Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Peterson (PA)
Platts
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wynn
Yarmuth

NOES—160

Akin
Altmire
Arcuri
Bachmann
Baird
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ellsworth
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Flake
Forbes
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Goode
Granger
Graves
Hastert
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Holt
Hulshof
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shuler
Shuster
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Tiberi
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Walberg
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wicker
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Young (AK)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Gohmert
Tancredo

NOT VOTING—15

Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Lincoln
Deal (GA)
Honda
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Lantos
Lowey
Murphy, Tim
Nadler
Radanovich
Rangel
Woolsey
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1626

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1591, U.S. TROOP READINESS, VETERANS' HEALTH, AND IRAQ ACCOUNTABILITY ACT, 2007

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 261, I call up the bill (H.R. 1591) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 261, the amendment printed in House Report 110–64 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1591

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Public Law 480 Title II Grants'', during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, $450,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'', $1,648,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys'', $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $2,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $1,736,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $118,260,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $8,468,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is

designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $17,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $8,878,899,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $1,100,410,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $1,495,828,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $1,229,334,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Army'', $173,244,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $82,800,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps'', $15,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $14,100,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $552,725,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $24,600,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $20,897,672,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $5,115,397,000, of which up to $120,293,000 may be transferred to Coast Guard ''Operating Expenses'', for reimbursement for activities which support activities requested by the Navy: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $1,503,694,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $6,909,259,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $2,855,993,000, of which not to exceed $300,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for payments to reimburse Pakistan, Jordan, and other key cooperating nations, for logistical, military, and other support provided, or to be provided, to United States military operations, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That such payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, in his discretion, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $74,049,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $111,066,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as

making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $13,591,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $10,160,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $133,569,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $38,429,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For an additional amount for ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'', $5,906,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

For an additional amount for ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'', $3,842,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

IRAQ FREEDOM FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Iraq Freedom Fund'', $155,600,000, to remain available for transfer until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund'', $2,432,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

STRATEGIC RESERVE READINESS FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to amounts provided in this or any other Act, for training, operations, repair of equipment, purchases of equipment, and other expenses related to improving the readiness of non-deployed United States military forces, $2,500,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein only to appropriations for military personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purposes provided herein: *Provided further,* That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than five days prior to making transfers under this authority, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfers made pursuant to this authority: *Provided further,* That funds shall be transferred to the appropriation accounts not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further,* That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Army'', $461,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Army'', $160,173,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', $3,474,389,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $681,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $10,197,399,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', $995,797,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Weapons Procurement, Navy'', $171,813,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine

Corps'', $159,833,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $937,407,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Marine Corps'', $1,885,383,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', $2,474,916,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', $140,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force'', $95,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $2,042,183,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $934,930,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', $60,781,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', $295,737,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', $132,928,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $545,904,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $1,315,526,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For an additional amount for ''National Defense Sealift Fund'', $5,000,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $2,789,703,000; of which $2,289,703,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, which shall remain available until September 30, 2008; and of which $500,000,000 shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, which shall remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', $259,115,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RELATED AGENCIES

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for ''Intelligence Community Management Account'', $57,426,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1301. Appropriations provided in this chapter are available for obligation until September 30, 2007, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1302. Upon his determination that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary of Defense may transfer between appropriations up to $3,500,000,000 of the funds made available to the Department of Defense in this chapter: *Provided,* That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: *Provided further,* That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and

is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–289; 120 Stat. 1257), except for the fourth proviso.

SEC. 1303. Funds appropriated in this chapter, or made available by the transfer of funds in or pursuant to this chapter, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)).

SEC. 1304. None of the funds provided in this chapter may be used to finance programs or activities denied by Congress in fiscal years 2006 or 2007 appropriations to the Department of Defense or to initiate a procurement or research, development, test and evaluation new start program without prior written notification to the congressional defense committees.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1305. During fiscal year 2007, the Secretary of Defense may transfer amounts in or credited to the Defense Cooperation Account, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2608, to such appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense as he shall determine for use consistent with the purposes for which such funds were contributed and accepted: *Provided,* That such amounts shall be available for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further,* That the Secretary shall report to the Congress all transfers made pursuant to this authority: *Provided further,* That funds made available pursuant to this section are designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SEC. 1306. (a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT.—Of the amount appropriated by this chapter under the heading, ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', not to exceed $100,000,000 may be used for support for counter-drug activities of the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan: *Provided,* That such support shall be in addition to support provided for the counter-drug activities of such Governments under any other provision of the law.

(b) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—

(1) Except as specified in subsection (b)(2) of this section, the support that may be provided under the authority in this section shall be limited to the types of support specified in section 1033(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85, as amended by Public Laws 106–398, 108–136, and 109–364) and conditions on the provision of support as contained in section 1033 shall apply for fiscal year 2007.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may transfer vehicles, aircraft, and detection, interception, monitoring and testing equipment to said Governments for counter-drug activities.

SEC. 1307. (a) From funds made available for operation and maintenance in this chapter to the Department of Defense, not to exceed $456,000,000 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commander's Emergency Response Program, for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi and Afghan people.

(b) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than 15 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that quarter that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes of the programs under subsection (a).

SEC. 1308. Supervision and administration costs associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance, and executed in direct support of the Global War on Terrorism only in Iraq and Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 1309. Section 9010 of division A of Public Law 109–289 is amended by striking ''2007'' each place it appears and inserting ''2008''.

SEC. 1310. Section 1005(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act, FY 2007 (Public Law 109–364) is amended by striking ''$310,277,000'' and inserting ''$376,446,000''.

SEC. 1311. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1312. (a) Of the funds appropriated or made available in this chapter under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', up to $100,000,000 may be made available for transfer to the Department of State ''Economic Support Fund'' account to support provincial reconstruction teams in Iraq and Afghanistan: *Provided,* That these funds may be transferred by the Secretary of Defense only if he determines such amounts are required to assist in reconstruction efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(b) The transfer authority in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense.

(c) The Secretary shall, not fewer than five days prior to making transfers under this authority, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of such transfer.

SEC. 1313. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code;

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations;

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–148); and

(4) The limitation included in this section also applies to renditions.

SEC. 1314. (a) Not more than 50 percent of the amount of the funds appropriated by this Act under each of the headings ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' and ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' shall be available for obligation or expenditure until the Secretary of Defense submits the initial report required by subsection (b) and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget submits the initial report required by subsection (c).

(b) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—

(1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains individual transition readiness assessments by unit of Iraq and Afghan security forces. The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees updates of the report required by this subsection on a monthly basis until October 1, 2008. The report and updates of the report required by this subsection shall be submitted in classified form.

(2) In this subsection, the term ''congressional defense committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) REPORT BY OMB.—

(1) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense; the Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command—Iraq; the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter a report on the proposed use of all funds under each of the headings ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' and ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' on a project-by-project basis, for which the obligation of funds is anticipated during the three month period from such date, including estimates by the commanders referred to in this paragraph of the costs required to complete each such project.

(2) The report required by this subsection shall include the following:

(A) The use of all funds on a project-by-project basis for which funds appropriated under the headings referred to in paragraph (1) were obligated prior to the submission of the report, including estimates by the commanders referred to in paragraph (1) of the costs to complete each project.

(B) The use of all funds on a project-by-project basis for which funds were appropriated under the headings referred to in paragraph (1) in prior appropriations Acts, or for which funds were made available by transfer, reprogramming, or allocation from other headings in prior appropriations Acts, including estimates by the commanders referred to in paragraph (1) of the costs to complete each project.

(C) An estimated total cost to train and equip the Iraq and Afghan security forces, disaggregated by major program and sub-elements by force, arrayed by fiscal year.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any proposed new projects or transfers of funds between sub-activity groups in excess of $15,000,000 using funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' and ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund''.

SEC. 1315. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this chapter may be obligated or expended to provide award fees to any defense contractor contrary to the provisions of section 814 of the National Defense Authorization Act, FY 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

SEC. 1316. (a) Not more than 90 percent of the funds appropriated in this chapter for operation and maintenance shall be available for obligation unless and until the Secretary

of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the use of contracted services in support of United States military and reconstruction activities in Iraq and Afghanistan: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall prepare the report in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of State: *Provided further*, That the report shall provide detailed information specifying the number of contracts, private contractors, and contractor personnel used to provide services in fiscal year 2006, with sub-allocations by major service categories: *Provided further*, That the report also shall include estimates of the number of contracts to be executed in fiscal year 2007 with the associated number of contractors and contractor personnel, and provide information regarding the Federal department(s) or agency(s) responsible for executing these contracts: *Provided further*, That the report shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

(b) Amounts appropriated for operation and maintenance in this chapter are hereby reduced by $815,000,000 to reflect savings attributable to efficiencies and management improvements in the funding of contracts in the military departments: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall allocate this reduction proportionally to each operation and maintenance account contained in this chapter: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than five days prior to making such reductions, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of such reductions.

SEC. 1317. Section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''A death gratuity'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (d), a death gratuity'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e) and, in such subsection, by striking ''If an eligible survivor dies before he'' and inserting ''If a person entitled to all or a portion of a death gratuity under subsection (a) or (d) dies before the person'' ; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subsection and ending on September 30, 2007, a person covered by section 1475 or 1476 of this title may designate another person to receive not more than 50 percent of the amount payable under section 1478 of this title. The designation shall indicate the percentage of the amount, to be specified only in 10 percent increments up to the maximum of 50 percent, that the designated person may receive. The balance of the amount of the death gratuity shall be paid to or for the living survivors of the person concerned in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a).''.

SEC. 1318. Section 9007 of division A of Public Law 109–289 is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''170''.

SEC. 1319. Section 1403(a) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398), as amended by section 1052 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) and section 1073 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2007'' and inserting ''June 30, 2008''.

SEC. 1320. There is appropriated to the Secretary of Defense such sums as may be necessary to implement the recommendations of the Army Inspector General with regard to trained military attorneys dedicated to representing soldiers who are pursuing claims before physical evaluation boards and earlier in the Army disability evaluation system process.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For an additional amount for ''Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'', $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Analysis and Operations'', $35,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to be used for expansion of the State and Local Fusion Center program: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to be used to increase the number of inspectors, intelligence analysts and support staff responsible for container security inspections, and for other efforts to improve supply chain security: *Provided*, That up to $1,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Salaries and Expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center'' for basic training costs: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT

For an additional amount for ''Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement'', $150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to be used to complete and expand airwings on the Northern Border: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION SECURITY

For an additional amount for ''Aviation Security'', $1,250,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading, $1,000,000,000 shall be for explosive detection procurement and installation, $90,000,000 shall be for expansion of checkpoint explosive detection pilot systems, and $160,000,000 shall be for screening of cargo carried on passenger aircraft: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

For an additional amount for ''Infrastructure Protection and Information Security'', $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to be used for development of State and local interoperability plans in conjunction with the SAFECOM program office: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, for regional disaster communications capability and support for mutual aid agreements: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Programs'', $415,000,000, of which $190,000,000 shall be for port security grants and $225,000,000 shall be for intercity rail passenger transportation, freight rail, and transit security grants: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Emergency Management Performance Grants'', $100,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

For an additional amount for ''Systems Acquisition'', $400,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the

amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1501. (a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act shall be used by the Secretary of Homeland Security to approve a site security plan for a chemical facility, unless the facility meets or exceeds security standards or requirements established for such a facility by the State or local government for the area where the facility is located.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, each of the terms ''site security plan'' and ''chemical facility'' has the meaning that the term has in section 550 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 120 Stat. 1388).

(b) AMENDMENTS.—Section 550 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 120 Stat. 1388) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''the Secretary may not disapprove a site security plan submitted under this section based on the presence or absence of a particular security measure, but'';

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''consistent with similar'' and inserting ''identical to the protections given'';

(3) in subsection (c), by striking '', site security plans, and other information submitted to or obtained by the Secretary under this section, and related vulnerability or security information, shall be treated as if the information were classified material'' and inserting ''and site security plans shall be treated as sensitive security information (as that term is used in section 1520.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations)''; and

(4) in subsection (d), by striking '': *Provided*, That nothing in this section confers upon any person except the Secretary a right of action against an owner or operator of a chemical facility to enforce any provision of this section''.

CHAPTER 6

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $6,437,000, as follows:

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, $6,437,000 for business continuity and disaster recovery, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Army'', $1,329,240,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $168,200,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, $25,600,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits an updated 1391 form that addresses the actual housing requirement for the Consolidated Compound in Kabul, Afghanistan, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate and an approval is issued: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $369,690,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits a detailed report explaining how military road construction is coordinated with NATO and coalition nations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $401,700,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits a detailed spending plan, including a 1391 form for each project, to support Army end-strength growth to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate and an approval is issued: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps'', $389,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $49,600,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $200,000,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits a detailed spending plan, including a 1391 form, for each project to support Marine Corps end-strength growth to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate and an approval is issued: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Air Force'', $60,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $3,900,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 2005

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005, established by section 2906A(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), $3,136,802,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a detailed spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for ''Compensation and Pensions'', $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for a pilot program for disability examinations as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. 5101 note).

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for ''Medical Services'', $414,982,000, to remain available until expended, of which $30,000,000 shall be for a new Level I comprehensive polytrauma center; $56,000,000 shall be for prosthetics; $100,000,000 shall be for contract mental health care when appointment waiting times exceed 30 days; and $228,982,000 shall be for treatment of veterans of the global war on terror: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for ''Medical Administration'', $256,300,000, to remain available until expended, of which $6,300,000 shall be used for polytrauma support clinic teams for case management: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Medical Facilities'', $595,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $45,000,000 shall be used for upgrades to polytrauma care centers; and $550,000,000 shall be for non-recurring maintenance as identified in the Department of Veterans Affairs Facility Condition Assessment report: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to

section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Medical and Prosthetic Research'', $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be used for research initiatives related to Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom survivors: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''General Operating Expenses'', $62,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,250,000 shall be for digitization of records and $60,750,000 shall be for expenses related to hiring and training new claims processing personnel: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

For an additional amount for ''Information Technology Systems'', $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for system development upgrades to address global war on terror requirements: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

For an additional amount for ''Construction, Major Projects'', $23,800,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be for the authorized completion of a spinal cord injury center: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

For an additional amount for ''Construction, Minor Projects'', $260,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $966,954,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, of which $102,155,000 for World Wide Security Upgrades is available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount available under this heading, $258,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds available in fiscal year 2007 for expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom: *Provided further*, That $395,000,000 of the amount available for Iraq operations shall not be obligated until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives receives and approves a detailed plan for expenditure, prepared by the Secretary of State, and submitted within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That up to $50,000,000 may be made available to establish and maintain a civilian reserve corps: *Provided further*, That none of the funds for a civilian reserve corps may be obligated without specific authorization in a subsequent Act of Congress: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $46,800,000, to remain available until December 31, 2008: *Provided*, That $45,500,000 shall be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs'', $20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'', $288,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''International Broadcasting Operations'', for activities related to broadcasting to the Middle East, $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND

For an additional amount for ''Child Survival and Health Programs Fund'', $161,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER AND FAMINE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster and Famine Assistance'', $135,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development'', $10,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General'', $3,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'', $2,953,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th

Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

For an additional amount for ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States'', $239,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', $334,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $111,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs'', $87,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Affairs Technical Assistance'', $2,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $260,000,000: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Peacekeeping Operations'', $225,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as making appropriations for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other unanticipated defense-related operations, pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1801. Section 3001(o)(1)(B) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108–106; 117 Stat. 1238; 5 U.S.C. App., note to section 8G of Public Law 95–452) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2006'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2006, 2007, or 2008''.

SEC. 1802. (a) LIMITATION ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR LEBANON.—None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading ''ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND'' for cash transfer assistance for the Government of Lebanon may be made available for obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on Lebanon's economic reform plan and on the specific conditions and verifiable benchmarks that have been agreed upon by the United States and the Government of Lebanon pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding on cash transfer assistance for Lebanon.

(b) LIMITATION ON FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM AND INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR LEBANON.— None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading ''FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM'' or ''INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT'' for military or police assistance to Lebanon may be made available for obligation until the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on procedures established to determine eligibility of members and units of the armed forces and police forces of Lebanon to participate in United States training and assistance programs and on the end use monitoring of all equipment provided under such programs to the Lebanese armed forces and police forces.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the Government of Lebanon's actions to implement section 14 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701 (August 11, 2006).

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1901. (a) Congress finds that it is Defense Department policy that units should not be deployed for combat unless they are rated ''fully mission capable''.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to deploy any unit of the Armed Forces to Iraq unless the chief of the military department concerned has certified in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Armed Services at least 15 days in advance of the deployment that the unit is fully mission capable.

(c) For purposes of subsection (b), the term ''fully mission capable'' means capable of performing assigned mission essential tasks to prescribed standards under the conditions expected in the theater of operations, consistent with the guidelines set forth in the Department of Defense readiness reporting system.

(d) The President, by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Armed Services that the deployment to Iraq of a unit that is not assessed fully mission capable is required for reasons of national security and by submitting along with the certification a report in classified and unclassified form detailing the particular reason or reasons why the unit's deployment is necessary despite the chief of the military department's assessment that the unit is not fully mission capable, may waive the limitation prescribed in subsection (b) on a unit-by-unit basis.

SEC. 1902. (a) Congress finds that it is Defense Department policy that Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard units should not be deployed for combat beyond 365 days or that Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve units should not be deployed for combat beyond 210 days.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended to initiate the development of, continue the development of, or execute any order that has the effect of extending the deployment for Operation Iraqi Freedom of—

(1) any unit of the Army, Army Reserve, or Army National Guard beyond 365 days; or

(2) any unit of the Marine Corps or Marine Corps Reserve beyond 210 days.

(c) The limitation prescribed in subsection (b) shall not be construed to require force levels in Iraq to be decreased below the total United States force levels in Iraq prior to January 10, 2007.

(d) The President, by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Armed Services that the extension of a unit's deployment in Iraq beyond the periods specified in subsection (b) is required for reasons of national security and by submitting along with the certification a report in classified and unclassified form detailing the particular reason or reasons why the unit's extended deployment is necessary, may waive the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) on a unit-by-unit basis.

SEC. 1903. (a) Congress finds that it is Defense Department policy that Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard units should not be redeployed for combat if the unit has been deployed within the previous 365 consecutive days or that Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve units should not be redeployed for combat if the unit has been deployed within the previous 210 days.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended to initiate

the development of, continue the development of, or execute any order that has the effect of deploying for Operation Iraqi Freedom of—

(1) any unit of the Army, Army Reserve, or Army National Guard if such unit has been deployed within the previous 365 consecutive days; or

(2) any unit of the Marine Corps or Marine Corps Reserve if such unit has been deployed within the previous 210 consecutive days.

(c) The limitation prescribed in subsection (b) shall not be construed to require force levels in Iraq to be decreased below the total United States force levels in Iraq prior to January 10, 2007.

(d) The President, by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Armed Services that the redeployment of a unit to Iraq in advance of the periods specified in subsection (b) is required for reasons of national security and by submitting along with the certification a report in classified and unclassified form detailing the particular reason or reasons why the unit's redeployment is necessary, may waive the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) on a unit-by-unit basis.

SEC. 1904. (a) The President shall make and transmit to Congress the following determinations, along with reports in classified and unclassified form detailing the basis for each determination, on or before July 1, 2007:

(1) whether the Government of Iraq has given United States Armed Forces and Iraqi Security Forces the authority to pursue all extremists, including Sunni insurgents and Shiite militias, and is making substantial progress in delivering necessary Iraqi Security Forces for Baghdad and protecting such Forces from political interference; intensifying efforts to build balanced security forces throughout Iraq that provide evenhanded security for all Iraqis; ensuring that Iraq's political authorities are not undermining or making false accusations against members of the Iraqi Security Forces; eliminating militia control of local security; establishing a strong militia disarmament program; ensuring fair and just enforcement of laws; establishing political, media, economic, and service committees in support of the Baghdad Security Plan; and eradicating safe havens;

(2) whether the Government of Iraq is making substantial progress in meeting its commitment to pursue reconciliation initiatives, including enactment of a hydro-carbon law; adoption of legislation necessary for the conduct of provincial and local elections; reform of current laws governing the de-Baathification process; amendment of the Constitution of Iraq; and allocation of Iraqi revenues for reconstruction projects; and

(3) whether the Government of Iraq and United States Armed Forces are making substantial progress in reducing the level of sectarian violence in Iraq.

