sailors or marines, but all people, any people that get in their way. And that includes their own people. That includes military and nonmilitary. It includes civilians, the old, the elderly, women, children. It includes people in hospitals recovering from sickness. Anybody they think will cause terror in the hearts and souls of the world they murder, and they kill throughout the world. That is the way terrorists operate, and the idea that we can even negotiate with them is almost as absurd as the idea that we can appease those individuals.

Appeasement comes up every time some nation, like our Nation, has to go to war to fight for our freedoms and liberties. It came up in World War II, and appeasement was talked about even in Washington, D.C., appease the Germans, appease the Japanese, give in, try to ignore. Of course, we saw what happens. Appeasement never works with terrorists because they are determined to become more criminal-like in their activity and promote their desires no matter what it takes.

I, like you and many Members of the House, have been to Iraq. I have seen the Iraqi people. I have seen our military and was fortunate to be there last year and when the Iraqi people had their first free elections in the history of their nation. It was quite the honor to be one of two Members of Congress to see that event.

Of course, the skeptics and critics say, as the gentlewoman from Tennessee says, the northeastern elites, they said the Iraqis do not understand freedom or democracy, it will never work; and every election starting with that first election and every subsequent election after that proved that Iraqis want freedom. They have tasted it, and they do not want to let it go. And they are fighting for it just as much as our troops are fighting for it.

Of course, I visited with our troops. They all say that we are winning the war on terror. And we are winning the war on terror. One thing that an Iraqi woman said to me at the voting booth, she had cast her ballot, had that purple stain on her finger, proudly walking down the street defiant of the terrorists because they said if you vote, the terrorists will kill you, and of course they did kill 57 Iraqis that voted that day. Anyway, she came up to me, she had tears in her eyes. I had an interpreter with me and she said to the interpreter and he told me, she said, We Iraqis are grateful to America for giving their youth to us.

What she was saying was she was aware, as the Iraqis are, that Americans die so other people can live and live free.

You know, 2,400-plus Americans have died in this war. Eight of those who have died are from my congressional district down in southeast Texas. I have talked to the families of those marines and sailors and airmen and soldiers that have been killed. Those families grieve in their own way, but they say to a family that they were proud of their son and they will be proud of America if America stays the course and finishes the job that their kids started in Iraq and Afghanistan. Finish the war, win the war, Mr. POE, win the war. I heard that so many times. Win the war that my son died in.

And I say to those families and other families that this country will win that war on terror. As has been said here on the House floor, it is going to be a long war. It is not an easy war. It is an unconventional war because we fight by the rules of engagement, the United States. We go after the terrorists. The terrorists, unlike any other war in world history, are determined to kill anybody in their way, including the innocent.

But we will not let those that have died and those that will die, die for nothing because they are dying for something. They are dying for two things. They are dying for the welfare of the United States of America. It is in our best interest to take the fight to the enemy, and we are doing that. We are going to track them down wherever they show up in the world, and we are going to eliminate them. They are beginning to believe us that we will track them down. And we also are fighting this war because of that word freedom.

It is important that Iraq and Afghanistan be free nations. They have never tasted freedom. They have tasted it now; and as I said, they do not want to let go of it. President Kennedy said it better than I can. He said, you know, this country will bear any burden. We will pay any price. We will support any friend, we will oppose any foe to preserve liberty.

That is our mission statement given by President Kennedy over 40 years ago, and that is what our troops are doing.

Freedom has always cost. It always will. Good things have cost. It cost us 7 years of hard war against the British. After we gained our independence, gained our freedom, the British did not believe it, and they attacked us again in the War of 1812. They burned this building down, and they burned the White House. They burned every building in Washington, D.C. except for two because they were trying to make sure that America was not a free Nation. So we had to fight them again.

Freedom has cost this country, and it has cost other countries; and Iraq is one of them. We do not get freedom by sitting down at a conference table and saying, let us reason together so we can be a free people.

There is no substitute for victory. It is the only path to freedom, and I hope that folks in this Nation understand the great job our troops are doing and are as committed as they are to winning the war.

