

Davis (IL)	Kucinich	Rahall
DeFazio	Langevin	Rangel
DeGette	Lantos	Reyes
Delahunt	Larsen (WA)	Ross
Dicks	Larson (CT)	Rothman
Dingell	Lee	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Levin	Ryan (OH)
Doyle	Lewis (GA)	Sabo
Edwards	Lipinski	Salazar
Emanuel	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanders
Eshoo	Lowe	Schakowsky
Etheridge	Lynch	Schiff
Farr	Maloney	Schwartz (PA)
Fattah	Markey	Scott (GA)
Filner	Marshall	Serrano
Frank (MA)	Matheson	Sherman
Gonzalez	McCarthy	Skelton
Gordon	McCollum (MN)	Slaughter
Green, Al	McDermott	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	McGovern	Solis
Grijalva	McKinney	Spratt
Harman	McNulty	Stark
Hastings (FL)	Meehan	Stupak
Herseth	Meeke (NY)	Tanner
Higgins	Michaud	Tauscher
Hinojosa	Miller (NC)	Taylor (MS)
Holden	Miller, George	Thompson (CA)
Holt	Mollohan	Thompson (MS)
Honda	Moore (KS)	Tierney
Hooley	Moore (WI)	Towns
Hoyer	Murtha	Udall (CO)
Inslee	Nadler	Udall (NM)
Israel	Napolitano	Van Hollen
Jackson (IL)	Neal (MA)	Velázquez
Jackson-Lee	Oberstar	Vislosky
(TX)	Obey	Wasserman
Jefferson	Oliver	Schultz
Johnson, E. B.	Ortiz	Waters
Jones (OH)	Owens	Watt
Kanjorski	Pallone	Waxman
Kaptur	Pascarell	Weiner
Kennedy (RI)	Pastor	Woolsey
Kildee	Pelosi	Wu
Kilpatrick (MI)	Pomeroy	Wynn
Kind	Price (NC)	

NOT VOTING—62

Ackerman	Evans	Oxley
Baird	Ford	Payne
Barton (TX)	Gallegly	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Gibbons	Peterson (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Gillmor	Pryce (OH)
Blunt	Gingrey	Roybal-Allard
Brady (PA)	Green (WI)	Rush
Brown (OH)	Gutierrez	Sánchez, Linda
Brown, Corrine	Hinchee	T.
Calvert	Istook	Sanchez, Loretta
Capuano	Jenkins	Schwarz (MI)
Cardoza	Johnson (IL)	Sessions
Carnahan	Manzullo	Shays
Case	Matsui	Snyder
Clay	Meek (FL)	Strickland
Coble	Millender	Sweeney
Costa	McDonald	Taylor (NC)
Davis (FL)	Miller (MI)	Watson
Davis (TN)	Miller, Gary	Wexler
Deal (GA)	Moran (VA)	Young (AK)
DeLauro	Musgrave	
Engel	Nussle	

□ 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 gentleman 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 Reconstruction 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
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</b>						
International Affairs Technical Assistance (emergency)	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
<b>MILITARY ASSISTANCE</b>						
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
<b>Total, Chapter 3</b>	<b>2,226,090</b>	<b>2,136,090</b>	<b>2,514,840</b>	<b>2,325,500</b>	<b>+189,410</b>	<b>-189,340</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>						
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)	---
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>						
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
<b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b>						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	36,200	---	---	---	---	---
<b>ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL</b>						
General administration (emergency)	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total, Chapter 5</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</b>						
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
<b>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS</b>						
Veterans medical services (contingent emergency)	---	---	430,000	---	---	-430,000
<b>Total, Chapter 6</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>322,700</b>	<b>707,744</b>	<b>235,400</b>	<b>-87,300</b>	<b>-472,344</b>
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>						
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
<b>Drug Enforcement Administration</b>						
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	5,000	14,200	5,000	14,200	---	+9,200
<b>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives</b>						
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
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>						
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>						
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
<b>International Organizations</b>						
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
<b>RELATED AGENCY</b>						
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>						
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
<b>General Provisions</b>						
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
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</b>						
<b>Departmental Offices</b>						
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)
<b>TITLE II - FURTHER HURRICANE DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY</b>						
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>						
<b>Executive Operations</b>						
Working Capital Fund (emergency).....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	---	---	445	445	+445	---
<b>Agricultural Research Service</b>						
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
<b>Revolving And Management Funds</b>						
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	---	---
<b>Other Department of Defense Programs</b>						
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	---
<b>General Provisions</b>						
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
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>						
<b>CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL</b>						
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
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>						
<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>						
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
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>						
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	13,500	13,500	---	2,000	-11,500	+2,000
<b>Customs and Border Protection</b>						
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	---	---
<b>United States Coast Guard</b>						
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
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>						
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
<b>TITLE V - BORDER SECURITY</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY</b>						
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-wide.....	756,000	---	---	708,000	+708,000	+708,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>						
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
<b>Customs and Border Protection</b>						
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
<b>Immigration and Customs Enforcement</b>						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	327,000	---	80,000	327,000	+327,000	+247,000
<b>United States Coast Guard</b>						
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements, and Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (emergency).....	---	---	600,000	---	---	-600,000
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>						
Related Expenses (emergency).....	25,000	---	18,000	25,000	+25,000	+7,000
<b>Preparedness</b>						
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
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>						
<b>General Administration</b>						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	9,000	---	---	---	---	---
Administrative review and appeals (emergency).....	---	---	---	9,000	+9,000	+9,000
<b>Legal Activities</b>						
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	---
<b>TITLE VI</b>						
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
<b>ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL</b>						
Capitol Power Plant (emergency).....	---	---	27,600	27,600	+27,600	---
<b>TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS</b>						
<b>Sec. 7004:</b>						
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
<b>Sec. 7005:</b>						
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	---
<b>Sec. 9015: US Geological Survey, Dam Assessments (emergency).....</b>						
	---	---	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 Authority (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
<b>SCOREKEEPING ADJUSTMENTS</b>						
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 appropriators 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 language—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 com-

mittee 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 the entire Gulf South. The relocation of much of 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 LSU 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 and 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 ter-

rorism 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.

□ 2000

#### 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 gentleman 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.)