(b) On or before October 1, 2007, the President—

(1) shall certify to the Congress that the Government of Iraq has enacted a broadly accepted hydro-carbon law that equitably shares oil revenues among all Iraqis; adopted legislation necessary for the conduct of provincial and local elections, taken steps to implement such legislation, and set a schedule to conduct provincial and local elections; reformed current laws governing the de-Baathification process to allow for more equitable treatment of individuals affected by such laws; amended the Constitution of Iraq consistent with the principles contained in article 137 of such constitution; and allocated and begun expenditure of $10 billion in Iraqi revenues for reconstruction projects, including delivery of essential services, on an equitable basis; or

(2) shall report to the Congress that he is unable to make such certification.

(c) If in the transmissions to Congress required by subsection (a) the President determines that any of the conditions specified in such subsection have not been met, or if the President is unable to make the certification specified in subsection (b) by the required date, the Secretary of Defense shall commence the redeployment of the Armed Forces from Iraq and complete such redeployment within 180 days.

(d) If the President makes the certification specified in subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall commence the redeployment of the Armed Forces from Iraq not later than March 1, 2008, and complete such redeployment within 180 days.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act are immediately available for obligation and expenditure to plan and execute a safe and orderly redeployment of the Armed Forces from Iraq, as specified in subsections (c) and (d).

(f) After the conclusion of the 180-day period for redeployment specified in subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary of Defense may not deploy or maintain members of the Armed Forces in Iraq for any purpose other than the following:

(1) Protecting American diplomatic facilities and American citizens, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(2) Serving in roles consistent with customary diplomatic positions.

(3) Engaging in targeted special actions limited in duration and scope to killing or capturing members of al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations with global reach.

(4) Training members of the Iraqi Security Forces.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, 50 percent of the funds appropriated by title I of this Act for assistance to Iraq under each of the headings ''IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND'', ''ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND'', and ''INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT'' shall be withheld from obligation until the President has made a certification to Congress regarding the matters specified in subsection (b)(1).

(h) The requirement to withhold funds from obligation pursuant to subsection (g) shall not apply with respect to funds made available under the heading ''ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND'' for continued support for the Community Action Program and Community Stabilization Program in Iraq administered by the United States Agency for International Development or for programs and activities to promote democracy in Iraq.

SEC. 1905. (a) COORDINATOR FOR IRAQ ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall appoint a Coordinator for Iraq Assistance (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Coordinator''), by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall report directly to the President.

(b) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall be responsible for—

(1) Developing and implementing an overall strategy for political, economic, and military assistance for Iraq;

(2) Coordinating and ensuring coherence of Iraq assistance programs and policy among all departments and agencies of the Government of the United States that are implementing assistance programs in Iraq, including the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Justice;

(3) Working with the Government of Iraq in meeting the benchmarks described in section 1904(b) of this Act in order to ensure Iraq continues to be eligible to receive United States assistance described in such section;

(4) Coordinating with other donors and international organizations that are providing assistance for Iraq;

(5) Ensuring adequate management and accountability of United States assistance programs for Iraq;

(6) Resolving policy and program disputes among departments and agencies of the United States Government that are implementing assistance programs in Iraq; and

(7) Coordinating United States assistance programs with the reconstruction programs funded and implemented by the Government of Iraq.

(c) RANK AND STATUS.—The Coordinator shall have the rank and status of ambassador.

SEC. 1906. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to close Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

SEC. 1907. CONGRESSIONAL PLEDGE TO FULLY SUPPORT MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN HARM'S WAY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On September 14, 2001, both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed S.J. Res. 23 of the 107th Congress, which became Public Law 107–40 and authorized the use of military force in Afghanistan.

(2) On October 10, 2002, the House of Representatives passed H.J. Res. 114 of the 107th Congress, which authorized the use of military force in Iraq.

(3) After passage by the Senate, H.J. Res. 114 became Public Law 107–243, the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002.

(4) Members of the United States Armed Forces have served honorably in their mission to fight terrorism and protect the greater security of the United States.

(5) These members of the Armed Forces and their families have made many sacrifices, in many cases the ultimate sacrifice, to protect the security of the United States and the freedom Americans hold dear.

(6) Congress and the American people are forever grateful to the members of the Armed Forces for the service they have provided to the United States.

(b) FAITHFUL SUPPORT OF CONGRESS.—Congress will fully support the needs of members of the Armed Forces who the Commander in Chief has deployed in harm's way in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, and their families.

SEC. 1908. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CONGRESSIONAL POWER TO DECLARE WAR.

(a) It is the sense of Congress that Congress acknowledges the President as the Commander in Chief, and that role is granted solely to the President by article II, section 2, of the United States Constitution.

(b) It is further the sense of Congress that Congress has the power solely to declare war under article I, section 8, clause 11, of the United States Constitution.

SEC. 1909. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONDUCT OF IRAQ WAR BY COMMANDERS.

It is the sense of Congress that, because the commanders of the United States Armed Forces in Iraq have the training, experience, and first-hand knowledge of the situation on the ground—

(1) the commanders should be allowed to conduct the war and manage the movements of the troops; and

(2) Congress should remain focused on executing its oversight role.

TITLE II—ADDITIONAL HURRICANE DISASTER

RELIEF AND RECOVERY

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2101. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $25,000,000 is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture, to remain available through September 30, 2008, to resume the 2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program to provide additional compensation to livestock producers in the geographic area covered by the natural disaster declaration related to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita that suffered losses in excess of the maximum amount of assistance authorized under the 2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program. The total amount of assistance that an eligible producer may receive for such additional livestock losses under this section, the 2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program, or any other provision of law may not exceed twice the maximum amount of assistance authorized under the 2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program. The amount provided under this section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SEC. 2102. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in the Act, $15,000,000 is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture, to remain available through September 30, 2008, for the purpose of providing assistance, in connection with the provision of emergency financial assistance for losses for 2005 or 2006 crops due to damaging weather or any related condition, to producers with respect to irrigated crops in the geographic area covered by the natural disaster declaration related to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita that, due to contamination by saltwater intrusion resulting from Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita, were planted in 2006 and suffered a loss or were prevented from being planted. However, the factors otherwise applicable under section 1480.12(g) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply to the provision of such assistance. The amount provided under this section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SEC. 2103. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $100,000,000 is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture, to remain available through September 30, 2008, to resume the 2005 Hurricanes Citrus Program to provide additional compensation to citrus producers in the geographic area covered by the natural disaster declaration related to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita that suffered losses in excess of the maximum amount of assistance authorized under the 2005 Hurricanes Citrus Program. The total amount of assistance that an eligible producer may receive for such additional citrus losses under this section, the 2005 Hurricanes Citrus Program, or any other provision of law may not exceed twice the maximum amount of assistance authorized under the 2005 Hurricanes Citrus Program. The amount provided under this section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina on the shrimp and menhaden fishing industries, $120,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

EXPLORATION CAPABILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Exploration Capabilities'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, $35,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2201. Up to $48,000,000 of amounts made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Public Law 109–148 and Public Law 109–234 for emergency hurricane and other natural disaster-related expenses may be used to reimburse hurricane-related costs incurred by NASA in fiscal year 2005: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' to reduce the risk of hurricane and storm damage to the Mississippi coastal area, $37,080,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such sums shall be subject to authorization: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, $1,300,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be used to restore the flood damage reduction and hurricane and storm damage reduction projects, and related works, to provide the level of protection for which they were designed, and to accelerate completion of unconstructed portions of authorized hurricane, storm damage reduction and flood control projects in the greater New Orleans and south Louisiana area at full Federal expense: *Provided further*, That the Chief of Engineers, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, shall provide, at a minimum, a monthly report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than July 30, 2007: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2301. Up to $650,000,000 of the appropriations made available under the heading ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'' in title II, Chapter 3 of Public Law 109–234, for projects in the greater New Orleans metropolitan area that remain available as of the date of enactment of this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Army to improve protection at the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, as described under the heading ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', in Chapter 3 of Public Law 109–234: *Provided*, That the obligation of these funds may be made without regard to individual amounts specified in title II, Chapter 3 of Public Law 109–234: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of such funds shall not be considered a transfer or reprogramming under any provision of law and shall be carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in an Act making appropriations for energy and water development or any other appropriations Act making additional funds available for energy and water development: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 4

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Loans Program Account'' for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program, $25,069,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with ''Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses'': *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Relief'', $4,310,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That $4,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Office of Inspector General'': *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2501. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including any agreement, the Federal share of assistance, including direct Federal assistance, provided for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Texas in connection with Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma, Dennis, and Rita under sections 403, 406, 407, and 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster

Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5172, 5173, and 5174) shall be 100 percent of the eligible costs under such sections.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Federal share provided by subsection (a) shall apply to disaster assistance provided before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIMITATION.—In the case of disaster assistance provided under sections 403, 406, and 407 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the Federal share provided by subsection (a) shall be limited to assistance provided for projects for which project worksheets have been approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2502. (a) COMMUNITY DISASTER LOAN ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(a) of the Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–88) is amended by striking ''*Provided further,* That notwithstanding section 417(c)(1) of the Stafford Act, such loans may not be canceled:''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be effective on the date of enactment of the Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–88).

(b) EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of title II of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234) is amended under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account'' by striking ''*Provided further,* That notwithstanding section 417(c)(1) of such Act, such loans may not be canceled:''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be effective on the date of enactment of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234).

(c) The amounts provided in this section are designated as emergency requirements pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SEC. 2503. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2401 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234) is amended by striking ''12 months'' and inserting ''24 months''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall be effective on the date of enactment of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234).

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Notwithstanding section 2002(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397a(c)), funds made available under the heading ''Social Services Block Grant'' in division B of Public Law 109–148 shall be available for expenditure by the States through the end of fiscal year 2008: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by subpart 1 of part D of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama for the following costs: (1) recruiting and compensating teachers, principals, other school administrators, and other educators for positions in reopening public elementary and secondary schools impacted by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita, including through such mechanisms as paying salary premiums, performance bonuses, housing subsidies and relocation costs; and (2) activities to build the capacity of reopening such public elementary and secondary schools to provide an effective education, including the design, adaptation, and implementation of high-quality formative assessments; the establishment of partnerships with nonprofit entities with a demonstrated track record in recruiting and retaining outstanding teachers and other school leaders; and paid release time for teachers and principals to identify and replicate successful practices from the fastest-improving and highest-performing schools: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Education shall allocate such funds among such States that submit applications; that such allocation shall be based on the number of public elementary and secondary schools in each State that were closed for 30 days or more during the period beginning on August 29, 2005, and ending on December 31, 2005, due to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita; and that such States shall in turn allocate funds, on a competitive basis, to local education agencies, giving priority to such agencies with the highest percentages of public elementary and secondary schools that are closed as a result of such hurricanes as of the date of enactment of this Act and the highest percentages of public elementary and secondary schools with a student-teacher ratio of at least 25 to 1: *Provided further,* That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the State educational agency, in cooperation with local educational agencies, teachers' unions, local principals' organizations, local parents' organizations, local business organizations, and local charter schools organizations, shall develop a plan for a rating system for performance bonuses and if the State educational agency has failed to reach such an agreement that is satisfactory to all consulting entities by such deadline, the State educational agency shall immediately notify Congress of such failure and reasons for it and shall, not later than 30 days after such notification, establish and implement a rating system that shall be based on strong learning gains for students and growth in student achievement, based on classroom observation and feedback at least 4 times annually, conducted by multiple sources (including principals and master teachers), and evaluated against research-validated rubrics that use planning, instructional, and learning environment standards to measure teaching performance: *Provided further,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY

PROGRAMS TO RESTART SCHOOL OPERATIONS

Funds made available under section 102 of the Hurricane Education Recovery Act (title IV of division B of Public Law 109–148) may be used by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, in addition to the uses of funds described in section 102(e) for the following costs: (1) recruiting and compensating teachers, principals, other school administrators, and other educators for positions in reopening public elementary and secondary schools impacted by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita, including through such mechanisms as paying salary premiums, performance bonuses, housing subsidies and relocation costs; and (2) activities to build the capacity of reopening such public elementary and secondary schools to provide an effective education, including the design, adaptation, and implementation of high-quality formative assessments; the establishment of partnerships with nonprofit entities with a demonstrated track record in recruiting and retaining outstanding teachers and other school leaders; and paid release time for teachers and principals to identify and replicate successful practices from the fastest-improving and highest-performing schools: *Provided,* That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the State educational agency, in cooperation with local educational agencies, teachers' unions, local principals' organizations, local parents' organizations, local business organizations, and local charter schools organizations, shall develop a plan for a rating system for performance bonuses and if the State educational agency has failed to reach such an agreement that is satisfactory to all consulting entities by such deadline, the State educational agency shall immediately notify Congress of such failure and reasons for it and shall, not later than 30 days after such notification, establish and implement a rating system that shall be based on strong learning gains for students and growth in student achievement, based on classroom observation and feedback at least 4 times annually, conducted by multiple sources (including principals and master teachers), and evaluated against research-validated rubrics that use planning, instructional, and learning environment standards to measure teaching performance: *Provided further,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

HIGHER EDUCATION

For an additional amount under part B of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (''HEA'') for institutions of higher education (as defined in section 102 of that Act) that are located in an area in which a major disaster was declared in accordance with section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act related to hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education only for payments to help defray the expenses (which may include lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, and construction) incurred by such institutions of higher education that were forced to close for at least 30 consecutive calendar days between August 25, 2005, and January 1, 2006, as a result of damage directly caused by such hurricanes and for payments to enable such institutions to provide grants to students who attend such institutions for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2006: *Provided further,* That such payments shall be made in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary and made publicly available without regard to section 437 of the General Education Provisions Act, section 553 of title 5, United States Code, or part B of title VII of the HEA: *Provided further,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an

emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2601. Section 105(b) of title IV of division B of Public Law 109–148 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''With respect to the program authorized by section 102 of this Act, the waiver authority in subsection (a) of this section shall be available until the end of fiscal year 2008.''.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for the purposes specified under, and subject to the provisions of, this heading in chapter 9 of title I of division B of Public Law 109–148 (119 Stat. 2779), $80,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2007: *Provided*, That the third proviso under such heading in Public Law 109–148 shall be applied to amounts made available under this heading and under such heading in Public Law 109–148 by substituting ''until December 31, 2007'' for ''for up to 18 months'': *Provided further*, That $80,000,000 shall be rescinded from unobligated balances remaining from the amounts made available under such heading in Public Law 109–148: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina and other hurricanes of the 2005 season, $10,240,000, to remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

TITLE III—AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 3101. CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

(a) ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE.—There are hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary, to remain available until expended, to make emergency financial assistance available to producers on a farm that incurred qualifying quantity or quality losses for the 2005 or 2006 crop, or for the 2007 crop before the date of the enactment of this Act, due to damaging weather or any related condition (including losses due to crop diseases, insects, and delayed harvest), as determined by the Secretary. However, to be eligible for assistance, the crop subject to the loss must have been harvested before the date of the enactment of this Act or, in the case of prevented planting or other total loss, would have been harvested before the date of the enactment of this Act in the absence of the damaging weather or any related condition.

(b) ELECTION OF CROP YEAR.—If a producer incurred qualifying crop losses in more than one of the 2005, 2006, or 2007 crop years, the producer shall elect to receive assistance under this section for losses incurred in only one of such crop years. The producer may not receive assistance under this section for more than one crop year.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall make assistance available under this section in the same manner as provided under section 815 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–387; 114 Stat. 1549A–55), including using the same loss thresholds for quantity and economic losses as were used in administering that section, except that the payment rate shall be 50 percent of the established price, instead of 65 percent.

(2) LOSS THRESHOLDS FOR QUALITY LOSSES.—In the case of a payment for quality loss for a crop under subsection (a), the loss thresholds for quality loss for the crop shall be determined under subsection (d).

(d) QUALITY LOSSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), the amount of a payment made to producers on a farm for a quality loss for a crop under subsection (a) shall be equal to the amount obtained by multiplying—

(A) 65 percent of the payment quantity determined under paragraph (2); by

(B) 50 percent of the payment rate determined under paragraph (3).

(2) PAYMENT QUANTITY.—For the purpose of paragraph (1)(A), the payment quantity for quality losses for a crop of a commodity on a farm shall equal the lesser of—

(A) the actual production of the crop affected by a quality loss of the commodity on the farm; or

(B) the quantity of expected production of the crop affected by a quality loss of the commodity on the farm, using the formula used by the Secretary of Agriculture to determine quantity losses for the crop of the commodity under subsection (a).

(3) PAYMENT RATE.—For the purpose of paragraph (1)(B) and in accordance with paragraphs (5) and (6), the payment rate for quality losses for a crop of a commodity on a farm shall be equal to the difference between—

(A) the per unit market value that the units of the crop affected by the quality loss would have had if the crop had not suffered a quality loss; and

(B) the per unit market value of the units of the crop affected by the quality loss.

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—For producers on a farm to be eligible to obtain a payment for a quality loss for a crop under subsection (a), the amount obtained by multiplying the per unit loss determined under paragraph (1) by the number of units affected by the quality loss shall be at least 25 percent of the value that all affected production of the crop would have had if the crop had not suffered a quality loss.

(5) MARKETING CONTRACTS.—In the case of any production of a commodity that is sold pursuant to 1 or more marketing contracts (regardless of whether the contract is entered into by the producers on the farm before or after harvest) and for which appropriate documentation exists, the quantity designated in the contracts shall be eligible for quality loss assistance based on the 1 or more prices specified in the contracts.

(6) OTHER PRODUCTION.—For any additional production of a commodity for which a marketing contract does not exist or for which production continues to be owned by the producer, quality losses shall be based on the average local market discounts for reduced quality, as determined by the appropriate State committee of the Farm Service Agency.

(7) QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS AND DISCOUNTS.—The appropriate State committee of the Farm Service Agency shall identify the appropriate quality adjustment and discount factors to be considered in carrying out this subsection, including—

(A) the average local discounts actually applied to a crop; and

(B) the discount schedules applied to loans made by the Farm Service Agency or crop insurance coverage under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(8) ELIGIBLE PRODUCTION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out this subsection in a fair and equitable manner for all eligible production, including the production of fruits and vegetables, other specialty crops, and field crops.

(e) PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.—

(1) LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under this section to a producer for losses to a crop, together with the amounts specified in paragraph (2) applicable to the same crop, may not exceed 95 percent of what the value of the crop would have been in the absence of the losses, as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) OTHER PAYMENTS.—In applying the limitation in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include the following:

(A) Any crop insurance payment made under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or payment under section 196 of the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) that the producer receives for losses to the same crop.

(B) The value of the crop that was not lost (if any), as estimated by the Secretary.

(3) DUPLICATIVE PAYMENTS.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that no producer on a farm receives duplicative payments under this section and any other Federal program for the same loss.

(f) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.—The producers on a farm shall not be eligible for assistance under this section with respect to losses to an insurable commodity or noninsurable commodity if the producers on the farm—

(1) in the case of an insurable commodity, did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for the insurable commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses;

(2) in the case of a noninsurable commodity, did not file the required paperwork, and pay the administrative fee by the applicable State filing deadline, for the noninsurable commodity under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) for the crop incurring the losses; or

(3) were not in compliance with highly erodible land conservation and wetland conservation provisions.

(g) TIMING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall make payments to producers on a farm for a crop under this section not later than 60 days after the date the producers on the farm submit to the Secretary a completed application for the payments.

(2) INTEREST.—If the Secretary does not make payments to the producers on a farm by the date described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall pay to the producers on a farm interest on the payments at a rate equal to the current (as of the sign-up deadline established by the Secretary) market yield on outstanding, marketable obligations of the United States with maturities of 30 years.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INSURABLE COMMODITY.—The term ''insurable commodity'' means an agricultural commodity (excluding livestock) for which the producers on a farm are eligible to obtain a policy or plan of insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(2) NONINSURABLE COMMODITY.—The term ''noninsurable commodity'' means a crop for which the producers on a farm are eligible to

obtain assistance under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333).

SEC. 3102. LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE.

(a) LIVESTOCK COMPENSATION PROGRAM.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE.—There are hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary, to remain available until expended, to carry out the livestock compensation program established under subpart B of part 1416 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as announced by the Secretary on February 12, 2007 (72 Fed. Reg. 6443), to provide compensation for livestock losses during calendar years 2005 and 2006, and during calendar year 2007 before the date of the enactment of this Act, due to a disaster, as determined by the Secretary, including wildfire in the State of Texas and other States and blizzards in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. However, the payment rate for compensation under this subsection shall be 75 percent of the payment rate otherwise applicable under such program.

(2) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—In carrying out the program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide assistance to any applicant that—

(A) conducts a livestock operation that is located in a disaster county with eligible livestock specified in paragraph (1) of section 1416.102(a) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (72 Fed. Reg. 6444), an animal described in section 10806(a)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (21 U.S.C. 321d(a)(1)), or other animals designated by the Secretary as livestock for purposes of this subsection; and

(B) meets the requirements of paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 1416.102(a) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and all other eligibility requirements established by the Secretary for the program.