Down in southeast Texas, I have the distinction of having the Port of Beaumont. It is the number one military deployment port of cargo going to Iraq. It comes from Fort Hood and Fort Bliss, and it is the place where our troops come home. Most of the troops coming back to my area are National Guard troops. You see, down in southeast Texas when the National Guard comes home, we have parades for them. Schools and businesses close, and everybody turns out on Main Street waving the American flag. We are proud of what our troops are doing. We understand, as most Americans understand, they are doing a good job and they are putting their lives on the line for that simple word that people since the beginning of the world have wanted, and that is freedom.

So this country I do not think is ever going to flinch and it is never going to

flee and we certainly are never going to fear because we will never fail the war against terrorism, and I hope we will be successful.

I appreciate the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) allowing me to make these comments. I hope we will continue the dialogue and the perseverance to be successful and to spread the word not only in America but to those terrorists who live throughout the world that they can run, but they can certainly never hide because the American fighting man is going to track them down.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas. I thank him for mentioning that our men and women in uniform are volunteers and they have chosen to fight.

I, like him, have spent time with these men and women and their families and on Memorial Day talked with the aunt of a young man who came to one of the memorial services. And after I spoke, she came up and with her broken heart she said, Mrs. BLACKBURN, you're so right, he was there because he wanted to be there and you're so right. He knows, he knew that we were winning, that we are winning the war on terror.

□ 2215

And yes indeed, he understood the mission. Our families, our military families know this, Mr. Speaker, and they know that this Nation has decided not to play hostage, not to be held hostage. Our men and women in uniform are paying the price to fight this war so that we are not having to fight it on the streets of Washington, D.C., or Memphis or Nashville or L.A. or anywhere else in this country. We have made a choice not to be bullied and not to live with the gun pointed at our head. And I give credit to our President. And, Mr. Speaker, I credit the American people for making a tough decision. War is never easy. War is never, ever easy, but we have to remember the big picture in this and that picture is we have to have a democratic ally in the Middle East. This is about freedom and free people. It is about expanded democracy and education. It is about rooting out terrorists and disrupting their networks and their way of working and their beliefs so that they don't import it and place it on us. It is about slowing them down and eventually making it impossible for them to work.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk about whether we are winning or not. And we are winning. But this is not easy. There are going to be a lot of dark days ahead. This is not an easy fight. It is not easy for us. It is not easy for our military men and women and their families. It is not easy for the Iraqi people. And there is a tremendous amount of frustration when they take a couple of steps forward and then a few steps back and a couple of steps forward and another step back. And just as in the past 3 years we have had some victories to celebrate, we have also had some very tough times. But we come to the point of saying, is it a necessary action? And yes, indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is a necessary action. The defense of freedom is a necessary action for our great Nation. It was the only decision that put America on the offensive when it came to the war on terrorism and our national security because freedom is worth fighting for.

As I close the hour this evening and begin this week's debate, I want to focus where I began in talking about the big picture. Ronald Reagan often said, we could bet on hope or we could bet on fear. You can bet on hope or you can bet on fear. He chose to bet on hope. And, Mr. Speaker, I know why. And I know why the American people choose to bet on hope. It is that hope, that desire that lives in our heart for a better tomorrow.

I love quoting Margaret Thatcher and her comment when she talks about America. She would say it is more than a superpower, more than a great Nation. America is an idea. America is an idea. What a great idea it is. It is the idea of freedom. It is the idea of opportunity. It is the idea of hope. And this week we look forward to talking about hope for our future, hope for the future of our children, hope for the future of the Nation of Iraq.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BERKLEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and June 13 on account of a death in the family.

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. CARDOZA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. DELAURO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and June 13 on account of a death in the family.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of important congressional business in the district.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. CALVERT (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of travel delays.

Mr. GIBBONS (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. GINGREY (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. SESSIONS (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for the week of June 12 on account of taking his son, Alex, to Scout camp.

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. RYAN of Ohio) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MCCARTHY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. ROSS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MCHENRY, for 5 minutes, today and June 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, today and June 13.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and June 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today and June 13 and 14.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, today and June 13, 14, and 15.