(3) ELECTION OF LOSSES.—If a producer incurred eligible livestock losses in more than one of the 2005, 2006, or 2007 calendar years, the producer shall elect to receive payments under this subsection for losses incurred in only one of such calendar years, and such losses must have been incurred in a county declared or designated as a disaster county in that same calendar year.

(4) MITIGATION.—In determining the eligibility for or amount of payments for which a producer is eligible under the livestock compensation program, the Secretary shall not penalize a producer that takes actions (recognizing disaster conditions) that reduce the average number of livestock the producer owned for grazing during the production year for which assistance is being provided.

(5) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that no producer on a farm receives duplicative payments under this subsection and another Federal program with respect to any loss.

(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) DISASTER COUNTY.—The term ''disaster county'' means—

(i) a county included in the geographic area covered by a natural disaster declaration; and

(ii) each county contiguous to a county described in clause (i).

(B) NATURAL DISASTER DECLARATION.—The term ''natural disaster declaration'' means—

(i) a natural disaster declared by the Secretary during calendar year 2005 or 2006, or calendar year 2007 before the date of the enactment of this Act, under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a)); or

(ii) a major disaster or emergency designated by the President during calendar year 2005 or 2006, or calendar year 2007 before the date of the enactment of this Act, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

(b) LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE.—There are hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary, to remain available until expended, to make livestock indemnity payments to producers on farms that have incurred livestock losses during calendar years 2005 and 2006, and during calendar year 2007 before the date of the enactment of this Act, due to a disaster, as determined by the Secretary, including hurricanes, floods, anthrax, wildfires in the State of Texas and other States, and blizzards in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

(2) ELECTION OF LOSSES.—If a producer incurred eligible livestock losses in more than one of the 2005, 2006, or 2007 calendar years, the producer shall elect to receive payments under this subsection for losses incurred in only one of such calendar years. The producer may not receive payments under this subsection for more than one calendar year.

(3) PAYMENT RATES.—Indemnity payments to a producer on a farm under paragraph (1) shall be made at a rate of not less than 30 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock on the day before the date of death of the livestock, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) LIVESTOCK DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''livestock'' means an animal that—

(A) is specified in clause (i) of section 1416.203(a)(2) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (72 Fed. Reg. 6445), or is designated by the Secretary as livestock for purposes of this subsection; and

(B) meets the requirements of clauses (iii) and (iv) of such section.

(c) LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that no producer on a farm receives duplicative payments under this section and any other Federal program for the same loss.

SEC. 3103. SPINACH.

There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $25,000,000, to remain available until expended, to make payments to growers and first handlers, as defined by the Secretary, of fresh spinach that were unable to market spinach crops as a result of the Food and Drug Administration Public Health Advisory issued on September 14, 2006. The payment made to a grower or first handler under this section shall not exceed 75 percent of the value of the unmarketed spinach crops.

SEC. 3104. EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide assistance under the Emergency Conservation Program under title IV of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) for the cleanup and restoration of farmland damaged by freezing temperatures at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 2007, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3105. PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.

(a) REDUCTION IN PAYMENTS TO REFLECT PAYMENTS FOR SAME OR SIMILAR LOSSES.—The amount of any payment for which a producer is eligible under sections 3101 and 3102 shall be reduced by any amount received by the producer for the same loss or any similar loss under—

(1) the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–148; 119 Stat. 2680); or

(2) an agricultural disaster assistance provision contained in the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture on January 26, 2006.

(b) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LIMITATION.—Section 1001D of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3a) shall apply with respect to assistance provided under sections 3101, 3102, 3103, and 3104.

SEC. 3106. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement sections 3101 and 3102.

(b) PROCEDURE.—The promulgation of the implementing regulations and the administration of sections 3101 and 3102 shall be made without regard to—

(1) the notice and comment provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the Statement of Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 13804), relating to notices of proposed rulemaking and public participation in rulemaking; and

(3) chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'').

(c) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall use the authority provided under section 808 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) USE OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION; LIMITATION.—In implementing sections 3101 and 3102, the Secretary of Agriculture may use the facilities, services, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Corporation shall not make any expenditures to carry out sections 3101 and 3102 unless funds have been specifically appropriated for such purpose.

SEC. 3107. MILK INCOME LOSS CONTRACT PROGRAM.

Notwithstanding subsections (c)(3), (f), and (g) of section 1502 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 7982), there is hereby appropriated $283,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments under such section, using the payment rate specified in subsection (c)(3)(B) of such section, from September 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008. Of such amount, $252,000,000 shall be available only on or after September 30, 2007, and only so long as an Act to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs for fiscal years after 2007, including such section 1502, is not enacted.

SEC. 3108. PEANUT STORAGE COSTS.

Notwithstanding subsection (a)(6) of section 1307 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 7957), there is hereby appropriated $74,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the payment of storage, handling, and other associated costs for the 2007 crop of peanuts to ensure proper storage of peanuts for which a loan is made under such section. Of such amount, $74,000,000 shall be available only on or after September 30, 2007, and only so long as an Act to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs for fiscal years after 2007, including such section 1307, is not enacted.

SEC. 3109. LOSSES DUE TO APHIS EMERGENCY ORDER.

There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide compensation to aquaculture operations and other persons in the United States engaged in the business of breeding, rearing, or transporting live fish to cover all or a portion of the economic losses incurred by the operation or person as a result of the emergency order issued by the Animal and Plant Health

Inspection Service on October 24, 2006, prohibiting the importation of specified species of live fish from Ontario and Quebec, Canada, and the interstate movement of these same species of fish from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, or Wisconsin due to outbreaks of viral hemorrhagic septicemia. The operation or person seeking compensation shall be required to document to the satisfaction of the Secretary the economic losses so incurred as a result of the emergency order.

SEC. 3110. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.

The amounts provided in this title are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $48,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4101. Of the funds made available through appropriations to the Food and Drug Administration for fiscal year 2007, not less than $4,000,000 shall be for the Office of Women's Health of such Administration.

SEC. 4102. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 2007 may be used for a risk-based inspection program for poultry or meat unless the Secretary of Agriculture considers such program to be a rule under chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'', National Marine Fisheries Service, $60,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That the National Marine Fisheries Service shall cause such amounts to be distributed among fishing communities, Indian tribes, individuals, small businesses, including fishermen, fish processors, and related businesses, and other persons for assistance to mitigate the economic and other social effects caused by the commercial fishery failure as determined by the Secretary on August 10, 2006: *Provided further,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 3

SEC. 4301. (a) Section 102(a)(3)(B) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15302(a)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2006'' and inserting ''January 1, 2008''.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 4401. Of the unobligated balances made available pursuant to section 505 of Public Law 109–90, $89,800,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 4402. The last two provisos under the heading ''Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses'' in Public Law 109–90 shall remain in effect through September 30, 2007.

SEC. 4403. (a) IN GENERAL.—Any contract, subcontract, or task order described in subsection (b) shall contain the following:

(1) A requirement for a technical review of all designs, design changes, and engineering change proposals, and a requirement to specifically address all engineering concerns identified in the review before the obligation of further funds may occur.

(2) A requirement that the Coast Guard maintain technical warrant holder authority, or the equivalent, for major assets.

(3) A requirement for independent cost estimates of major changes.

(4) A requirement for measurement of contractor and subcontractor performance based on the status of all work performed.

(b) CONTRACTS, SUBCONTRACTS, AND TASK ORDERS COVERED.—Subsection (a) applies to—

(1) any major procurement contract entered into by the Coast Guard;

(2) any subcontract entered into under such a contract; and

(3) any task order issued pursuant to such a contract or subcontract.

(c) PLAN FOR EXPENDITURE OF DEEPWATER FUNDS.—The funds appropriated in Public Law 109–295 for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program may not be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for expenditure that—

(1) defines activities, milestones, yearly costs, and lifecycle costs for each procurement of a major asset, including an independent cost estimate for each;

(2) identifies lifecycle staffing and training needs of Coast Guard project managers and of procurement and contract staff;

(3) identifies all Integrated Product Teams that are not chaired by Coast Guard personnel and explains why the Coast Guard does not chair;

(4) identifies competition to be conducted in each procurement;

(5) does not rely on a single industry entity or contract;

(6) contains very limited indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts and explains the need for any indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts;

(7) complies with all applicable acquisition rules, requirements, and guidelines, and incorporates the best systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government;

(8) complies with the capital planning and investment control requirements established by the Office of Management and Budget, including circular A–11, part 7;

(9) includes a certification by the Chief Procurement Officer of the Department of Homeland Security that the Coast Guard has established sufficient controls and procedures to comply with all contracting requirements and that any apparent conflicts of interest have been sufficiently addressed;

(10) includes a description of the process used to act upon deviations from the contractually specified performance requirements and clearly explains the actions taken on such deviations; and

(11) is reviewed by the Government Accountability Office.

SEC. 4404. (a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to contracts entered into after May 1, 2007, and except as provided in subsection (b), no entity performing lead system integrator functions in the acquisition of a major system by the Department of Homeland Security may have any direct financial interest in the development or construction of any individual system or element of any system of systems.

(b) EXCEPTION.—An entity described in subsection (a) may have a direct financial interest in the development or construction of an individual system or element of a system of systems if—

(1) the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the House Committee on Homeland Security that—

(A) the entity was selected by the Department of Homeland Security as a contractor to develop or construct the system or element concerned through the use of competitive procedures; and

(B) the Department took appropriate steps to prevent any organizational conflict of interest in the selection process; or

(2) the entity was selected by a subcontractor to serve as a lower-tier subcontractor, through a process over which the entity exercised no control.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude an entity described in subsection (a) from performing work necessary to integrate two or more individual systems or elements of a system of systems with each other.

(d) REGULATIONS UPDATE.—Not later than May 1, 2007, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall update the acquisition regulations of the Department of Homeland Security in order to specify fully in such regulations the matters with respect to lead system integrators set forth in this section. Included in such regulations shall be (1) a precise and comprehensive definition of the term ''lead system integrator'', modeled after that used by the Department of Defense, and (2) a specification of various types of contracts and fee structures that are appropriate for use by lead system integrators in the production, fielding, and sustainment of complex systems.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Wildland Fire Management'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided,* That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of the Interior notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further,* That such funds are also available for repayment to other appropriation accounts from which funds were transferred for wildfire suppression: *Provided further,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for ''Resource Management'' for the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds, including the investigation of morbidity and mortality events, targeted surveillance in live wild birds, and targeted surveillance in hunter-taken birds, $7,398,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For an additional amount for ''Operation of the National Park System'' for the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds, including the investigation of morbidity and mortality events, $525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Surveys, Investigations, and Research'' for the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds, including the investigation of morbidity and mortality events, targeted surveillance in live wild birds, and targeted surveillance in hunter-taken birds, $5,270,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Wildland Fire Management'', $400,000,000, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, That such funds shall only become available if funds provided previously for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of Agriculture notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, That such funds are also available for repayment to other appropriation accounts from which funds were transferred for wildfire suppression: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4501. There is appropriated not to exceed $400,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture, to be used for one-time payments to be allocated, to the maximum extent practicable, in the same amounts and in the same manner as were paid to States and others in 2006 under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393; 16 U.S.C. 500 note): *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SEC. 4502. Section 20515 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting before the period: ''; and of which, not to exceed $9,019,000 shall be available, in addition to amounts otherwise available, for contract support costs''.

SEC. 4503. Section 20512 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting after the first dollar amount: '', of which, not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available, in addition to amounts otherwise available, for contract support costs; and of which, not to exceed $7,300,000 may be transferred to the 'Indian Health Facilities' account,''.

SEC. 4504. Section 20501 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting after $55,663,000 ''of which $13,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures''.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Of the amount provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) for ''National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases'', $49,500,000 shall be transferred to ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' to carry out activities relating to advanced research and development as provided by section 319L of the Public Health Service Act.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount to make payments under section 2604(a)–(d) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8623(a)–(d)), $200,000,000: *Provided*, That grantees may obligate the funds made available by this paragraph through September 30, 2008, to meet the home energy assistance needs arising from an emergency as defined in section 2603(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 8622(1)) or for energy crisis intervention under section 2604(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 8623(c)) except that, in carrying out this paragraph, the Governor of a State (or equivalent authority in the case of grantee other than a State) shall be treated as the Secretary for purposes of such section 2603(1): *Provided further*, That the amount provided by this paragraph is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

For an additional amount to make payments under section 2604(e) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8623(e)), $200,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount provided by this paragraph is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic, $969,650,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That $870,000,000 shall be for activities including the development and purchase of vaccine, antivirals, necessary medical supplies, diagnostics, and other surveillance tools: *Provided further*, That products purchased with these funds may, at the discretion of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, be deposited in the Strategic National Stockpile: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 496(b) of the Public Health Service Act, funds may be used for the construction or renovation of privately owned facilities for the production of pandemic vaccine and other biologicals, where the Secretary finds such a contract necessary to secure sufficient supplies of such vaccines or biologicals: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein may be transferred to other appropriation accounts of the Department of Health and Human Services, as determined by the Secretary to be appropriate, to be used for the purposes specified in this sentence: *Provided further*, That not less than $34,650,000 shall be for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for laboratory diagnostics and analytical capabilities: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

COVERED COUNTERMEASURE PROCESS FUND

For carrying out section 319F–4 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6e) to compensate individuals for injuries caused by H5N1 vaccine, in accordance with the declaration regarding avian influenza viruses issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on January 26, 2007, pursuant to section 319F–3(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6d(b)), $50,000,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 4601. Section 20602 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by striking ''of which no less than $5,000,000 shall be'' and inserting the following: ''of which $7,500,000 (together with an additional $7,000,000 which shall be transferred by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation as an authorized administrative cost) shall be available when needed through September 30, 2008,''.

SEC. 4602. Section 20608(a) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting ''and which shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2007,'' after ''Public Law 103–353,''.

SEC. 4603. Section 20625(b)(1) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by—

(1) striking ''$7,172,994,000'' and inserting ''$7,176,431,000'';

(2) amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows: ''(A) $5,454,824,000 shall be for basic grants under section 1124 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), of which up to $3,437,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Education on October 1, 2006, to obtain annually updated educational-agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census;''; and

(3) amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows: ''(C) not to exceed $2,352,000 may be available for section 1608 of the ESEA and for a clearinghouse on comprehensive school reform under part D of title V of the ESEA;''.

SEC. 4604. The provision in the first proviso under the heading ''Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research'' in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2006, relating to alternative financing programs under section 4(b)(2)(D) of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 shall not apply to funds appropriated by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007.

CHAPTER 7

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Gloria W. Norwood, widow of Charles W. Norwood, Jr., late a Representative from the State of Georgia, $165,200.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For an additional amount for ''Capitol Power Plant'', $50,000,000, for asbestos abatement and other improvements, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Construction'', $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4801. (a) MIDDLE EAST FOUNDATION.—Section 534(k) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–102) is amended, in the second proviso, by inserting after ''subsection (b) of that section'' the following: ''and the requirement that a majority of the members of the board of directors be United States citizens provided in subsection (d)(3)(B) of that section''.

SEC. 4802. Notwithstanding any provision of title I of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Laws 109–369, 109–383, and 110–5), the dollar amount limitation of the first proviso under the heading, ''Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', in title IV of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–108; 119 Stat. 2319) shall not apply to funds appropriated under such heading for fiscal year 2007.

SEC. 4803. Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2007 for ''Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring'' may be used to assist Liberia in retiring its debt arrearages to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the African Development Bank.

CHAPTER 9

SEC. 4901. Funds provided for the ''National Transportation Safety Board, Salaries and Expenses'' in section 21031 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) include amounts necessary to make lease payments due in fiscal year 2007 on an obligation incurred in 2001 under a capital lease.

SEC. 4902. Section 21033 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by adding after the second proviso: '': *Provided further*, That paragraph (2) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $149,300,000, but additional section 8 tenant protection rental assistance costs may be funded in 2007 by using unobligated balances, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading, the heading 'Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing', the heading 'Housing Certificate Fund', and the heading 'Project-Based Rental Assistance' for fiscal year 2006 and prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That paragraph (3) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $47,500,000: *Provided further*, That paragraph (4) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $5,900,000: *Provided further*, That paragraph (5) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $1,281,100,000, of which $1,251,100,000 shall be allocated for the calendar year 2007 funding cycle on a pro rata basis to public housing agencies based on the amount public housing agencies were eligible to receive in calendar year 2006, and of which up to $30,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that need additional funds to administer their section 8 programs, with up to $20,000,000 to be for fees associated with section 8 tenant protection rental assistance''.

SEC. 4903. Section 21033 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended (prior to amendment by the preceding section of this chapter) by adding after the third proviso: '': *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, except for applying the 2007 Annual Adjustment Factor and making any other specified adjustments, public housing agencies in the following categories shall receive renewal funding for calendar year 2007 equal to the amounts, prior to prorations, such public housing agencies were eligible to receive in calendar year 2006, prorated at the calendar year 2006 rate: (1) public housing agencies that would receive less funding under the previous proviso than they would receive under this proviso and that are located in any area declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (42 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.) with respect to hurricanes that occurred in calendar years 2004 and 2005; (2) public housing agencies participating in the Moving to Work Demonstration; (3) public housing agencies that, during calendar year 2007 but prior to June 1, 2007, are in receivership, or the Department of Housing and Urban Development has declared to be in breach of an Annual Contributions Contract; or (4) public housing agencies that overspent their allocation for calendar year 2006 and available housing assistance payments balance from calendar year 2005''.

SEC. 4904. Chapter 10 of title II of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting after section 21041 the following new section:

''SEC. 21041A. The provisions under the heading 'Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Salaries and Expenses' in title III of division A of Public Law 109–115 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting '$67,568,000' for '$60,000,000'.''.

SEC. 4905. Section 21033 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended (prior to amendment by the preceding sections of this chapter) by striking the sixth proviso.

SEC. 4906. Section 232(b) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–377) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) APPLICABILITY.—In the case of any dwelling unit that, upon the date of the enactment of this Act, is assisted under a housing assistance payment contract under section 8(o)(13) as in effect before such enactment, or under section 8(d)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(d)(2)) as in effect before the enactment of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (title V of Public Law 105–276), assistance may be renewed or extended under such section 8(o)(13), as amended by subsection (a), provided that the initial contract term and rent of such renewed or extended assistance shall be determined pursuant to subparagraphs (F) and (H), and subparagraphs (C) and (D) of such section shall not apply to such extensions or renewals.''.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS ACT

SEC. 4910. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

TITLE V—CONTRACTING REFORM

SEC. 5001. MINIMIZING SOLE-SOURCE CONTRACTS.

(a) PLANS REQUIRED.—Subject to subsection (c), the head of each executive agency covered by title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.) and the head of each agency covered by chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, shall develop and implement a plan to minimize the use of contracts entered into using procedures other than competitive procedures by the agency concerned. The plan shall contain measurable goals and shall be completed and submitted to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, with a copy provided to the Comptroller General, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—The Comptroller General shall review the plans provided under subsection (a) and submit a report to Congress on the plans not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) REQUIREMENT LIMITED TO CERTAIN AGENCIES.—The requirement of subsection (a) shall apply only to those agencies that awarded contracts in a total amount of at least $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

SEC. 5002. MINIMIZING COST-REIMBURSEMENT TYPE CONTRACTS.

(a) PLANS REQUIRED.—Subject to subsection (c), the head of each executive agency covered by title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.) and the head of each agency covered by chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, shall develop and implement a plan to minimize the use of cost-reimbursement type contracts by the agency concerned. The plan shall contain measurable goals and shall be completed and submitted to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, with a copy provided to the Comptroller General, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—The Comptroller General shall review the plans provided under subsection (a) and submit a report to Congress on the plans not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) REQUIREMENT LIMITED TO CERTAIN AGENCIES.—The requirement of subsection (a) shall apply only to those agencies that awarded contracts in a total amount of at least $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

SEC. 5003. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF JUSTIFICATION AND APPROVAL DOCUMENTS FOR NONCOMPETITIVE CONTRACTS.

(a) CIVILIAN AGENCY CONTRACTS.—Section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j)(1) In the case of a procurement permitted by subsection (c), the head of an executive agency shall make publicly available,

within 14 days after the award of the contract, the documents containing the justification and approval required by subsection (f)(1) with respect to the procurement.

''(2) The documents shall be made available on the website of the agency and through the Federal Procurement Data System.

''(3) This subsection does not require the public availability of information that is exempt from public disclosure under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(b) DEFENSE AGENCY CONTRACTS.—Section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(1)(1) In the case of a procurement permitted by subsection (c), the head of an agency shall make publicly available, within 14 days after the award of the contract, the documents containing the justification and approval required by subsection (f)(1) with respect to the procurement.

''(2) The documents shall be made available on the website of the agency and through the Federal Procurement Data System.

''(3) This subsection does not require the public availability of information that is exempt from public disclosure under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.''.

SEC. 5004. DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR OVERCHARGES.

(a) QUARTERLY REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) The head of each Federal agency or department shall submit to the chairman and ranking member of each committee specified in paragraph (2) on a quarterly basis a report that includes the following:

(A) A list of audits or other reports issued during the applicable quarter that describe contractor costs in excess of $1,000,000 that have been identified as unjustified, unsupported, questioned, or unreasonable under any contract, task or delivery order, or subcontract.

(B) The specific amounts of costs identified as unjustified, unsupported, questioned, or unreasonable and the percentage of their total value of the contract, task or delivery order, or subcontract.

(C) A list of audits or other reports issued during the applicable quarter that identify significant or substantial deficiencies in the performance of any contractor or in any business system of any contractor under any contract, task or delivery order, or subcontract.

(2) The report described in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and other committees of jurisdiction.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an agency or department with respect to a calendar quarter if no audits or other reports described in paragraph (1) were issued during that quarter.

(b) SUBMISSION OF INDIVIDUAL AUDITS.—The head of each Federal agency or department shall provide, within 14 days after a request in writing by the chairman or ranking member of any of the committees described in subsection (a)(2), a full and unredacted copy of any audit or other report described in subsection (a)(1).

TITLE VI—ELIMINATION OF SCHIP SHORTFALL

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

For an additional amount to provide additional allotments to remaining shortfall States under section 2104(h)(4) of the Social Security Act, as inserted by section 6001, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $750,000,000 for fiscal year 2007, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376 (109th Congress), as made applicable to the House of Representatives by section 511(a)(4) of H. Res. 6 (110th Congress).

SEC. 6001. ELIMINATION OF REMAINDER OF SCHIP FUNDING SHORTFALLS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007.

(a) ELIMINATION OF REMAINDER OF FUNDING SHORTFALLS, TIERED MATCH, AND OTHER LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Section 2104(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(h)), as added by section 201(a) of the National Institutes of Health Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–482), is amended—

(1) in the heading for paragraph (2), by striking ''REMAINDER OF REDUCTION'' and inserting ''PART''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS TO ELIMINATE REMAINDER OF FISCAL YEAR 2007 FUNDING SHORTFALLS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary shall allot to each remaining shortfall State described in subparagraph (B) such amount as the Secretary determines will eliminate the estimated shortfall described in such subparagraph for the State for fiscal year 2007.

''(B) REMAINING SHORTFALL STATE DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a remaining shortfall State is a State with a State child health plan approved under this title for which the Secretary estimates, on the basis of the most recent data available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this paragraph, that the projected Federal expenditures under such plan for the State for fiscal year 2007 will exceed the sum of—

''(i) the amount of the State's allotments for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 that will not be expended by the end of fiscal year 2006;

''(ii) the amount of the State's allotment for fiscal year 2007; and

''(iii) the amounts, if any, that are to be redistributed to the State during fiscal year 2007 in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2104(h) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(h)) (as so added), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''subject to paragraph (4)(B) and'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''subject to paragraph (4)(B) and'';

(3) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking ''and (3)'' and inserting ''(3), and (4)''; and

(4) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and (3)'' and inserting ''(3), and (4)''.

TITLE VII—MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE AND SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF

CHAPTER 1

SEC. 7101. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the ''Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007''.

SEC. 7102. MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than—

''(A) $5.85 an hour, beginning on the 60th day after the date of enactment of the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007;

''(B) $6.55 an hour, beginning 12 months after that 60th day; and

''(C) $7.25 an hour, beginning 24 months after that 60th day;''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7103. APPLICABILITY OF MINIMUM WAGE TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206) shall apply to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) TRANSITION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the minimum wage applicable to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) shall be—

(1) $3.55 an hour, beginning on the 60th day after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) increased by $0.50 an hour (or such lesser amount as may be necessary to equal the minimum wage under section 6(a)(1) of such Act), beginning 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and every 6 months thereafter until the minimum wage applicable to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this subsection is equal to the minimum wage set forth in such section.

SEC. 7104. APPLICABILITY OF MINIMUM WAGE TO AMERICAN SAMOA.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206) shall apply to American Samoa.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(b) TRANSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the minimum wage applicable to American Samoa under section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) shall be—

(A) $3.55 an hour, beginning on the 60th day after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) increased by $0.50 an hour (or such lesser amount as may be necessary to equal the minimum wage under section 6(a)(1) of such Act), beginning 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and every 6 months thereafter until the minimum wage applicable to American Samoa under this paragraph is equal to the minimum wage set forth in such section.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if an employee is employed in an industry in American Samoa that, on the date of enactment of this Act, is required to pay a minimum wage rate under section 697 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, that is higher than the minimum wage rate required under paragraph (1)(A), the minimum wage applicable to such employee shall be—

(A) the minimum wage rate required for such an industry under such section on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) increased by $0.50 an hour (or such lesser amount as may be necessary to equal the minimum wage under section 6(a)(1) of such Act), beginning 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and every 6 months

thereafter until the minimum wage applicable to American Samoa under this subsection is equal to the minimum wage set forth in such section.

CHAPTER 2

SEC. 7201. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the ''Small Business Tax Relief Act of 2007''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this chapter an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this chapter is as follows:

Sec. 7201. Short title; amendment of 1986 Code; table of contents.
Sec. 7202. Extension and modification of work opportunity tax credit.
Sec. 7203. Extension and increase of expensing for small business.
Sec. 7204. Determination of credit for certain taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips.
Sec. 7205. Waiver of individual and corporate alternative minimum tax limits on work opportunity credit and credit for taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips.
Sec. 7206. Family business tax simplification.
Sec. 7207. Denial of lowest capital gains rate for certain dependents.
Sec. 7208. Suspension of certain penalties and interest.
Sec. 7209. Time for payment of corporate estimated taxes.

SEC. 7202. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 51(c)(4)(B) (relating to termination) is amended by striking ''2007'' and inserting ''2008''.

(b) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AGE FOR DESIGNATED COMMUNITY RESIDENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (5) of section 51(d) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) DESIGNATED COMMUNITY RESIDENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'designated community resident' means any individual who is certified by the designated local agency—

''(i) as having attained age 18 but not age 40 on the hiring date, and

''(ii) as having his principal place of abode within an empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community.

''(B) INDIVIDUAL MUST CONTINUE TO RESIDE IN ZONE OR COMMUNITY.—In the case of a designated community resident, the term 'qualified wages' shall not include wages paid or incurred for services performed while the individual's principal place of abode is outside an empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (D) of section 51(d)(1) is amended to read as follows:

''(D) a designated community resident,''.

(c) CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF INDIVIDUALS UNDER INDIVIDUAL WORK PLANS.—Subparagraph (B) of section 51(d)(6) (relating to vocational rehabilitation referral) is amended by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (i), by striking the period at the end of clause (ii) and inserting '', or'', and by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) an individual work plan developed and implemented by an employment network pursuant to subsection (g) of section 1148 of the Social Security Act with respect to which the requirements of such subsection are met.''.

(d) TREATMENT OF DISABLED VETERANS UNDER THE WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT.—

(1) DISABLED VETERANS TREATED AS MEMBERS OF TARGETED GROUP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 51(d)(3) (relating to qualified veteran) is amended by striking ''agency as being a member of a family'' and all that follows and inserting ''agency as—

''(i) being a member of a family receiving assistance under a food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 for at least a 3-month period ending during the 12-month period ending on the hiring date, or

''(ii) entitled to compensation for a service-connected disability, and—

''(I) having a hiring date which is not more that 1 year after having been discharged or released from active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, or

''(II) having aggregate periods of unemployment during the 1-year period ending on the hiring date which equal or exceed 6 months.''.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—Paragraph (3) of section 51(d) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the terms 'compensation' and 'service-connected' have the meanings given such terms under section 101 of title 38, United States Code.''.

(2) INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR DISABLED VETERANS.—Paragraph (3) of section 51(b) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''($12,000 per year in the case of any individual who is a qualified veteran by reason of subsection (d)(3)(A)(ii))'' before the period at the end, and

(B) by striking ''ONLY FIRST $6,000 OF'' in the heading and inserting ''LIMITATION ON''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to individuals who begin work for the employer after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7203. EXTENSION AND INCREASE OF EXPENSING FOR SMALL BUSINESS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(5), (c)(2), and (d)(1)(A)(ii) of section 179 (relating to election to expense certain depreciable business assets) are each amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2011''.

(b) INCREASE IN LIMITATIONS.—Subsection (b) of section 179 is amended—

(1) by striking ''$100,000 in the case of taxable years beginning after 2002'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ''$125,000 in the case of taxable years beginning after 2006'', and

(2) by striking ''$400,000 in the case of taxable years beginning after 2002'' in paragraph (2) and inserting ''$500,000 in the case of taxable years beginning after 2006''.

(c) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 179(b)(5) is amended—

(1) by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2007'',

(2) by striking ''$100,000 and $400,000'' and inserting ''$125,000 and $500,000'', and

(3) by striking ''2002'' in clause (ii) and inserting ''2006''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

SEC. 7204. DETERMINATION OF CREDIT FOR CERTAIN TAXES PAID WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYEE CASH TIPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 45B(b)(1) is amended by inserting ''as in effect on January 1, 2007, and'' before ''determined without regard to''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to tips received for services performed after December 31, 2006.

SEC. 7205. WAIVER OF INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX LIMITS ON WORK OPPORTUNITY CREDIT AND CREDIT FOR TAXES PAID WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYEE CASH TIPS.

(a) ALLOWANCE AGAINST ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.—Subparagraph (B) of section 38(c)(4) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i), by inserting a comma at the end of clause (ii), and by adding at the end the following new clauses:

''(iii) the credit determined under section 45B, and

''(iv) the credit determined under section 51.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to credits determined under sections 45B and 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006, and to carrybacks of such credits.

SEC. 7206. FAMILY BUSINESS TAX SIMPLIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 761 (defining terms for purposes of partnerships) is amended by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) QUALIFIED JOINT VENTURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified joint venture conducted by a husband and wife who file a joint return for the taxable year, for purposes of this title—

''(A) such joint venture shall not be treated as a partnership,

''(B) all items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit shall be divided between the spouses in accordance with their respective interests in the venture, and

''(C) each spouse shall take into account such spouse's respective share of such items as if they were attributable to a trade or business conducted by such spouse as a sole proprietor.

''(2) QUALIFIED JOINT VENTURE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'qualified joint venture' means any joint venture involving the conduct of a trade or business if—

''(A) the only members of such joint venture are a husband and wife,

''(B) both spouses materially participate (within the meaning of section 469(h) without regard to paragraph (5) thereof) in such trade or business, and

''(C) both spouses elect the application of this subsection.''.

(b) NET EARNINGS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT.—

(1) Subsection (a) of section 1402 (defining net earnings from self-employment) is amended by striking '', and'' at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting a semicolon, by striking the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting ''; and'', and by inserting after paragraph (16) the following new paragraph:

''(17) notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, each spouse's share of income or loss from a qualified joint venture shall be taken into account as provided in section 761(f) in determining net earnings from self-employment of such spouse.''.

(2) Subsection (a) of section 211 of the Social Security Act (defining net earnings from self-employment) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting ''; and'', and by inserting after paragraph (15) the following new paragraph:

''(16) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, each spouse's share of income or loss from a qualified joint venture shall be taken into account as provided in section 761(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in determining net earnings from self-employment of such spouse.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

SEC. 7207. DENIAL OF LOWEST CAPITAL GAINS RATE FOR CERTAIN DEPENDENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (h) of section 1 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(12) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LOWEST RATE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual described in subparagraph (B)—

''(i) the amount determined under paragraph (1)(A)(ii)(II) shall not be less than the amount of taxable income which would (without regard to this subsection) be taxed at a rate below 15 percent, and

''(ii) the sum of the amounts determined under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) shall be an amount equal to the rate of tax specified in paragraph (1)(C) multiplied by so much of the adjusted net capital gain (or, if less, taxable income) as exceeds the excess (if any) of—

''(I) the amount of taxable income which would (without regard to this subsection) be taxed at a rate below 15 percent, over

''(II) the taxable income reduced by the adjusted net capital gain.

''(B) INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM PARAGRAPH APPLIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this paragraph, an individual is described in this subparagraph if—

''(I) such individual meets the age requirements of section 152(c)(3) (determined without regard to subparagraph (B) thereof), and

''(II) such individual's earned income (as defined in section 911(d)(2)) for the taxable year does not exceed one-half of such individual's support (within the meaning of section 152) for such taxable year.

''(ii) SPECIAL RULES FOR JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return—

''(I) the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse shall be treated as a single individual for purposes of applying subclause (II) of clause (i), and

''(II) the taxpayer shall be treated as an individual described in this subparagraph only if the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse are described in clause (i) (determined after application of subclause (I)).''.

(b) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.—Section 55 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LOWEST RATE.—In the case of an individual described in section 1(h)(12)(B), no amount shall be determined under subsection (b)(3)(B).''.

(c) COORDINATION WITH SUNSET OF PROVISIONS OF THE JOBS AND GROWTH TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2003.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1(h)(12), as added by this section, is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i), by striking the period at the end of clause (ii) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) no amount of qualified 5-year gain shall be taken into account under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) (as in effect after the application of section 303 of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003).''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

(2) SUNSET OF JGTRRA.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date specified in section 303 of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003.

SEC. 7208. SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN PENALTIES AND INTEREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (1)(A) and (3)(A) of section 6404(g) are each amended by striking ''18-month period'' and inserting ''22-month period''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to notices provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, or his delegate, after the date which is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7209. TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES.

Subparagraph (B) of section 401(1) of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 is amended by striking ''106.25 percent'' and inserting ''112.75 percent''.

This Act may be cited as the ''U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) each will control 2 hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, why are we here? We are here because 4 years ago the President plunged us into a preemptive war in Iraq, a country that had not attacked the United States, and we took that action on the basis of bad information, manipulated intelligence, with no visible plans for governing after the war was over.

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Mr. Speaker, that attack diverted us from the hunt for bin Laden, the person who did attack us.

The war has now gone on for 4 years and, as a result, we have seen chaos and carnage. We have seen over 3,000 American service men and women die, many times more wounded and maimed. We have seen our influence decimated throughout the Middle East. We have seen our reputation as the democratic hope of the world tarnished by stories about torture and rendition.

I voted against that war. There were 215 Republicans who voted for it and 6 that voted against it. There were 81 Democrats who voted for it and 126 Democrats who voted against it. We had 132 votes, in total, against going to war. And ever since that time, we have been trying to get to 218 votes so we can turn this country and this war around.

Over the last 4 years, this war has been fought with virtually no sense of shared sacrifice. Military families have done double and triple duty, while the rest of America has had to accept the sacrifice of a tax cut. That is about all that has been asked of most Americans.

We have spent a huge amount of our national treasure, and now the President is asking for another almost $100 billion for this war and asking for an additional $3.5 billion for his own domestic priorities.

This bill is our response. It says to the President: ''Okay, you can have that money, but only under certain terms and conditions.'' And we try to do three things: number one, to redirect a greater effort to the right war in Afghanistan, rather than the wrong war in Iraq. Secondly, we try to protect our troops to the maximum extent possible and correct the neglect that they have suffered as they have returned from the battlefield. And, thirdly, we are trying to send a message to Iraq politicians that they need to change direction; that we will no longer tolerate an open-ended, interminable babysitting job; that they must get together and begin to resolve their own differences.

This bill sets a timetable for repositioning our troops out of Iraq. The exact timetable will be determined by the performance of the Iraqis and whether or not they meet important political and military benchmarks.

And this bill establishes a target for finishing our redeployment in any circumstance. It recognizes that our troops won the war, but it also recognizes that the President's plan calls upon troops to do something that they do not have the power to do, namely, to convince Iraqi factions to reach reasonable compromises on their own turf.

It sets reasonable conditions for moving our troops into a different posture. It holds Iraqis accountable to standards that the President himself has laid out. And it puts us on a new direction with respect to the war in Iraq.

And it does some other things, too. It completes action on a number of leftover pieces of business that the previous Congress left to this new incoming Congress.

The President himself asked for $3.4 billion to deal with the needs of FEMA. We are also finishing action on the BRAC action which requires $3.1 billion in additional funding. We are finishing action on the need to improve family military housing to the tune of $3.4 billion. We are finishing action on rebuilding the lives and providing other assistance to the Katrina victims after the most devastating natural disaster in the history of our country.

We are finishing the action on the agriculture disaster problem that Congress wrestled with for well over a year in the previous Congress without coming to resolution. And we are providing the final $1 billion in funds to combat a potential pandemic flu, funds which the President himself requested in an emergency appropriation in the year 2005.

And we are also finishing action on the action begun last year by the Congress in trying to deal with the fact that 14 States are going to run out of child health money; and we need, therefore, to provide $750 million to see to it that low-income families and children in low-income families are not pushed off those State health care rolls. This is a request that has come in from Republican and Democratic Governors alike.

And we have also provided some additional funding, above what the President asked for, items which are not

last year's business, but which we think are important in terms of this year's business.

We are increasing funding for veterans health and defense health by $3.4 billion. We are, on the homeland security front, increasing funding substantially. The President, since days after 9/11, has been resisting virtually every congressional effort to add funding for homeland security, for border security, for cargo security and the like.

We are continuing the effort to provide significantly more money than the President has asked for. If anybody wants to argue with that, I would suggest they take it up with the 9/11 Commission. I would suggest they take it up with the Hart-Rudman Commission. I would suggest they take it up with the 9/11 families. Everybody but Anne Coulter, I think, would be responsive to what those families think.

And then we are also providing $1.2 billion in additional funding for our war in Afghanistan. Mr. Speaker, I sat at CIA headquarters and watched, right after 9/11, as our predator aircraft were searching Afghanistan for bin Laden. And I know what the people at that agency were saying when they expressed their frustration that the President was diverting a huge share of our resources in the hunt for bin Laden to prepare for the unilateral attack on Iraq.

What this bill is trying to do is to correct that by, again, refocusing additional attention on the war against Afghanistan. And I make absolutely no apology for the funds that we have in here.

Now, some will say this is not a perfect instrument. They will differ with the time line that we have for the repositioning of troops, and they will differ with the benchmarks. But what I would say to them is that what is important in this document today is not the exact wording. What is important is not the exact timetable. What is important is not the exact enumeration of benchmarks. What is important is that, for the first time, this Congress will be exercising its constitutional responsibilities to provide real oversight on the executive branch of government, and we will be trying to set this country on a new direction.

Someone in this House said last week that we are similar in our position to a board of directors for a corporation. He said the President is the CEO. The President's Cabinet represents his management team, and we are the board of directors. And when a board of directors of a corporation sees that the management of the corporation is leading it down a disastrous path, it has a fiduciary responsibility to its stockholders to step in and correct the problem. That is what we are trying to do in this legislation. In this case, we have a fiduciary responsibility and a representational responsibility to the taxpayers and to our constituents, and we are trying to meet that responsibility today.

Now, there are some who have criticized us for doing so, some in newspapers and some on this floor. Very frankly, I am getting a bit tired of those who were consistently wrong from the beginning on the issue of Iraq, I am getting tired of them lecturing those of us who were consistently right from the beginning in our opposition to this war.

And when people ask me why we don't have a better solution, I tell them of the old story about Eddie Stanky, who used to play second base for the New York Giants many years ago. And one day, Leo Durocher, the manager, was hitting ground balls to the infield, and Stanky dropped two in a row. And so Durocher grabbed a glove and said, ''Here, kid, I'm going to show you how it's done.'' And he went out to second base, and the very first ball Durocher dropped. And he turned to Stanky, and said, ''Kid, you got second base so screwed up, nobody can play it.''

The fact is, if you substitute George Bush for Eddie Stanky and Iraq for second base, you have got the picture of what the problem is today.

Now, this Congress cannot run foreign policy, but it has an obligation to try to influence the policy and influence the conduct of that policy when we see it headed down the wrong path. Mr. MURTHA has tried to lead the way in seeing to it that we face up to those responsibilities, and this legislation will give us an opportunity to do that.