Mr. GOODE, for 5 minutes, June 13.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 13, 2006, at 9:30 a.m., for morning hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

7969. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Requirements for Requests To Amend Import Regulations [Docket No. 02-132-2] (RIN: 0579-AB63) received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7970. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Food Labeling: Health Claims; Soluble Dietary Fiber From Certain Foods and Coronary Heart Disease [Docket No. 2004P-0512] received June 2, 2006', pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7971. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment, Department of Defense, transmitting Notice of the decision to conduct a standard competition of the support services function performed by civilian personnel in the Department of the Navy for possible performance by private contractors, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7972. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Deposit Insurance Regulations; Inflation Index; Certain Retirement Accounts and Employee Benefit Plan Accounts (RIN: 3064-AD01) received May 1, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7973. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) for FY 2002 and FY 2003, pursuant to Public Law 104-193, section 658L; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7974. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, CGB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 [CG Docket No. 02-278]; Junk Fax Prevention Act of 2005 [CG Docket No. 05-338] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7975. A letter from the Legal Advsior, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation of the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act and Modernization of the Commission's Competitive Bidding Rules and Procedures [WT Docket No. 05-211] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7976. A letter from the Chief, Pricing Policy Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Request to Update Default Compensation Rate for Dial-Around Calls from Payphones [WC Docket No. 03-225] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7977. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 97 of the Commission's Rules to Implement Certain World Radio Conference 2003 Final Acts —— received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7978. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Coalgate, Oklahoma) [MB Docket No. 05-274; RM-11274] (Silver Springs Shores, Florida) [MB Docket No. 05-275; RM-11275] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7979. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Dover and North Canton, Ohio) [MB Docket No. 04-377; RM-11077] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7980. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Portage and Stoughton, Wisconsin) [MB Docket No. 04-239; RM-10998] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7981. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Aguila, Apache Junction, Buckeye, Glendale, Peoria, Wenden, and Wickenburg, Arizona) [MB Docket No. 05-270; RM-11268; RM-11272] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7982. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Hallettsville, Meyersville, and Yoakum, Texas) [MB Docket No. 05-246; RM-11263; RM-11309]; Reclassification of License of Station KCYY(FM), San Antonio, Texas [BMLH-20001010AC0] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7983. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Franklin, Addis, and Eunice, Louisiana) [MB Docket No. 05-291; RM-11270] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7984. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Paint Rock and Big Lake, Texas) [MB Docket No. 05-31; RM-11150] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7985. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, MB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Encino, Texas) [MB Docket No. 05-100; RM-11181]; (Steamboat Springs, Colorado) [MB Docket No. 05-153; RM-11223] received April 28, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7986. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 ft (18.3m) LOA Using Pot or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 060216045-6045-01; I.D. 040606A] received April 25, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7987. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of an Accountability Review Board to examine the facts and the circumstances of the loss of life at a U.S. mission abroad and to report and make recommendations, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4831; to the Committee on International Relations.