I would hope it would be supported on a bipartisan basis.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I rise today to express my opposition to this emergency supplemental. My colleagues know that I have the highest level of respect for my chairman, Mr. OBEY. Together we worked as partners in the 109th Congress, passing appropriations bills through the committee and through the House. Indeed, the Appropriations Committee is at its best when each of us works together across party lines and rises above purely partisan politics.

During the last Congress I was privileged to serve as chairman of this great committee, and Mr. OBEY was our distinguished ranking member. Today, our roles are reversed, and Mr. OBEY is now our chairman.

There is no question that if my friend from Wisconsin were permitted to write this bill on his own, this would be a much better product. Instead, the House is being asked to consider a spending bill that reflects the priorities of Speaker PELOSI and a deeply divided Democratic Caucus. It attempts to bridge these widening divisions over the war in Iraq by delivering billions of dollars in unrelated and unauthorized spending under an emergency designation.

This legislation ought to focus on our troops. It ought to focus on providing those in harm's way with the resources they need to complete their mission successfully. It ought to respect, not micromanage, our combatant commanders in whom we place the ultimate responsibility of prosecuting military actions.

Instead, this legislation ties the hands of our Commander in Chief during a time of war, places military decisions in the hands of politicians, and attempts to buy votes for its passage on the left and on the right by literally promising something to everyone.

If the majority's goal is to end the war or withdraw our troops, then that should be addressed in a separate piece of legislation. The majority cannot have it both ways, pretending, on the one hand, to support our troops, while on the other undercutting their ability to prosecute their mission.

Men and women of good conscience can disagree about the war in Iraq. But on one thing we must all agree, our men and women in uniform must continue to receive our unqualified support and the resources they need to complete their mission successfully.

My colleagues, consider carefully the consequences of our actions here today. Passage of this measure in its present form will signal to insurgents and terrorists that the United States doesn't have the political will to continue supporting this fledgling Iraqi democracy.

□ 1645

Al Qaeda and other enemies of freedom will simply lay in wait until our troops are withdrawn. And with the collapse of this fragile democracy, our efforts, and the sacrifices of our troops, will have been for nothing.

The fight in Iraq is also critical to the future of Israel. A failure in Iraq will further destabilize the region, posing a direct threat to Israel. We must not let that occur to our friend and ally.

There should be no carrot big enough to force Members into choosing between their principled support for our troops in the field and funding for the many unrelated and parochial items sprinkled throughout this bill.

Republican Members in the House are simply not going to abandon our principles, and troops in the field, for the promise of pork back in our districts. To their credit, many Democrats also continue to express grave reservations about this approach and about this legislation.

Last year Congress sent the President a clean supplemental bill for our troops. This Congress, and our country, would be better served by producing a clean bill free of extraneous spending and unrelated legislative provisions.

There is no question that the President will veto this bill. In the meantime our troops will face the uncertainty resulting from the majority's mixed signals and lack of a clear commitment.

I am also deeply concerned that the Democrat leadership has brought this emergency supplemental to the House floor under a closed rule without opportunity for Members on both sides of the aisle to offer amendments.

During my tenure as chairman, the House considered six emergency supplemental appropriations bills. Of these six bills, the two largest bills, H.R. 1268, was $81.2 billion; the other was a $91.8 billion supplemental. Those two bills primarily focused on the global war on terror. In both instances I worked closely with my leadership and the Rules Committee in seeking rules that permitted open debate, including amendments, on the House floor. And in both instances, these supplemental bills were considered under an open rule. The remaining four bills were noncontroversial and bipartisan in nature and were considered by unanimous consent on the Suspension Calendar.

I assumed that Chairman OBEY would continue in the longstanding tradition and practice of the committee to advocate open rules on all appropriations bills. Members on both sides of the aisle benefit by a process that supports a fair, honest, open, and transparent debate on the House floor. I was disappointed that Mr. OBEY's first bill as chairman, the fiscal year 2007 continuing resolution, was considered under a closed rule, with only 1 hour of debate and no opportunity for amendments.

Consideration of this supplemental under a closed rule is unprecedented and leaves the minority little choice but to walk away from the tradition of comity that has marked our longstanding work on this committee.

By denying Members, both Democrats and Republicans, their right to offer amendments to this legislation, I can assure you that all bets are off on getting our committee work done this year. It simply will not happen. There will be no unanimous consent agreements on the fiscal year 2008 bills. I spoke personally with Mr. OBEY about this and asked him to carry that message directly to the Speaker.

This legislation is simply too important to have it rushed through the House with no debate and no opportunity for the body to consider amendments. Consideration of this legislation under a closed rule signals to the House, and to the public, that the Speaker has imposed martial law on the people's House.

Lastly, I would be remiss not to highlight my reservations about the budgetary aspects of this bill that proposes more than $22 billion in emergency spending items that are completely unrelated to the global war on terror or legitimate emergencies in the Gulf Coast region.

I ask my colleagues what does a $25 million bailout for spinach producers, $60 million for the salmon fishing industry, or $5 million for fish breeding have to do with the global war on terror?

This legislation also includes authorization language to increase the minimum wage. Again, I ask my friends why can't the committees of jurisdiction in the House and the Senate meet in open conference to resolve the differences between these bills? What place has this provision in a wartime supplemental?

In short, much of what is included in this bill is completely unrelated to the global war on terror and has no place in the bill. Sadly, many items are being designated as emergencies for no other reason than to make more room for additional spending on the part of the Democrats under the fiscal 2008 caps.

I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to consider thoughtfully the precedent set by this legislation. Weigh in your conscience the effects of undermining the authority of the President, and future Presidents, and putting at further risk our men and women in uniform.

Our Congress, and our country, would be better served by sending the President a clean supplemental free of extraneous spending and unrelated legislative provisions.

While I respect Chairman OBEY, I cannot support this legislation as it is presently written. I strongly urge a ''no'' vote.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 12 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. MURTHA.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, let me explain what is in this bill for the Members.

We have $4 billion over the amount requested by the President. The President requested a total of $12.1 billion for military personnel pay and benefits. The committee recommends increasing the funds for those programs by $1.4 billion. The committee adds $1.4 billion to cover the full cost of housing allowance for military members in fiscal year 2007; $2.3 billion to cover the full cost of fielding an additional 36,000 Army troops.

If everybody here remembers, we added 30,000 troops in the supplemental, which the White House did not ask for, argued about, and which the Defense Department did not want. And yet now we are short of troops, and they are trying to blame the Congress for being short of troops.

We also added money for 9,000 additional marines. The committee recommends $52.5 billion for military operations, $2.2 billion over the President's request.

In addition to fully funding the request for military operations, the committee proposes an additional $2.5 billion to address training and equipping shortfalls in forces not deployed. We will set up a Reserve Readiness fund.

The committee recommends adding funds for the war in Afghanistan, $1 billion. That is where the original war started, and that is what you vote against if you vote against this bill.

$5.9 billion for the Afghanistan Security Forces fund, $3.8 billion for the Iraq Security Forces fund, and a total of $2.4 billion is recommended for the joint IED task force.

The recommendations propose an increase of $17 million for DOD's Family Advocacy program. In other words, all of us hear, when we go talk with the families, the problems that they have. We add $17 million for that particular fund.

We have three significant reductions. We reduce some of the buys of hardware which we think ought to be in the base bill.

The committee bill recommends a total of $24.8 billion for equipment purchases, a slight decrease to the President's request of $86 million. The committees proposed an allocation of $1.4 billion to purchase what they call MRAP vehicles, that is, the vehicles with the V shape, which we need so badly. And that is what you are voting against if you vote against this bill: $311 million above the request of the White House.

For Army procurement accounts the committee approves a total of $15 billion: $994 million for tactical radios, $2.2 billion for tactical trucks, $867 million for up-armored Humvees, $636 million for Bradley fighting vehicle upgrades. And that is what you are voting against if you vote against this bill.

The committee bill includes $192 million not requested for three additional F/A–18s. We take care of the SEABEEs, something they have talked about that have been decimated by this war, and we put equipment in for the SEABEEs.

The committee is recommending reductions to several high-profile programs requested by the President. We deny funding for two Joint Strike Fighter airplanes because they ought to be in the base bill, and we will talk about that depending on what they authorize.

The President requested a total of $1.4 billion for research and development. The committee recommends a total of $1 billion.

Working capital funds: the committee bill provides a total of $1.3 billion for working capital.

Now let me talk about defense health programs. We just saw what we went through with Walter Reed. BILL YOUNG, who was chairman of the committee, and I went out to Walter Reed all the time. I had no idea, as most Members didn't, about what was going on at Walter Reed. And it really gets to me that every time we went out there, we asked them if you needed any help and they always told us everything is all right. We put more money in any way because we knew there would be some problems come about because of the fact that they were under BRAC. The committee decided unanimously to eliminate the closing of Walter Reed, especially during the time of war. We put $1.7 billion above the budget request.

The additional funding is for $450 million for post-traumatic stress. And that is not near enough, folks. That is not near enough. We figure there are going to be 65,000 military people who come back that are going to have post-traumatic stress. And that is what you are voting against if you vote against this bill.

We put $450 million in for traumatic brain injury care and research; $730 million to cover the funding shortfall created by Congress' having disapproved the Department's proposal to increase the health insurance premiums. And I am for that, but we didn't fund it. But we fund it in this bill, and that is what you vote against if you vote against this bill.

We put $62 million in for amputee care. Let me tell you something about amputee care. I went out to the amputee center in Brooks. Private industry put up a place in 18 months; $58 million they raised to put an amputee center up. We have been working on an amputee center at Walter Reed. It took us 3 years and it is still not built. JERRY LEWIS, BILL YOUNG, and myself, and it is still not done yet.

We are putting in $12 million for caregivers. The nurses called. They said, We have got a real problem here. We see these wounded. We see the people coming home all the time. It affects us mentally. It affects us emotionally. It affects us psychologically. We need help. So we put $12 million in; $6 million for Landstuhl, where they get the worst casualties; $2 million for Walter Reed; $2 million for Brooks; and $2 million for the hospital in California.

We put in $14.8 million for burn care. I want to tell you something, Members. You can go to all the hospitals. When you go to the burn care centers, you see the results of this war. We go to the hospitals. All of us go to the hospitals quite often. And let me tell you the burn centers are the worst when you go.

Now, we also took out 5 percent on contracting. Now, why did we do that? We did that because contractors are falling all over themselves and we asked the GAO and we asked the Inspector General of Iraq, How many contractors do you have? They couldn't tell us. They said, Help us find out how many contractors we have.

So we asked the Under Secretary of Defense. He couldn't tell us. He said, I will let you know in a week.

He still hasn't told us. So we took 5 percent out. They will tell us now how many contractors they have.

And we fenced 10 percent. So that is $800 million for the 5 percent and then $1.6 billion for the contractors to come out. So that is $2.1 billion we have taken out for the contractors.

We put in for CERP, which is a program in which there is $456 million provided under operations and maintenance for the commanders.

No permanent bases we said over and over again. We put in no torture, which has caused us so much problem when they didn't have the people trained when they were in Abu Ghraib.

Contracting oversight. We have a death gratuity amendment. Military attorneys, we put some money in for military attorneys.

Meeting readiness guidelines: let me tell you what we do to meet readiness guidelines. When you talk to these families, they need a year at home before they are redeployed. Is there anybody that thinks we should send these folks back before they have a year at home? Is there anybody that thinks we should extend them when they have 13 months in country? Is there anybody who thinks we should send troops into combat who aren't trained and ready? Is there anybody here?

□ 1700

We put benchmarks in for the Iraqi Government, as the chairman of the committee explained, because we need to give them the incentive. We need them to have some benchmarks so they understand that they have to get this done.

Every time something happens, and this is a problem we have, every time something happens, we step in. They started out, they said, with 80 percent of the people in the Iraqi units deployed in Iraq. Now it is 50 percent. Where are they? They are on leave. They deserted. They are not there. So who makes up the difference? Our troops are the ones making up the difference. We have to force the Iraqis to make up the difference.

Why are we even thinking about forcing the military to break their own guidelines because of this surge? Because of the fact they can't sustain the deployment. So the administration has decided, we are going to have to send people back with less than a year at home.

We are going to send people back that aren't trained and ready? That is unacceptable. That is unacceptable to every single Member of Congress. We have an obligation to the taxpayer under the Constitution to take care of defense.

We have an obligation to have oversight and auditing and accountability. We have had 14 hearings so far. We will have at least 40 more hearings before we have the base bill. I am going to put you on notice right now, the supplemental, the 2008 supplemental, is not going to come up with the base bill. The 2008 supplemental is going to be held, because we are going to see if there is going to be progress in this country before we bring up the 2008 supplemental. We are going to see if what they say is true. We are going to find out if this administration is giving us the facts.

We have said to them under the Moran amendment, you have to tell us how much oil production there is. Oil production is below prewar level. Electricity production is below prewar level. Unemployment is 60 percent.

Incidents have doubled since I spoke out here a year-and-a-half ago. Doubled. There are now 1,200 a week. And when I say ''incidents,'' I am talking about 140,000 troops deployed to Iraq, individually. I heard Elizabeth Edwards the other day talk about breast cancer, before she knew it had come back, and she said to me, there is 40,000 people that have breast cancer every year, but it is one at a time.

What we are talking about are troops, 140,000 troops, one at a time; 140,000 troops with families; 140,000 troops that have wives and husbands and mothers and fathers that have to suffer during these deployments.

When you go to the hospital, you see figures. Don't think when you say you see 2,500 people who have been killed, 3,000 have been killed or 25,000 have been wounded. It is individuals that have been wounded, individuals that have been killed, and those families are suffering.

We have to put some benchmarks so the Iraqis, they have civil war, we have to put benchmarks in this bill so the Iraqis start to do it themselves, and the Americans aren't forced to make up the difference, but they do it themselves.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), our leader on the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding time.

The supplemental before us today is a case study of what happens when one branch of the government tries to do the job assigned to another. It is hard to say what this will be known for, unconstitutional legislation that would allow Congress to micromanage a war, or a crude political compromise designed to win votes.

One thing though is perfectly clear: The bill is a sham. Don't be fooled by the rhetoric you will hear today. The managers on the other side of the aisle will try to convince you that we are addressing pressing needs, providing critical resources for our troops in the field and other so-called disasters here at home. But make no mistake, the bill will only hamstring our troops, provide fodder for our enemies abroad, cause a disastrous and precipitous cut and run, and indescribable damage to America's reputation in the vital Mideast and worldwide.

It also breaks the bank here at home by providing funds for pork-laden Democrat wish-lists. What does dollars for a spinach producer have to do with providing help for our troops in Iraq? What does money to a salmon farmer have to do with providing support for our troops in Iraq? What about aquaculture money? What has that got to do with troops in Iraq?

And for those Members who have surrendered their better judgment for pork for their districts, the majority adds $2.5 billion in so-called emergency

homeland security items to sweeten the pot.

Don't get me wrong, many of the majority's homeland security adds are worthy and important items, such as nuclear and explosive detection systems and additional aircraft for the northern border, things I have supported in the past and continue to support, but they are in no way a 2007 emergency. They can be handled regularly in the 2008 bills. In every instance these bills could and should be addressed through the 2008 process.

By including them as 2007 emergencies, the majority is simply trying to look strong on security and buy down requirements to free up funds in fiscal 2008 for additional spending. While I support homeland security spending, I support it in a fiscally responsible way.

Let me turn to the real issue under debate today now. To the defense provisions that will cause the precipitous withdrawal of our forces from Iraq and take from a President his constitutional powers of Commander in Chief, there is a very good reason why our Founding Fathers gave the executive branch the responsibility to conduct war.

The House of Representatives is made up of 435 individuals; lawyers, doctors, teachers, farmers, some with military experience, some without. It is not made up of 435 military commanders who possess the ability to manage a war. We have military professionals to do that. Why are we attempting to insert our military judgment, which can cause the death or injury of our troops, when we are neither trained nor skilled to do so? Leave the management of the war to the trained professionals who know what they are doing.

If your aim is to end the war, and it is, this is the absolute wrong way to do it. The right way, bring forth a resolution or a bill to reverse the original authorization for the war. But as long as you have authorized the war, please don't tie the hands of our great soldiers and their commanders behind their backs in carrying out your authorization, still on the books, to fight this war against terror.

Mr. Speaker, this committee has lost its way on this one. It is a shameful turn of events. Handcuffing the authorities of the President, undermining our troops in harm's way and exploiting worthy government programs for political gain is beyond the pale. Our troops and our Nation deserve better. They deserve our undying support.

I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the chairman of the Financial Services Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today in support of this bill, probably the most difficult decision I have made in my 33 year political career. But I do it because I want this war to end. I did not support this war. I did not vote for it. I still believe that we were lied to, that we were given at the minimum bad information, but I believe we were lied to, the link to al Qaeda, the weapons of mass destruction. We have been over that, but it can't be forgotten. We were not told the truth.

But here we are now, and most of us want the war to end now. What does ''now'' mean? There is no real now. Even if there was a vote ''called out now,'' it would mean for 6, 7, 9, 10 months the military would, in a properly and orderly way, get the troops out. But there would be no end date, so ''now'' could be extended.

This bill, however, does speak to ''now,'' because it sets a timetable so that ''now'' becomes the desire to end the war and ''now'' becomes the mechanism in process to end the war.

In the next few minutes, the e-mails will start to come in from some friends on my left, who think they are on my left, who tell me that I sold out. Well, you know something? Not to end the war is to sell out. To get dramatic and emotional about something without the reality of ending the war might be to sell out.

I will take this vote tomorrow fully understanding that my vote was a vote to end the war; fully understanding that I didn't pull the rug from under the troops, but I told them that I didn't want them there any longer; fully understanding that when there was a vote that spoke about immediate withdrawal, we all remember how the Republicans took Mr. MURTHA's desire to end the war and turned it into a resolution that said get out immediately. Interestingly enough, a lot of people who want to end the war now didn't vote for that. I was one of only three that voted to get out immediately.

So I have been there, and I have done that. This is the best vehicle for ending the war. That is why I support it. That is why we have to vote for it.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), a member of our committee.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, there are legitimate and important emergency funding needs for the troops and our Federal civilian corps on the ground in Iraq and elsewhere. The President requested $93.4 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations to continue the fight against terrorism, and that is what we should be doing.

Unfortunately, this bill offers, I think, a way of not doing that in an appropriate way. It is bloated with $124.3 billion in spending, $21 billion over what was requested. It is true we have provided funding for emergency supplementals before, but it would be hard pressed to convince the American people that $25 million for spinach producers, which may be important to do, but in the regular order; $74 million for peanut storage may be appropriate, but in regular order. It should not be done here. At the same time it does that, it restricts the civilian spending for the provincial reconstruction teams, which helps us do some of the civilian things that we should be doing in Iraq.

The larger issue, however, is this legislation before us has become a vehicle, unfortunately, for polarization on the fight to stabilize Iraq. I have been there three times. I believe tying the hands of our military commanders to adapt to the changing circumstances can only hurt our mission and our troops.

I don't believe it is a good policy to criticize the administration's strategy as failing, while at the same time cutting the very funding necessary for the administration and the troops to succeed, and then putting conditions on releasing the funding provided. They just don't all fit together.

We have to look no further than the report of the bipartisan Iraq Study Group to find ''the way forward, a new approach for Iraq.'' Just last months when we debated the Iraq war resolution, 106 Members from both sides of the aisle mentioned the importance of the Iraq Study Group and how they supported it.

Last night Mr. SHAYS asked the Rules Committee to make in order an amendment that I was cosponsoring to do exactly that, and it was turned down, and just at the very time the diplomatic engagement that most of us wanted to see take place begins to take place. The meeting 2 weeks ago had us engaging with the Syrians and the Iranians. We accepted Mr. MORAN's amendment in the full committee, which was good, to really put the Congress on record in support of that diplomatic effort. But Mr. SHAYS was turned down again, as I was turned down several weeks ago.

The Iraq Study Group's Cochairmen Baker and Hamilton said in the group report, ''The U.S. foreign policy is doomed to failure, as is any course in action in Iraq, if not supported by a broad, sustained consensus.''

This bill is not a broad, sustained consensus. The recommendation of the Iraq Study Group could have brought us, and still may very well bring us, to a consensus that unites the Congress and the nation on Iraq. That is the policy both the Congress and the administration should embrace. This bill does not do it, and I urge a ''no'' vote on it.

There are some legitimate and important emergency funding needs for our troops and our Federal civilian corps on the ground in Iraq and elsewhere. The President requested some $93.4 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations to continue the fight against terrorism. That's what this bill should be addressing.

Unfortunately, this bill fails to offer a reasonable way forward in supporting our troops, and I cannot vote for it.

This is a bloated $124.3 billion spending bill—over $21 billion than what was requested.

It's true we've provided funding for emergencies in other supplementals, for example hurricane relief and planning for a flu pandemic. But I think we would be hard pressed to convince the people we represent that $25 million for spinach producers or $74 million for peanut storage costs qualify as emergency spending needed today. The debate on that kind of spending should be part of the fiscal year 2008 appropriations process where it belongs.

The larger issue, however, is that this legislation before us has become the vehicle for polarization on the fight to stabilize Iraq. It does not offer an alternative. Instead, it would ultimately mandate a retreat.

I have been to Iraq three times, and my concern for our troops has never been stronger. If I thought that this bill was in their best interests, I would support it.

Tying the hands of our military commanders to adapt to changing circumstances can only hurt our mission and our troops.

Within the State-Foreign Operations portion, it cuts funding necessary to support projects such as the Provincial Reconstruction Teams. PRTs are joint civilian-military teams living in the provinces among the Iraqi people. They work side-by-side with the Iraqis to identify development and governance programs and offer our best bet for improving stability and governance.

Cutting funding for these teams is cutting them off at their knees before they get a chance to stand up. These funds are essential for improving safety and stability—the very safety and stability which will enable our troops to withdraw more quickly.

I just don't believe it is good policy to criticize the administration's strategy as failing while at the same time cutting the very funding necessary for it to succeed and then putting conditions on releasing funds provided.

We have to look no further than the report of the bipartisan Iraq Study Group to find "the way forward—a new approach" for Iraq. They worked for more than 8 months, supported by expert working groups and senior military advisers in the areas of economy and reconstruction, military and security, political development, and strategic environment.

The study group's report released last December 6 was hailed as an important opportunity to chart a new course for Iraq. That is what we should be considering today.

Just last month when we debated the Iraq war resolution, 106 Members from both sides of the aisle mentioned the importance of the Iraq Study Group's recommendations as the way forward in Iraq.

Last night, Mr. SHAYS asked the Rules Committee to make in order an amendment, offered in partnership with me, to support the findings of the Iraq Study Group. By doing so, we believed the House would be working to meet our responsibility as political leaders to build bipartisan consensus on the issues of war and peace.

But his request was turned down. That was the second time in a month that the Rules Committee has not allowed an amendment on the Iraq Study Group's report. Instead, we have before us a political statement that pulls us farther apart.

The ramifications of this polarization reach far beyond Washington; all the way to Baghdad and the Iraqi provinces. I want to read from the letter Secretary Baker and Congressman Hamilton wrote as the prelude to the Iraq Study Group's recommendations:

> Many Americans are dissatisfied, not just with the situation in Iraq but with the state of our political debate regarding Iraq. Our political leaders must build a bipartisan approach to bring a responsible conclusion to what is now a lengthy and costly war. Our country deserves a debate that prizes substance over rhetoric, and a policy that is adequately funded and sustainable. The President and Congress must work together. Our leaders must be candid and forthright with the American people in order to win their support.

And it goes on to say:

> . . . U.S. foreign policy is doomed to failure—as is any course of action in Iraq—if it is not supported by a broad, sustained consensus. The aim of our report is to move our country toward such a consensus.

The bill before us does not move the country toward a consensus. The country must come back together. We must be united. That is the only way we will be successful.

The recommendations of this distinguished group could have brought us to consensus and united the Congress and the Nation on Iraq. That is the policy both the Congress and the President should embrace.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

□ 1715

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I thank the chairman and thank the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee who has put this together.

My colleagues, a short while ago when President Bush was asked how long will this war last, he said: "We will be in Iraq as long as the Iraqi people want us there."

Well, this bill says that we will be in Iraq as long as the American people want us there. And the American people realize this is a war that is not worthy of the sacrifice of those men and women in uniform who are bearing the whole cost of this war.

This bill is about that young son who was told by his daddy one day that he has to leave him to go off and fight for our country. And day after day he asks his mommy: When is daddy coming back? And finally one day his mommy, with tear-filled eyes, has to say: Daddy is not coming back.

Well, we have to ask ourselves: Is this war worthy of that sacrifice? This bill says it is not because there has never been a strategy for success. This bill will bring our troops home as soon and as safely as possible.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH).

Mr. WALSH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Mr. LEWIS, for his hard work in providing this response, this very, I think, respectful response.

I would submit to you that any sacrifice any American has made in Iraq is a worthy, worthy sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Thus far in the 110th Congress, the House has considered two pieces of appropriations legislation. Thus far, we have twice done so under rules that stifle debate and amendment.

First, we operated under a closed rule on the 2007 continuing resolution, limited debate, no amendments, a bill that spend hundreds of billions of dollars. Now we are doing the same thing with a war supplemental. Let me be clear about what is happening here tonight.

The majority does not want a vote to remove the egregious and unconstitutional provisions restricting the Commander in Chief's authority over our Armed Forces. They do not want to allow us the opportunity to strike the unprecedented deadline for withdrawing our troops. Never before has a Congress in our history written into law a date for the withdrawal of American troops in a war.

They won't allow us that opportunity because Republicans and Democrats would vote bipartisanly to strike that deadline. They have proposed a rule that will prohibit Members from offering amendments that could modify the bill in such a way that the President could sign it.

Let's be clear: by proposing a closed rule, the Democratic leadership signals it wants this bill vetoed. In short, the majority would rather play politics than find a solution to the problem. And who will lose this game of political chicken? The troops who stand in harm's way as we talk; the troops, who are relying on this Congress to provide the necessary funds before the end of May so they can complete their mission successfully and as safely as possible.

This bill should be rejected out of hand and the majority should immediately bring back a clean supplemental so we can ensure that our troops will have the resources they need. Let's stop the posturing and pass a clean bill. That's the bottom line.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I want to voice my support for the supplemental, not because I agree with everything that is in it, but because I agree with one thing that is in it, and that is a binding deadline to end the war in Iraq and redeploy our troops to where they are truly needed, and that is to fight the real war on terror where the terrorists started to bomb our country and planned to bomb us on 9/11 and that is in the mountains of Afghanistan.

Why are we fighting a civil war in Iraq? Why are we fighting a civil war in Iraq when it is in Afghanistan where the war should be fought? Why are our Republican friends talking about protecting our national security in Iraq when in fact it is al Qaeda in Afghanistan that is posing the greatest threat to our national security?

It is this supplemental that talks about fighting the real national security threat to our Nation, and that is

why I support this important supplemental, because it truly supports our troops and it supports our veterans as well.

Mr. Speaker, I want to voice my support for this supplemental, not because I agree with everything in it, but because I agree with the most important thing in it: a binding deadline to end the war in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, we need to redeploy our troops from Iraq first and foremost because it is in our national security interest.

As someone who voted for the original resolution, I am particularly pained by the hardships and suffering our troops and their families endure. I want them to come home.

But I also know that the men and women in uniform, and the families behind them, are willing to make the sacrifices they do if that is what it takes to make America more secure.

The truth is policing a civil war in Iraq does not bring us closer to defeating the global network of extremists who wish to harm us.

But redeployment from Iraq will enhance our security by allowing us to properly address other challenges around the world, most importantly the fight in Afghanistan and Pakistan against a resurgent al Qaeda and Taliban, the enemies who actually did engineer 9/11.

The moral authority we've lost in the eyes of the world compromises our ability to lead multinational efforts against national security threats ranging from terrorism and nuclear proliferation to global warming and drug trafficking.

The sooner we begin redeployment, the sooner we begin unraveling the tremendous damage that this war and its mismanagement have wrought on our national security.

We need to restore America's leadership. We need to strengthen America's security. We need to pass this supplemental and begin the redeployment from Iraq.

I believe in a strong U.S. engagement around the world, including using military force when necessary. I also believe, as did Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Reagan, that America's greatest strength comes from its values and its ability to lead.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), a member of the committee.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member profusely for granting me this time.

It is with regret that I rise today in opposition to the defense supplemental bill. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I wanted to be able to support a bill that would provide our soldiers with the funding they need to carry out their mission in Iraq. But I must oppose it because it presupposes our defeat in Iraq by tying the hands of the military leaders.

Further, it adds nonemergency spending, lots of spending, and sets new precedents. And of particular concern to me, fails to fix some major problems that were created in the continuing resolution with respect to rental assistance for our neediest families.

The continuing resolution changed the formula for distributing $16 billion in rental assistance under the section 8 program. The result is less funding, more uncertainty, a ''use it or lose it'' mentality, and a loss of any incentive to plan over the long run. It rewards excessive spending and punishes cost-effectiveness and will set public housing authorities against one another by creating new winners and losers every year.

The impacts on the program are staggering. Over 1,220 PHAs in 30 States will lose $460 million permanently. That means forever. I have here a list that I include for the RECORD of all the PHAs that are going to lose funds and how much they are going to lose. It also includes the name of the Member of this body who represents each of those PHAs.

So the supplemental bill before us today tries to fix some of the problems in the CR, but it fails to do that, and it distracts from the true purpose of this bill which is to support our troops in harm's way.

Mr. Speaker, I will be the first to admit that mistakes have been made in the execution of the war. No one is disputing that. Even Secretary of State Rice has admitted there are mistakes. But there is no sense in looking backward. Not now. We should give the administration's new policy a chance to work before presupposing its failure and our ultimate defeat in Iraq.

Let me be clear: I want our troops to come home as soon as possible, but I want them to return in victory, not defeat. It is time for the Iraqis to assume responsibility for the security of their nation. I am hopeful that the administration's new policy will bring to an end the sectarian violence in Baghdad and provide an opening for the Iraqi Government to step up to the plate.

It was a bipartisan vote of Congress that authorized this war 4 years ago. It is going to take bipartisan cooperation to bring about its successful conclusion. This bill, unfortunately, is anything but bipartisan. It is nothing more than a crafty way for the Democrat majority to set a hard-and-fast deadline for troop withdrawals before we have even given the new Iraq strategy a chance to succeed.

Let's give our troops a chance to stabilize Iraq and come home in victory. Let's pass a clean supplemental which gives the troops the resources they need to protect themselves. I strongly urge a ''no'' vote.

Member	Housing Authority	Net Loss
Ackerman, Gary	HA OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD	-$104,235
Aderholt, Robert	HA BOAZ	-$90,740
Aderholt, Robert	HA CULLMAN	-$7,882
Aderholt, Robert	HA HAMILTON	-$11,179
Akin, Todd	ST CHARLES HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,397
Alexander, Rodney	ALEXANDRIA HSG AUTHORITY	-$534,731
Alexander, Rodney	CALDWELL PARISH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,561
Alexander, Rodney	CONCORDIA PARISH POLICE JURY	-$11,336
Alexander, Rodney	DELHI HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$14,894
Alexander, Rodney	EAST CARROLL PH. POLICE JURY,SEC.8	-$4,302
Alexander, Rodney	FRANKLIN PARISH POLICE JURY	-$5,524
Alexander, Rodney	IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL	-$7,219
Alexander, Rodney	JACKSON PARISH POLICE JURY	-$8,961
Alexander, Rodney	LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY	-$29,327
Alexander, Rodney	NEW ROADS (TOWN OF)	-$10,693
Alexander, Rodney	OBERLIN (TOWN OF)	-$39,514
Alexander, Rodney	RUSTON (CITY) SEC.8 HSG.AGENCY	-$105,526
Alexander, Rodney	TALLULAH (CITY OF) PHA	-$10,059
Alexander, Rodney	UNION PARISH POLICE JURY	-$9,225
Alexander, Rodney	WEST CARROLL PH. POLICE JURY HSG ASSIST.OFFICE	-$660
Alexander, Rodney	WEST MONROE HSG AUTH	-$304,933
Alexander, Rodney	WINN PARISH POLICE JURY	-$53,837
Allen, Thomas	AUGUSTA HSG AUTHORITY	-$344,312
Allen, Thomas	WESTBROOK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,015
Altmire, Jason	HOUSING AUTH CO OF LAWRENCE	-$98,809
Andrew, Robert	CAMDEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$701,623
Andrews, Robert	CLEMENTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$20,151
Andrews, Robert	GLASSBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$22,788
Andrews, Robert	GLOUCESTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$208,716
Arcuri, Michael	DOLGEVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$384
Arcuri, Michael	HA OF CORTLAND	-$121,945
Arcuri, Michael	HA OF GENEVA	-$82,862
Arcuri, Michael	HA OF ILION VILLAGE	-$20,095
Arcuri, Michael	HA OF ROME	-$79,933
Arcuri, Michael	TOWN OF CAMDEN	-$283
Arcuri, Michael	TOWN OF FORESTPORT	-$28,674
Arcuri, Michael	TOWN OF NEW HARTFORD	-$24,212
Arcuri, Michael	TOWN OF VERNON	-$12,119
Arcuri, Michael	TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	-$3,313
Arcuri, Michael	VILLAGE OF CLINTON	-$5,038
Arcuri, Michael	VILLAGE OF NEW HARTFORD	-$29,473

Member	Housing Authority	Net Loss
Arcuri, Michael	VILLAGE OF WATERVILLE	-$8,711
Bachmann, Michele	STEARNS COUNTY HRA	-$37,325
Bachus, Spencer	HA COLUMBIANA	-$11,887
Bachus, Spencer	HA LEEDS	-$120
Bachus, Spencer	HA WALKER COUNTY	-$53,177
Baird, Brian	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF KALAMA	-$19,519
Baird, Brian	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THURSTON COUNTY	-$219,444
Baird, Brian	KELSO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$22,566
Baker, Richard	BATON ROUGE (CITY OF) COMMUNITY	-$287,588
Baker, Richard	PORT ALLEN (CITY OF)	-$49,541
Baker, Richard	WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH COUNCIL, SEC.8	-$36,866
Baldwin, Tammy	MADISON CDA	-$418,911
Baldwin, Tammy	MIDDLETON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$27,747
Barrett, Gresham	HA AIKEN	-$369,645
Barrett, Gresham	HA ANDERSON	-$45,323
Barrett, Gresham	HA SOUTH CAROLINA REG NO 1	-$15,249
Barrow, John	HA SAVANNAH	-$4,132,472
Bartlett, Roscoe	CITY OF WESTMINSTER	-$57,438
Bartlett, Roscoe	HAGERSTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$334,558
Bartlett, Roscoe	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FREDERICK	-$394,422
Barton, Joe	ARLINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,007,236
Barton, Joe	CORSICANA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$315,663
Bean, Melissa	MCHENRY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$63,280
Becerra, Xavier	CITY OF LOS ANGELES HSG AUTH	-$22,635,747
Berkley, Shelley	CITY OF LAS VEGAS HSG AUTH	-$4,163,561
Berkley, Shelley	NORTH LAS VEGAS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,369,839
Berry, Marion	PHILLIPS COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$41,404
Berry, Marion	BLYTHEVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$78,404
Berry, Marion	BRINKLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$114,558
Berry, Marion	CABOT PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$12,781
Berry, Marion	EARLE SECTION 8 HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$23,754
Berry, Marion	LEE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$67,981
Berry, Marion	MALVERN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$60,653
Berry, Marion	MISSISSIPPI COUNTY PUBLIC FACILITIES	-$159,488
Berry, Marion	POCAHONTAS PUBLIC HSG AGENCY	-$1,614
Berry, Marion	WHITE RIVER REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$108,838
Berry, Marion	WYNNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$33,837
Bilbray, Brian	CITY OF CARLSBAD HOUSING &	-$313,608
Bilbray, Brian	CITY OF ENCINITAS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$21,246
Bilirakis, Gus	CLEARWATER H/A	-$598,945
Bishop, Rob	HA OF CITY OF OGDEN	-$388,204

Bishop, Rob	DAVIS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$833,838
Bishop, Rob	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SALT LAKE CITY	-$435,570
Bishop, Rob	LOGAN CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$52,603
Bishop, Rob	WEBER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$33,825
Bishop, Sanford	ALBANY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,154
Bishop, Sanford	HA COLUMBUS GA GEN FUND ACCT CONSL	-$605,724
Bishop, Timothy	NORTH FORK HSG ALLIANCE INC	-$522,590
Bishop, Timothy	TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON	-$299,066
Bishop, Timothy	TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON	-$628,019
Bishop, Timothy	VILLAGE OF PATCHOGUE CDA	-$45,738
Blunt, Roy	DALLAS COUNTY PHA	-$78,072
Blunt, Roy	JASPER COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,596
Blunt, Roy	JOPLIN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$98,510
Boehner, John	BUTLER MET.HA	-$61,791
Boehner, John	MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$1,321,001
Boehner, John	PREBLE METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTH	-$13,937
Bonner, Jo	HA FOLEY	-$105,942
Bonner, Jo	HA MONROEVILLE	-$15,918
Bonner, Jo	HA PRICHARD	-$2,098,731
Bonner, Jo	MOBILE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$57,785
Bonner, Jo	MOBILE HOUSING BOARD	-$1,757,175
Boozman, John	CRAWFORD COUNTY PUBLIC FACILITIES BOARD NO 1	-$159,327
Boozman, John	FORT SMITH	-$271,371
Boozman, John	HARRISON HOUSING AGENCY	-$37,467
Boozman, John	HSG AUTH OF THE CITY OF SILOAM SPRINGS	-$226,495
Boozman, John	RUSSELLVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$41,799
Bordallo, Madeleine	GUAM HSG AND URBAN RENEWAL AUTH	-$3,753,269
Boren, Dan	BROKEN BOW HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$99,154
Boren, Dan	COALGATE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,344
Boren, Dan	HENRYETTA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$16,725
Boren, Dan	HUGO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$59,576
Boren, Dan	MC ALESTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$20,354
Boswell, Leonard	ALBIA LOW RENT HOUSING AGENCY	-$19,914
Boswell, Leonard	CENTRAL IOWA REGIONAL HOUSING AUTH	-$37,875
Boswell, Leonard	CITY OF DES MOINES MUNICIPAL HOUSING AGENCY	-$488,619
Boswell, Leonard	MUNICIPAL HOUSING AGENCY	-$10,902
Boswell, Leonard	OSKALOOSA MUNICIPAL PHA	-$9,997
Boucher, Rick	BRISTOL REDEVELOPMENT HA	-$966
Boucher, Rick	NORTON REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$24,275
Boucher, Rick	PEOPLE INCORPORATED OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA	-$41,043
Boucher, Rick	SCOTT COUNTY REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$84,949
Boucher, Rick	WISE COUNTY REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$143,566
Boustany, Charles	CALCASIEU PARISH POLICE JURY	-$504,547
Boustany, Charles	EVANGELINE PH. POLICE JURY, SEC.8	-$47,858
Boustany, Charles	RAYNE (CITY OF) SEC.8 HOUSING AGENCY	-$4,366
Boustany, Charles	WASHINGTON PARISH HSG AUTHORITY, SEC.8	-$10,071
Boyd, Allen	HA MARIANNA	-$13,733
Boyd, Allen	HA TALLAHASSEE	-$141,930
Boyda, Nancy	ATCHISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,000
Boyda, Nancy	CHANUTE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,298
Boyda, Nancy	ECKAN	-$159,969
Boyda, Nancy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF	-$53,013
Boyda, Nancy	RILEY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$164,437
Boyda, Nancy	SEK-CAP, INC	-$75,263
Boyda, Nancy	TOPEKA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$154,405
Brady, Kevin	DEEP EAST TX COUNCIL OF GOVTS	-$141,149
Brady, Kevin	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF LIVINGSTON	-$7,105
Brady, Kevin	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ORANGE	-$313,658
Brady, Kevin	WALKER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,794
Brady, Robert	CHESTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$618,126
Braley, Bruce	BETTENDORF HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$62,401
Braley, Bruce	CITY OF CEDAR FALLS, IOWA	-$254,090
Braley, Bruce	CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA	-$8,101
Braley, Bruce	DUBUQUE DEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	-$360,672
Braley, Bruce	EVANSDALE MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTH	-$59,914
Braley, Bruce	WATERLOO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$163,938
Brown, Corrine	HA ALACHUA COUNTY	-$121,596
Brown, Corrine	HA PALATKA	-$89,426
Brown, Corrine	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF JACKSONVILLE	-$2,299,671
Brown, Henry	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MYRTLE BEACH	-$112,344
Brown-Waite, Ginny	HA LEVY COUNTY	-$21,970
Brown-Waite, Ginny	PASCO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,034,666
Brown-Waite, Ginny	SUMTER COUNTY HOUSING SERVICES	-$51,620
Buchanan, Vern	HA MANATEE COUNTY	-$213,464
Buchanan, Vern	HA SARASOTA	-$121,196
Burgess, Michael	GAINESVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$126,032
Burgess, Michael	TARRANT COUNTY HOUSING ASSISTANCE	-$751,114
Butterfield, G.K.	CHOANOKE AREA DEV ASSN	-$57,338
Butterfield, G.K.	HA GOLDSBORO	-$16,948
Butterfield, G.K.	HA ROANOKE CHOWAN REG HSG AUTHORITY	-$69,930
Butterfield, G.K.	HA ROCKY MOUNT	-$7,747
Butterfield, G.K.	HA WASHINGTON	-$186,970