7988. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Potomac Electric Power Company, transmitting a copy of the Balance Sheet of Potomac Electric Power Company as of December 31, 2005, pursuant to D.C. Code section 43-513; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7989. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National & Community Service, transmitting the Corporation's Report on Final Action as a result of Audits in respect to the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7990. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, the Department's Buy American Report for FY 2005; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7991. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7992. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Legislative Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the Administration's category rating system covering the period from November 23, 2004 through November 22, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3319(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7993. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the period ending March 31, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7994. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Inspector General and the Semiannual Report on Final Action Resulting from Audit Reports for the period October 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7995. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting in accordance Section 641 of Division H of the Fiscal Year 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 108-447, the Corportation's report for fiscal year 2005 on the amount of acquisitions made by the Corporation from entities that manufacture the articles, materials, or supplies outside the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7996. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006 and the Management Response for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7997. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Utah Regulatory Program [UT-043-FOR] received June 5, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7998. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Missouri Regulatory Program [Docket No. MO-038-FOR] received June 5, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7999. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; 2006 Management Measures and a Temporary Rule [Docket No. 060427113-6113-01; I.D. 042406A] (RIN: 0648-AT34) received May 23, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8000. A letter from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery [Docket No. 051213334-6119-02; I.D. 112905C] (RIN: 0648-AT98) received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8001. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Commercial Shark Management Measures [Docket No. 060131019-6080-02; I.D. 012006B] (RIN: 0648-AU17) received April 21, 2006, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8002. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Swordfish Quotas [Docket No. 060201021-6124-02; I.D. 100405C] (RIN: 0648-AT73) received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8003. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Recreational Management Measures for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Fishing Year 2006 [Docket No. 060317073-6125-02; I.D. 031406A] (RIN: 0648-AT28) received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8004. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fisheries; Biennial Specifications and Management Meaures; Correction [Docket No. 060424110-6110-01; I.D. 081304C] (RIN: 0648-AU39) received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8005. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No. 041110317-4364-02; I.D. 042706A] received May 18, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8006. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Commercial Quota Adjustment for New York [Docket No. 051128313-6029-02; I.D. 050906C] received May 24, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8007. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Alaska Plaice in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 060216045-6045-01; I.D. 051006A] received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8008. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast (NE) Multispecies Fishery; Allocation of Trips to Closed Area (CA) II Yellowtail Flounder Special Access Program (SAP) [Docket No. I.D. 050906B] received June 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8009. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Report on Denial of Visas to Confiscators of American Property for the period of April 22, 2005 through April 21, 2006, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1182d; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8010. A letter from the Chairman, Naval Sea Cadet Corps, transmitting the 2005 Annual Audit and the 2005 Annual Report of the Naval Sea Cadet Corps (NSCC), pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(39) and 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8011. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Report to Congress on Catastrophic Hurricane Evacuation Plan Evaluation,'' pursuant to Public Law 109-59, section 10204 Public Law 109-115, section 187; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8012. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's report to Congress on FY 2005 acquisitions from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside the United States, pursuant to Public Law 108-447, section 641; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8013. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's March 2006 ''Treasury Bulletin,'' pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9602(a); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, Resources, Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4894. A bill to provide for certain access to national crime information databases by schools and educational agencies for employment purposes, with respect to individuals who work with children; with an amendment (Rept. 109–497). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 862. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 109–498). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LANTOS:

H.R. 5582. A bill to require Federal agencies, and persons engaged in interstate commerce, in possession of data containing personal information, to disclose any unauthorized acquisition of such information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Government Reform, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BEAN (for herself and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5583. A bill to provide a temporary minimum standard mileage rate for computing the deductible costs of operating a vehicle for business purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES (for himself and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 5584. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the inclusion of certain special and incentive pays in the computation of military retired pay for members of the Armed Forces who have a special operations forces designation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 5585. A bill to improve the netting process for financial contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. CANTOR):

H.R. 5586. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow distributions from health savings accounts to be used for the purchase of non-group coverage under high deductible health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of Florida):

H.R. 5587. A bill to establish a bipartisan commission on insurance reform; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SALAZAR (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 5588. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to protect sensitive personal information of veterans, to ensure that veterans are appropriately notified of any breach of data security with respect to such information, to provide free credit monitoring and credit reports for veterans and others affected by any such breach of data security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SOUDER (for himself, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. KING of Iowa):

H.R. 5589. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to transfer to United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement all functions of the Customs Patrol Officers unit operating on the Tohono O'odham Indian reservation; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself and Mr. DINGELL):

H. Con. Res. 426. Concurrent resolution recognizing the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the passage of the Food and Drugs Act for the important service it provides to the Nation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. Res. 861. A resolution declaring that the United States will prevail in the Global War on Terror, the struggle to protect freedom from the terrorist adversary; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. CARTER, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H. Res. 863. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be an increased Federal commitment to supporting the development of innovative advanced imaging technologies for prostate cancer detection and treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SANDERS:

H. Res. 864. A resolution recognizing the importance of shared housing in the United

States; to the Committee on Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

334. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 272 memorializing the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States and the Department of Defense to oppose any increase in the cost of enrollment in health care programs for members of the United States military; to the Committee on Armed Services.

335. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 94 memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose the SMART Act and other preemptive federal insurance regulatory measures; to the Committee on Financial Services.

336. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 52 requesting the House and Senate Committees on Human Services to conduct a joint study of the Department of Human Services' reunification and kinship placement policies and procedure; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

337. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 209 memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide flexible funding to help states and local communities clean up and deal with the disastrous effects of clandestine methamphetamine labs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

338. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 301 urging the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to bring humanitarian assistance and lasting peace to the Darfur region; to the Committee on International Relations.

339. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Iowa, relative to Senate Resolution No. 137 requesting the Congress of the United States give due consideration to the readiness of the Republic of China on Taiwan for membership in the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

340. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, relative to House Resolution No. 22 urging the Congress of the United States to promote and publicize the report to the Congress entitled, ''A Review of the Restrictions on Persons if Italian Ancestry During World War II''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

341. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 105 memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt and transmit to the states for ratification an amendment to the United States Constitution that would ensure that apportionment is based on citizens and not non-citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

342. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to provide federal financial assistance to aid Louisiana's recovery following the devastation caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita, to expeditiously complete the needed repair to the levee system in the greater New Orleans area, to provide for the prompt construction of hurricane and tidal water protection for Southern Louisiana, and to provide assistance with coastal restoration and marsh management; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

343. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 25 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to provide funding for Louisiana's indigent defense system and to amend the Stafford Act or any other appropriate legislation to permit funding for Louisiana's indigent defense system; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

344. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 62 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such action as are necessary to amend the Stafford Act to allow the use of emergency funds under the Federal Emergency Management Agency for stabilization and restoration of barrier islands; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

345. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 63 memorializing the Congress of the United States to review and consider eliminating provisions of law which reduce social security benefits for those receiving benefits from federal, state, or local government retirement systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

346. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 182 requesting the President of the United States to direct the United States Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to investigate all potential price gouging, price fixing, collusion, and other anticompetitive practices related to gasoline prices; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. MICA.
H.R. 408: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H.R. 783: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 819: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 1229: Mr. WICKER.
H.R. 1248: Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 1384: Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. HAYES.
H.R. 1424: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 1632: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. BONNER.
H.R. 1671: Mr. MCCRERY.
H.R. 1876: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 2421: Mr. BOREN, Mr. PORTER, and Ms. HERSETH.
H.R. 2646: Mrs. BIGGERT.
H.R. 2808: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2949: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3019: Mr. BRADY of Texas.
H.R. 3336: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 3361: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 3413: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 3689: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3875: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, and Mr. DENT.
H.R. 3936: Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FORD, and Ms. CARSON.
H.R. 4386: Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4441: Mr. SAXTON.
H.R. 4542: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 4547: Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4597: Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 4640: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 4705: Mr. EHLERS.
H.R. 4725: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. POMBO, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 4761: Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 4777: Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 4873: Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 4890: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 4894: Mr. BOUSTANY.
H.R. 4962: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 4963: Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 4974: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 5013: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. NORWOOD, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BERRY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5024: Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5047: Mr. BECERRA.
H.R. 5063: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 5150: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 5159: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 5182: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 5225: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. MOLLOHAN.
H.R. 5242: Mr. PAUL and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
H.R. 5244: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 5248: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 5290: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 5315: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 5316: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 5337: Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 5356: Mr. MELANCON and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5358: Mr. MELANCON and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5442: Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan.
H.R. 5444: Mr. REHBERG.
H.R. 5499: Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5526: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 5563: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 5578: Mr. OWENS.
H. Con. Res. 344: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H. Con. Res. 346: Mr. BEAUPREZ.
H. Res. 318: Mr. MURPHY.
H. Res. 350: Mr. HIGGINS.
H. Res. 723: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.
H. Res. 745: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DENT, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. TANNER, and Ms. HARRIS.
H. Res. 760: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H. Res. 787: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. REYES, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H. Res. 790: Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
H. Res. 800: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. MARCHANT.
H. Res. 820: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Res. 858: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. Con. Res. 318: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5576

OFFERED BY: MR. HEFLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 1: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Total appropriations made in this Act are hereby reduced by $678,000,000.

H.R. 5576

OFFERED BY: MR. KENNEDY

AMENDMENT NO. 2: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to apply the revised cost-effectiveness index rating system established by the Federal Transit Administration (described in its April 29, 2005, ''Dear Colleague'' letter) to the Northstar Corridor Rail project.

H.R. 5576

OFFERED BY: MR. KUCINICH

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 71, line 23, insert after the first dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $4,800,000) (reduced by $4,800,000)''.