Butterfield, G.K.	HA WILLIAMSTON	-$23,099
Butterfield, G.K.	HA WILSON	-$89,872
Butterfield, G.K.	KINSTON H/A	-$76,083
Butterfield, G.K.	TWIN RIVERS OPPORTUNITIES INC	-$40,344
Buyer, Steve	HA FOR THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE	-$105,892
Camp, Dave	EVART HOUSING COMMISSION	-$1,621
Camp, Dave	GREENVILLE HSG. COMM.	-$63,066
Camp, Dave	MONTCALM COUNTY HSG. COMM.	-$94,900
Camp, Dave	SAINT LOUIS HOUSING COMMISSION	-$13,865
Camp, Dave	TRAVERSE CITY HSG. COMM.	-$104,922
Cannon, Chris	BEAVER CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6
Cannon, Chris	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF PROVO	-$80,974
Cannon, Chris	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF UTAH COUNTY	-$279,685
Capito, Shelley Moore	BUCKHANNON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,095
Capito, Shelley Moore	JACKSON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$213,959
Capito, Shelley Moore	MARTINSBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$72,930
Capps, Lois	AREA HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF VENTURA	-$173,041
Capps, Lois	CITY OF PORT HUENEME HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$110,361
Capuano, Michael	CHELSEA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$124,371
Capuano, Michael	SOMERVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$469,804
Caraway, Michael	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF BRADY	-$86,858
Caraway, Michael	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF BROWNWOOD	-$329,718
Cardoza, Dennis	COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN HOUSING AUTH.	-$2,987,378
Cardoza, Dennis	COUNTY OF STANISLAUS HOUSING AUTH	-$2,520,796
Carnahan, Russ	FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC HSG AGENCY	-$397,841
Carney, Christopher	LYCOMING COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$47,431
Carney, Christopher	MONTOUR COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$74,361
Carney, Christopher	SHAMOKIN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$16,164
Carney, Christopher	SNYDER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$111,573
Carney, Christopher	WYOMING COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$12,108
Carson, Julia	DIVISION OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN	-$568,134
Carson, Julia	INDIANAPOLIS HOUSING AGENCY	-$4,289,723
Carter, John	CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVTS	-$1,677,948
Carter, John	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CAMERON	-$24,640
Carter, John	ROUND ROCK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$74,326
Carter, John	TAYLOR HSG AUTHORITY	-$70,733
Castle, Michael	DOVER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$74,434
Castle, Michael	NEW CASTLE COUNTY	-$408,372
Castle, Michael	NEWARK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$66,172
Castle, Michael	WILMINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$389,640
Castor, Kathy	BRADENTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$218,630
Castor, Kathy	HA TAMPA	-$2,965,082
Castor, Kathy	ST. PETERSBURG H/A	-$2,927,882
Chandler, Ben	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	-$37,864
Chandler, Ben	FRANKFORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$151,640
Chandler, Ben	GEORGETOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$20,561
Chandler, Ben	KENTUCKY HOUSING CORPORATION	-$1,760,894
Chandler, Ben	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY HOUSING	-$653,188
Christensen, Donna	VIRGIN ISLANDS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,781,536
Cleaver, Emanuel	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF KANSAS CITY,	-$4,169,792
Cleaver, Emanuel	INDEPENDENCE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,815,022
Clyburn, James	CHARLESTON COUNTY HOUS REDVEL AUTH	-$584,151
Clyburn, James	HA GEORGETOWN	-$2,836
Clyburn, James	HA MARION	-$45,159
Clyburn, James	HA SUMTER	-$174,642
Cohen, Steve	HA MEMPHIS	-$2,243,591
Cole, Tom	NORMAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$248,162
Conoway, Michael	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ABILENE	-$1,423,758
Conoway, Michael	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MONAHANS	-$17,328
Conoway, Michael	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ODESSA	-$106,828
Conoway, Michael	HSG AUTH CITY OF MARBLE FALLS	-$98,396
Conoway, Michael	KERMIT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$30,396
Conyers, John	MELVINDALE HOUSING COMMISSION	-$127,752
Cooper, Jim	METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMNT & HSG AGNCY	-$1,976,164
Costa, James	KINGS COUNTY HOUSING AUTH	-$292,114
Costello, Jerry	FRANKLIN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,035
Costello, Jerry	JACKSON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$188,065
Costello, Jerry	WILLIAMSON COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$109,869
Courtney, Joe	ENFIELD HSG AUTHORITY	-$66,598
Courtney, Joe	NEW LONDON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$130,818
Courtney, Joe	PLAINFIELD H A	-$25,859
Courtney, Joe	ROCKVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$81,348
Cramer, Bud	HA DECATUR	-$115,085
Cramer, Bud	HA SO CENTRAL ALABAMA REGIONAL	-$267,202
Cubin, Barbara	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CASPER	-$162,964
Cubler son, John Abney	HOUSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,252,416
Cuellar, Henry	DILLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$9,581
Cuellar, Henry	FLORESVILLE HSG AUTHORITY	-$11,915
Cuellar, Henry	HIDALGO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$175,333
Cuellar, Henry	HIDALGO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,168
Cuellar, Henry	JIM HOGG COUNTY HA	-$11,463
Cuellar, Henry	LAREDO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$59,371
Cuellar, Henry	MC ALLEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$122,880
Cuellar, Henry	PEARSALL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$28,790
Cuellar, Henry	POTEET HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,036
Davis, Arthur	FAIRFIELD ALABAMA H/A	-$122,158

Davis, Arthur	HA BESSEMER	-$7,009
Davis, Arthur	HA NORTHPORT	-$7,498
Davis, Arthur	HA TARRANT	-$68,803
Davis, Arthur	HA TUSCALOOSA	-$33,007
Davis, Danny	CITY OF N CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$51,638
Davis, Danny	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF COOK COUNTY	-$7,693,156
Davis, Danny	STATE OF ILL. DEPT OF COMMERCE & COMM AFFAIRS	-$177,606
Davis, David	BRISTOL, TN HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	-$2,805
Davis, David	HA MORRISTOWN	-$12,901
Davis, David	KINGSPORT HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	-$365,373
Davis, Geoff	APPALACHIAN FOOTHILLS HA	-$143,955
Davis, Geoff	ASHLAND HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$75,578
Davis, Geoff	CAMPBELL COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$51,079
Davis, Geoff	COVINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$197,321
Davis, Geoff	MAYSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$71,274
Davis, Lincoln	HA PULASKI	-$10,259
DeFazio, Peter	COOS-CURRY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$237,163
DeFazio, Peter	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY	-$38,481
DeFazio, Peter	LINN-BENTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$309,140
DeGette, Diana	CITY OF ENGLEWOOD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$543,179
DeGette, Diana	COLORADO DIVISION OF HOUSING	-$29,130
DeGette, Diana	SHERIDAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$193,453
Delahunt, William	ABINGTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$98,396
Delahunt, William	BARNSTABLE HSG AUTHORITY	-$143,716
Delahunt, William	BOURNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$26,094
Delahunt, William	DENNIS HSG AUTHORITY	-$16,822
Delahunt, William	DUXBURY HSG AUTHORITY	-$4,500
Delahunt, William	FALMOUTH HSG AUTHORITY	-$122,864
Delahunt, William	HINGHAM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$12,448
Delahunt, William	PEMBROKE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$116,604
Delahunt, William	PLYMOUTH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$160,114
Delahunt, William	SANDWICH HSG AUTHORITY	-$16,762
Delahunt, William	WEYMOUTH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$292,134
Delahunt, William	YARMOUTH HSG AUTHORITY	-$144,797
DeLauro, Rosa	DERBY H A	-$182,050
DeLauro, Rosa	EAST HAVEN HSG AUTHORITY	-$4,239
DeLauro, Rosa	MILFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$120,198
DeLauro, Rosa	NAUGATUCK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$164,554
Dent, Charles	ALLENTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$943,335
Dent, Charles	LEHIGH COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$226,690
Diaz-Balart, Mario	COLLIER COUNTY HA	-$76,272
Diaz-Balart, Mario	H/A CITY OF HOMESTEAD	-$1,223,651
Diaz-Balart, Mario	HA LEE COUNTY	-$39,834
Diaz-Balart, Mario	HIALEAH H/A	-$1,667,106
Dicks, Norm	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF	-$173,241
Dicks, Norm	MASON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$183,077
Dingell, John	INKSTER HOUSING COMMISSION	-$611,538
Doggett, Lloyd	HALLETTSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,634
Doggett, Lloyd	KYLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,147
Doggett, Lloyd	LA GRANGE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,857
Doggett, Lloyd	TEXAS DEPT HOUSING & COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	-$1,538,531
Donnelly, Joe	LOGANSPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$297
Donnelly, Joe	MARSHALL CO. HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$22,956
Donnelly, Joe	MICHIGAN CITY HA	-$54,314
Doolittle, John	CITY OF ROSEVILLE	-$56,022
Doolittle, John	PLACER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$34,054
Doyle, Michael	ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$512,071
Doyle, Michael	MCKEESPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$94,548
Drake, Thelma	ACCOMACK-NORTHHAMPTON REGIONAL H A	-$191,161
Drake, Thelma	CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH	-$1,029,230
Duncan, John	EAST TN HUMAN RESOURCE AGENCY	-$161,653
Duncan, John	HA ETOWAH	-$5,574
Duncan, John	HA KNOX COUNTY	-$185,573
Duncan, John	HA MARYVILLE	-$126,890
Duncan, John	KNOXVILLE COMMUNITY DEVEL CORP	-$903,393
Duncan, John	SE TN HUMAN RESOURCE AGENCY	-$65,622
Edwards, Chet	BRAZOS VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL	-$986,058
Edwards, Chet	CLEBURNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$37,760
Ehlers, Vernon	GRAND RAPIDS HSG. COMM.	-$986,186
Ehlers, Vernon	KENT COUNTY HOUSING COMMISSION	-$108,133
Ehlers, Vernon	ROCKFORD HOUSING COMMISSION	-$2,443
Ehlers, Vernon	WYOMING HOUSING COMMISSION	-$319
Ehteridge, Bob	COUNTY OF HARNETT	-$71,352
Eliison, Keith	RICHFIELD HRA	-$6,884
Ellison, Keith	MINNEAPOLIS PHA	-$3,690,568
Ellison, Keith	ST LOUIS PARK HRA	-$26,129
Ellsworth, Brad	BLOOMFIELD HA	-$20,260
Emerson, Jo Ann	CABOOL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,975
Emerson, Jo Ann	HOWELL COUNTY PHA	-$85,373
Emerson, Jo Ann	NEW MADRID COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,130
Emerson, Jo Ann	ORAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$25,819
Emerson, Jo Ann	PHELPS COUNTY PHA	-$130,282
Emerson, Jo Ann	RIPLEY COUNTY PHA	-$1,306
Emerson, Jo Ann	ROLLA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,698

Emerson, Jo Ann	SIKESTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$62,002
Engel, Eliot	TOWN OF RAMAPO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$74,405
Engel, Eliot	VILLAGE OF NYACK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$76,242
English, Phil	CORRY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$103,933
English, Phil	ERIE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$247,478
English, Phil	HSG AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF WARREN	-$48,945
Ethridge, Bob	HA SANFORD	-$37,692
Everett, Terry	DOTHAN H/A	-$85,044
Everett, Terry	H/A CITY OF MONTGOMERY	-$2,806,999
Everett, Terry	HA ELBA	-$21,557
Everett, Terry	HA ENTERPRISE	-$169,113
Everett, Terry	HA EVERGREEN	-$17,262
Everett, Terry	HA GREENVILLE	-$55,706
Everett, Terry	HA MIDLAND CITY	-$18,310
Everett, Terry	HA OPP	-$51,574
Everett, Terry	HA OZARK	-$13,844
Everett, Terry	HA SAMSON	-$53,500
Everett, Terry	HA TROY	-$59,212
Everett, Terry	PRATTVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$5,345
Fallin, Mary	DEL CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$32,574
Fallin, Mary	OKLAHOMA CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$679,188
Fallin, Mary	OKLAHOMA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY	-$1,746,840
Fallin, Mary	SEMINOLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$13,248
Fallin, Mary	SHAWNEE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$58,897
Fallin, Mary	TECUMSEH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$9,479
Fallin, Mary	WEWOKA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$20,917
Farr, Sam	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	-$61,265
Feeney, Tom	HA OF THE CITY OF TITUSVILLE	-$81,331
Ferguson, Mike	EDISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$118,473
Ferguson, Mike	HUNTERDON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$28,738
Ferguson, Mike	MANVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$4,384
Ferguson, Mike	WOODBRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$168,757
Filner, Bob	IMPERIAL VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$433,008
Flake, Jeff	CITY OF MESA	-$235,530
Forbes, Randy	CHESAPEAKE REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$253,820
Forbes, Randy	FRANKLIN REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$46,018
Forbes, Randy	HOPEWELL REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$187,781
Forbes, Randy	PETERSBURG REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$940,839
Forbes, Randy	SUFFOLK REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$164,551
Fortenberry, Jeff	NORFOLK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$16,312
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES	-$33,462
Fortuno, Luis	MUN OF GUAYANILLA	-$52,330
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF BARCELONETA	-$25,548
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY HUMACAO	-$271,550
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY LUQUILLO	-$432
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF ADJUNTAS	-$1,510
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF AGUAS BUENAS	-$125,161
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF AIBONITO	-$25,501
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF ARECIBO	-$546,645
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF BAYAMON	-$975,273
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF CAGUAS	-$302,508
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF CANOVANAS	-$7,083
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF CAROLINA	-$330,154
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF CIALES	-$18,190
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF COAMO	-$6,715
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF COMERIO	-$10,416
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF DORADO	-$78,525
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF FAJARDO	-$42,667
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF GUANICA	-$4,307
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF GURABO	-$25,137
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF ISABELA	-$34,293
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF JUANA DIAZ	-$27,694
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF LARES	-$46,891
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF MARICAO	-$17,266
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF MOCA	-$10,100
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF NARANJITO	-$70,146
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF PATILLAS	-$6,053
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF PENUELAS	-$242,475
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF QUEBRADILLAS	-$84,386
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF RIO GRANDE	-$90,252
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF SABANA GRANDE	-$9,616
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF SALINAS	-$11,412
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF SAN LORENZO	-$46,005
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF TOA ALTA	-$21,027
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF VEGA BAJA	-$44,735
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF YABUCOA	-$21,577
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALITY OF YAUCO	-$250
Fortuno, Luis	MUNICIPALLITY OF VEGA ALTA	-$40,064
Fortuno, Luis	PUERTO RICO HOUSING FINANCE CORP	-$356,396
Foxx, Virginia	STATESVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$468,931
Frank, Barney	DARTMOUTH HA	-$53,467
Frank, Barney	HALIFAX HSG AUTHORITY	-$3,311
Frank, Barney	MANSFIELD HSG AUTHORITY	-$23,476
Frank, Barney	MIDDLEBOROUGH HSG AUTHORITY	-$160,707
Frank, Barney	TAUNTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,191
Frank, Barney	WELLESLEY HSG AUTHORITY	-$8,514
Franks, Trent	CITY OF PEORIA	-$41,382
Franks, Trent	MOHAVE COUNTY HSG AUTH	-$8,743
Frelinghuysen, Rodney	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$47,007
Frelinghuysen, Rodney	MORRIS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$350,066

Frelinghuysen, Rodney	MORRISTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$125,839
Garrett, Scott	WARREN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$181,367
Gerlach, Jim	BERKS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$217,498
Gerlach, Jim	MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,344,529
Giffords, Gabrielle	CITY OF DOUGLAS HSG AUTH	-$34,164
Giffords, Gabrielle	COUNTY OF COCHISE PHA	-$74,772
Gilchrest, Wayne	HARFORD COUNTY HOUSING AGENCY	-$173,288
Gilchrest, Wayne	QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$48,475
Gilchrest, Wayne	ST. MICHAELS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,648
Gilchrest, Wayne	WICOMICO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$178,658
Gillibrand, Kirsten	CITY OF HUDSON	-$12,728
Gillibrand, Kirsten	HA OF HOOSICK FALLS	-$43,844
Gillibrand, Kirsten	HA OF MECHANICVILLE	-$35,325
Gillibrand, Kirsten	HA OF SARATOGA SPRINGS	-$15,025
Gillibrand, Kirsten	TOWN OF DAVENPORT	-$263
Gillibrand, Kirsten	TOWN OF KORTRIGHT	-$15,209
Gillibrand, Kirsten	VILLAGE OF DELHI	-$11,877
Gillibrand, Kirsten	VILLAGE OF DEPOSIT	-$4,595
Gillibrand, Kirsten	VILLAGE OF HANCOCK	-$70
Gillmor, Paul	SANDUSKY MHA	-$208,260
Gingrey, Phil	CITY OF MARIETTA	-$488,978
Gingrey, Phil	HA MARIETTA	-$1,716,197
Gohmert, Louie	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TATUM	-$3,708
Gohmert, Louie	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF BECKVILLE	-$147,359
Gohmert, Louie	MARSHALL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$262,932
Gohmert, Louie	TYLER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$148,435
Gonzales, Charles	BEXAR COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$517,643
Goode, Virgil	COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE/DEPT.OF FINANCE	-$223,401
Goode, Virgil	MARTINSVILLE REDEV. & HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$145,130
Goodlatte, Bob	COVINGTON REDEV & HSG AUTHORITY	-$8,236
Goodlatte, Bob	HARRISONBURG REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$312,013
Goodlatte, Bob	ROANOKE REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$89,623
Goodlatte, Bob	STAUNTON REDEVELOPEMENT & HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$30,720
Gordon, Bart	HA MURFREESBORO	-$74,020
Graves, Sam	ABCD HOUSING AGENCY	-$54,882
Graves, Sam	CARROLLTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,697
Graves, Sam	EXCELSIOR SPRINGS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$61,734
Graves, Sam	GRUNDY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$27,097
Graves, Sam	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOSEPH	-$280,384
Graves, Sam	NODAWAY COUNTY PHA	-$55,195
Graves, Sam	WESTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$59,935
Green, Al	HARRIS COUNTY HSG AND COMMUNITY DEV.	-$61,403
Green, Gene	BAYTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$945,289
Grijalva, Raul	CITY OF TUCSON	-$1,451,001
Grijalva, Raul	PIMA COUNTY	-$840,483
Grijalva, Raul	SOUTH TUCSON CITY HOUSING AUTH	-$33,377
Hall, John	CITY OF PEEKSKILL	-$372,815
Hall, John	HA OF BEACON	-$213,596
Hall, John	PORT JERVIS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	-$68,449
Hall, John	TOWN OF POUGHKEEPSIE	-$107,993
Hall, John	TOWN OF YORKTOWN	-$6,680
Hall, Ralph	ARK-TEX COUNCIL OF GOVTS	-$1,012,266
Hall, Ralph	COMMERCE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$270,068
Hall, Ralph	CRYSTAL CITY HSG AUTHORITY	-$57,004
Hall, Ralph	GREENVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$188,049
Hall, Ralph	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ROCKWALL	-$41,056
Hall, Ralph	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TEXARKANA	-$191,205
Hall, Ralph	HOUSINGG AUTHORITY OF PARIS	-$47,760
Hall, Ralph	TEXOMA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	-$72,461
Hare, Phil	CHRISTIAN CTY HA	-$43,792
Hare, Phil	DECATUR HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$104,608
Hare, Phil	GREATER METROPOLITAN AREA HSG OF ROCK	-$98,198
Hare, Phil	HENDERSON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$37,162
Hare, Phil	HOUSING AUTH.CITY OF ROCK ISLAND	-$323,750
Hare, Phil	KNOX COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$143,338
Hare, Phil	MCDONOUGH COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$58,690
Hare, Phil	MERCER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$15,588
Hare, Phil	MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$9,383
Hare, Phil	QUINCY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$289,401
Hare, Phil	SPRINGFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,283,772
Hare, Phil	WARREN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,240
Harman, Jane	CITY OF LOMITA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$23,625
Harman, Jane	CITY OF TORRANCE	-$276,966
Harman, Jane	REDONDO BEACH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$95,413
Hastert, Dennis	AURORA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$208,837
Hastert, Dennis	ELGIN HA	-$735,241
Hastert, Dennis	KENDALL COUNTY HSG AUTH	-$46,825
Hastings, Alcee	HA FORT LAUDERDALE CITY	-$1,725,387
Hastings, Alcee	HA PALM BEACH COUNTY	-$1,148,960
Hastings, Doc	HA OF CHELAN COUNTY/CITY OF WENATCHEE	-$80,874
Hastings, Doc	HOUSING AUTHORITY CITY OF KENNEWICK	-$1,010,390
Hastings, Doc	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF GRANT COUNTY	-$4,931
Hastings, Doc	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF	-$269,551

Hastings, Doc	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF YAKIMA	-$129,668
Hastings, Doc	HSG AUTH OF THE CITY OF PASCO & FRANKLIN COUNTY	-$187,339
Hayes, Robin	HA MONROE	-$164,091
Hayes, Robin	HA OF THE TOWN OF LAURINBURG	-$84,509
Hayes, Robin	HA ROCKINGHAM	-$13,014
Hayes, Robin	HA WADESBORO	-$9,258
Hensarling, Jeb	ANDERSON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$523,816
Hensarling, Jeb	ATHENS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$43,169
Hensarling, Jeb	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ALTO	-$9,370
Hensarling, Jeb	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF EDGEWOOD	-$32,658
Hensarling, Jeb	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF WILLS POINT	-$13,828
Hensarling, Jeb	MESQUITE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$256,339
Hensarling, Jeb	RUSK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$52,585
Herger, Wally	COUNTY OF BUTTE HSG AUTH	-$601,376
Herger, Wally	COUNTY OF SHASTA HSG AUTH	-$228,074
Herger, Wally	COUNTY OF SUTTER HSG AUTHORITY	-$454,293
Herger, Wally	YUBA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$320,343
Herseth, Stephanie	BROOKINGS HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$78,875
Herseth, Stephanie	CANTON HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$15,787
Herseth, Stephanie	CITY OF LENNOX HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COM.	-$3,065
Herseth, Stephanie	CITY OF MITCHELL HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMM	-$10,225
Herseth, Stephanie	CLARK HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$15,072
Herseth, Stephanie	HURON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$38,939
Herseth, Stephanie	LAWRENCE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$84,291
Herseth, Stephanie	MADISON HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$16,265
Herseth, Stephanie	MILLER HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$9,840
Herseth, Stephanie	REDFIELD HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$25,601
Herseth, Stephanie	VERMILLION HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$64,593
Herseth, Stephanie	WATERTOWN HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT COM.	-$113,668
Herseth, Stephanie	WESSINGTON SPGS HSG & REDEV COMM	-$3,481
Higgins, Brian	BUFFALO MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTH	-$55,351
Higgins, Brian	CITY OF BUFFALO	-$759,973
Hill, Baron	CANNELTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,869
Hill, Baron	HOUSING AUTH. CITY OF JEFFERSONVILL	-$82,976
Hill, Baron	SELLERSBURG HA	-$18,200
Hill, Baron	TELL CITY HA	-$3,627
Hinchey, Maurice	CITY OF BINGHAMTON	-$24,255
Hinchey, Maurice	CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE MUNICIPAL BLDG	-$10,965
Hinchey, Maurice	HA OF ITHACA	-$239,730
Hinchey, Maurice	HA OF MONTICELLO	-$357,482
Hinchey, Maurice	KINGSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	-$242,869
Hinchey, Maurice	POUGHKEEPSIE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,028
Hinchey, Maurice	TOWN OF UNION	-$182,122
Hinjosa, Ruben	ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNME	-$12,209
Hinjosa, Ruben	BEEVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$123,413
Hinjosa, Ruben	CUERO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,681
Hinjosa, Ruben	DUVAL COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$230
Hinjosa, Ruben	EDCOUCH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$32,506
Hinjosa, Ruben	EDINBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,412
Hinjosa, Ruben	ELSA HOUSING AUTHORITY/LA HACIENDA	-$1,208
Hinjosa, Ruben	FALFURRIAS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$71,822
Hinjosa, Ruben	HSG AUTH CITY OF DONNA	-$40,337
Hinjosa, Ruben	MATHIS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$5,624
Hinjosa, Ruben	MERCEDES HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$30,223
Hinjosa, Ruben	ODEM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$55,620
Hinjosa, Ruben	YOAKUM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,942
Hirono, Mazie	COUNTY OF HAWAII	-$174,217
Hodes, Paul	LANCASTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$9,811
Hodes, Paul	LEBANON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$39,815
Hodes, Paul	NORTHUMBERLAND HSG AUTHORITY	-$4,081
Hoekstra, Peter	MUSKEGON HEIGHTS HSG. COMM.	-$70,127
Hoekstra, Peter	MUSKEGON HOUSING COMMISSION	-$24,909
Holden, Tim	HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$55,620
Holden, Tim	LEBANON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$334,294
Holden, Tim	POTTSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$84,725
Holt, Rush	MIDDLETOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$17,029
Holt, Rush	OLD BRIDGE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$19,322
Hooley, Darlene	HOUSING & URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY OF	-$52,056

Hooley, Darlene	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF LINCOLN COUNTY	-$106,446
Hooley, Darlene	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SALEM	-$410,201
Hooley, Darlene	MARION COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,010,129
Hoyer, Steny	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS CHARLES COUNTY	-$125,750
Hoyer, Steny	HSG AUTHORITY OF CALVERT COUNTY	-$30,439
Hulshof, Kenny	FULTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,990
Hulshof, Kenny	LINCOLN COUNTY PUB HSG AGENCY	-$1,312,015
Hulshof, Kenny	MACON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,020
Hulshof, Kenny	MEXICO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$162,809
Hulshof, Kenny	VANDALIA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$26,402
Hunter, Duncan	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	-$4,765,305
Inglis, Bob	CITY OF SPARTANBURG H/A	-$1,212,511
Inglis, Bob	HA GREENVILLE	-$671,768
Israel, Steve	HA OF HUNTINGTON	-$748,364
Israel, Steve	HA OF OYSTER BAY	-$48,210
Israel, Steve	WILLIAMSPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$86,708
Issa, Darrell	CITY OF OCEANSIDE COMM DEV COMMISSION	-$855,653
Jackson, Jesse	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF PARK FOREST	-$197,450
Jindal, Bobbie	KENTWOOD (TOWN 0F) SEC.8 HOUSING AGENCY	-$16,215
Jindal, Bobbie	PEARL RIVER (TOWN OF) HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$201,541
Johnson, Eddie	DALLAS COUNTY HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	-$260,106
Johnson, Eddie	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF DALLAS	-$1,348,276
Johnson, Henry	H/A DEKALB COUNTY	-$307,777
Johnson, Henry	HA DECATUR	-$77,695
Johnson, Henry	HA LITHONIA	-$10,545
Johnson, Timothy	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,131,802
Johnson, Timothy	CITY OF DANVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$139,691
Johnson, Timothy	CLARK COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$16,939
Johnson, Timothy	FORD CTY HA	-$36,109
Johnson, Timothy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND	-$1,230
Johnson, Timothy	LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,185
Johnson, Timothy	VERMILION COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$34,536
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs	CUYAHOGA MHA	-$2,466,061
Jordan, Jim	ALLEN MHA 160001003 A/C #	-$238,524
Jordan, Jim	DELAWARE METRO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$30,664
Jordan, Jim	HANCOCK MHA	-$808,499
Jordan, Jim	HURON MHA	-$51,732
Kagen, Steve	BROWN COUNTY HA	-$1,350,060
Kagen, Steve	KAUKAUNA HA	-$4,771
Kaptur, Marcy	ERIE MHA	-$108,504
Kaptur, Marcy	LUCAS MHA	-$151,145
Keller, Ric	ORANGE CO SECTION 8	-$624,641
Kennedy, Patrick	BURRILLVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$32,451
Kennedy, Patrick	EAST PROVIDENCE H A	-$56,271
Kennedy, Patrick	LINCOLN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$14,004
Kennedy, Patrick	NEWPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$932,363
Kennedy, Patrick	PORTSMOUTH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$126,806
Kennedy, Patrick	SMITHFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$54,971
Kennedy, Patrick	TIVERTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$28,755
Kildee, Dale	FLINT HOUSING COMMISSION	-$396,696
Kildee, Dale	SAGINAW HOUSING COMMISSION	-$224,223
Kilpatrick, Carolyn	DETROIT HOUSING COMMISSION	-$2,150,154
Kilpatrick, Carolyn	LINCOLN PARK HSG. COMM.	-$142,152
Kind, Ron	CRAWFORD COUNTY HSG AUTH	-$22
Kind, Ron	DUNN COUNTY HA	-$45,942
Kind, Ron	EAU CLAIRE COUNTY HA	-$81,481
Kind, Ron	EAU CLAIRE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,393
Kind, Ron	LAFAYETTE CO. HSG AUTH	-$17,114
Kind, Ron	MAUSTON HA	-$17,356
King, Peter	GLEN COVE CDA	-$264,429
King, Peter	HA OF LONG BEACH	-$329,926
King, Peter	TOWN OF BABYLON HOUSING ASSISTANCE	-$1,750,956
King, Peter	VILLAGE OF SEA CLIFF	-$4,095
King, Steve	COUNCIL BLUFFS MUNICIPAL HOUSING	-$128,691
King, Steve	SOUTHERN IOWA REG HSG AUTHORITY	-$10,400
Kingston, Jack	HA OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK	-$651,163
Kirk, Mark	WAUKEGAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$330,903
Klein, Ron	HA DEERFIELD BEACH	-$166,120
Knollenberg, Joe	PONTIAC HOUSING COMMISSION	-$904,190
Knollenberg, Joe	ROYAL OAK HOUSING COMMISSION	-$1,872
Kuhl, John	VILLAGE OF HORSEHEADS	-$12,003
LaHood, Ray	EAST PEORIA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$15,846
LaHood, Ray	MASON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$85,403
LaHood, Ray	MENARD COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$51,467
LaHood, Ray	PEORIA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,339,551
LaHood, Ray	WOODFORD COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$15,772
Lamborn, Doug	EL PASO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$31,527
Lampson, Nick	ROSENBERG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$79,850
Langevin, James	EAST GREENWICH H A	-$335,038
Langevin, James	PROVIDENCE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$161,707
Langevin, James	RHODE ISLAND HSG MORT FIN CORP	-$1,227,258
Langevin, James	SOUTH KINGSTON HOUSIN AUTHORITY	-$10,165
Langevin, James	TOWN OF WESTERLY H A	-$111,368
Langevin, James	WARWICK H A	-$250,659

Larsen, Rick	HOUSING AUTHORITY CITY OF EVERETT	-$822,343
Larsen, Rick	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SKAGIT COUNTY	-$73,768
Larson, John	BRISTOL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,046,191
Larson, John	EAST HARTFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$21,776
Larson, John	GLASTONBURY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$22,097
Larson, John	NEWINGTON H A	-$16,485
Larson, John	WETHERSFIELD H A	-$6,800
Larson, John	WINDSOR H A	-$21,734
Latham, Tom	CHARLES CITY HOUSING AND REDEV. AUTHORITY	-$9,326
Latham, Tom	CITY OF AMES DEPT. OF PLANNING & HS	-$39,932
Latham, Tom	FORT DODGE HOUSING AGENCY	-$11,204
Latham, Tom	LRHA OF DECORAH IOWA	-$1,908
Latham, Tom	MID IOWA REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$5,407
Latham, Tom	NEW HAMPTON MUNICIPAL HOUSING AGCY	-$48,939
Latham, Tom	NORTH IOWA REGIONAL HOUSING AUTH	-$237,475
Latham, Tom	UPPER EXPLORERLAND REGIONAL	-$91,845
LaTourette, Steven	ASHTABULA MHA	-$115,189
LaTourette, Steven	LAKE MHA	-$425,587
Levin, Sander	EASTPOINTE HOUSING COMMISSION	-$158,911
Levin, Sander	FERNDALE HOUSING COMMISSION	-$1,243,389
Levin, Sander	MADISON HEIGHTS HSG COMMISSION	-$84,382
Lewis, Jerry	CITY OF NEEDLES HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,499
Lewis, John	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	-$6,286,018
Lewis, John	HA EAST POINT	-$207,264
Lewis, Ron	BARDSTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$39,783
Lewis, Ron	CAMPBELLSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$38,262
Lewis, Ron	GREENSBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$34,167
Lewis, Ron	OWENSBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,729
Lewis, Ron	SPRINGFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$4,432
LoBiondo, Frank	ATLANTIC CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$469,836
LoBiondo, Frank	MILLVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$12,084
LoBiondo, Frank	SALEM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$37,254
LoBiondo, Frank	VINELAND HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$68,582
Loebsack, David	AREA XV MULTI-COUNTY HOUSING AGENCY	-$69,748
Loebsack, David	CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS	-$733,060
Loebsack, David	CITY OF IOWA CITY	-$559,526
Loebsack, David	CITY OF MUSCATINE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$209,900
Loebsack, David	FT MADISON HSG AUTH	-$17,936
Loebsack, David	KEOKUK LOW RENT HOUSING AGENCY	-$55,810
Loebsack, David	OTTUMWA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$39,202
Lowey, Nita	HA OF GREENBURGH	-$176,088
Lowey, Nita	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TUCKAHOE	-$29,448
Lowey, Nita	THE CITY OF WHITE PLAINS	-$83,190
Lowey, Nita	TOWN OF MAMARONECK PHA	-$232,660
Lowey, Nita	VILLAGE OF OSSINING	-$392,325
Lowey, Nita	VILLAGE OF PELHAM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$70,951
Lowey, Nita	VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER COMMUNITY DEVELOP. DEPT	-$209,056
Lucas, Frank	PONCA CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,151
Lynch, Stephen	BRAINTREE HSG AUTHORITY	-$10,961
Lynch, Stephen	EASTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,322
Lynch, Stephen	HANSON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$29,404
Lynch, Stephen	MILTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$40,135
Lynch, Stephen	NORWOOD HSG AUTHORITY	-$18,345
Lynch, Stephen	STOUGHTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$76,686
Lynch, Stephen	WALPOLE HSG AUTHORITY	-$36,033
Mahoney, Tim	HA AVON PARK	-$104,828
Mahoney, Tim	HENDRY CO PUBLIC H/A	-$25,868
Manzullo, Donald	BOONE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$211,477
Manzullo, Donald	FREEPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,255
Manzullo, Donald	ROCKFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,142,206
Manzullo, Donald	WINNEBAGO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$185,691
Marchant, Kenny	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF GRAPEVINE	-$7,529
Markey, Edward	ARLINGTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$183,312
Markey, Edward	BELMONT HSG AUTHORITY	-$13,131
Markey, Edward	FRAMINGHAM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$119,659
Markey, Edward	LEXINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$46,290
Markey, Edward	MALDEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$298,393
Markey, Edward	MEDFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$909,187
Markey, Edward	MELROSE HSG AUTHORITY	-$137,224
Markey, Edward	NATICK HSG AUTHORITY	-$13,235
Markey, Edward	REVERE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$72,036
Markey, Edward	WALTHAM HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$409,216
Markey, Edward	WATERTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$29,695
Markey, Edward	WINCHESTER HSG AUTHORITY	-$46,248
Marshall, Jim	HA MACON	-$922,688
Matheson, Jim	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CARBON COUNTY	-$25,135
Matheson, Jim	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF	-$52,047
Matheson, Jim	ROOSEVELT CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,908
Matsui, Doris	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO HOUSING	-$7,789,722
McCarthy, Carolyn	HA OF FREEPORT	-$43,697
McCarthy, Carolyn	HEMPSTEAD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$174,112
McCarthy, Carolyn	TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD DEPT OF URBAN	-$40,120
McCarthy, Kevin	HOUSING AUTHORITY COUNTY OF KERN	-$159,052
McCaul, Michael	ELGIN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$21,748

McCollum, Betty	SOUTH CENTRAL MULTI COUNTY HRA	-$106,872
McCollum, Betty	WASHINGTON COUNTY HRA	-$119,385
McCotter, Thaddeus	DEARBORN HEIGHTS HSG. COMM.	-$180,436
McCotter, Thaddeus	LIVONIA HOUSING COMMISSION	-$68,913
McCotter, Thaddeus	PLYMOUTH HOUSING COMMISSION	-$28,909
McCotter, Thaddeus	WESTLAND HOUSING COMMISSION	-$85,638
McCrery, Jim	BIENVILLE PARISH POLICE JURY	-$3,627
McCrery, Jim	BOSSIER PARISH POLICE JURY	-$3,444
McCrery, Jim	CADDO PARISH COMMISSION	-$14,475
McCrery, Jim	GRANT PARISH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$26,081
McCrery, Jim	KINDER (TOWN OF) SEC.8 HOUSING AGENCY	-$27,959
McCrery, Jim	MINDEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,649
McCrery, Jim	NATCHITOCHES (CITY OF) HSG. AUTHORITY	-$41,473
McCrery, Jim	NATCHITOCHES PARISH HSG AUTH	-$86,762
McCrery, Jim	SHREVEPORT HSG AUTHORITY	-$1,389,239
McCrery, Jim	WEBSTER PARISH POLICE JURY	-$68,887
McGovern, James	ATTLEBORO HSG AUTHORITY	-$58,656
McGovern, James	HOLLISTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$32,282
McGovern, James	MARLBOROUGH COMM DEV AUTHORITY	-$9,680
McGovern, James	SHREWSBURY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,147
McGovern, James	WORCESTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$108,885
McHenry, Patrick	HA LINCOLNTON	-$79,045
McHenry, Patrick	WESTERN PIEDMONT COUNCIL OF GOVT	-$156,791
McHugh, John	BOONVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,946
McHugh, John	CANASTOTA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$13,894
McHugh, John	HA OF HARRIETSTOWN	-$11,762
McHugh, John	HA OF OGDENSBURG	-$1,217
McHugh, John	VILLAGE OF PHOENIX	-$63,717
McIntyre, Mike	BRUNSWICK COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$154,691
McIntyre, Mike	HA BLADENBORO	-$18,015
McIntyre, Mike	PENDER COUNTY HOUSING AUTH.	-$126,489
McNulty, Michael	HA OF COHOES	-$79,433
McNulty, Michael	HA OF RENSSELAER	-$14,348
McNulty, Michael	HA OF SCHENECTADY	-$201,583
McNulty, Michael	HA OF TROY	-$459,793
McNulty, Michael	HA OF WATERVLIET	-$32,207
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF BETHLEHEM	-$616
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF COEYMANS	-$72,637
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF COLONIE	-$141,998
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF CORINTH	-$889
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF DUANESBURG	-$10,075
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF GLENVILLE	-$7,628
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF HADLEY	-$11,617
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF KNOX	-$6,547
McNulty, Michael	TOWN OF STILLWATER	-$30,075
McNulty, Michael	VILLAGE OF CANAJOHARIE	-$18,015
McNulty, Michael	VILLAGE OF COBLESKILL	-$18,627
McNulty, Michael	VILLAGE OF FORT PLAIN	-$8,455
McNulty, Michael	VILLAGE OF GREEN ISLAND	-$3,261
Meehan, Martin	ACTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$39,100
Meehan, Martin	ANDOVER HSG AUTHORITY	-$38,959
Meehan, Martin	CONCORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$39,692
Meehan, Martin	TEWKSBURY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$14,865
Meehan, Martin	WAYLAND HOUUSING AUTHORITY	-$179,953
Melancon, Charlie	IBERIA PH. GOVERNMENT,SEC. 8 PROGRAM	-$41,899
Melancon, Charlie	JEANERETTE SECTION 8 HOUSING AGENCY	-$743
Melancon, Charlie	LAFOURCHE PH. HOUSING COUNCIL, SEC.8	-$94,598
Melancon, Charlie	MORGAN CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$36,726
Melancon, Charlie	NEW IBERIA (CITY OF)	-$25,020
Melancon, Charlie	ST. MARTIN PARISH GOVERNMENT HOUSING	-$149,985
Melancon, Charlie	ST. MARY PARISH SECTION 8 HOUSING	-$37,313
Melancon, Charlie	THIBODAUX (CITY) COMM. DEVELOPMENT,	-$52,797
Merchant, Kenny	GRAND PRAIRIE HSNG & COMM DEV.	-$495,814
Mica, John	ORMOND BEACH HSG AUTH	-$62,229
Mica, John	VOLUSIA COUNTY SECTION 8	-$30,146
Michaud, Michael	AUBURN HSG AUTHORITY	-$4,440
Michaud, Michael	ELLSWORTH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$14,745
Michaud, Michael	TREMONT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,055
Michaud, Michael	VAN BUREN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$14,748
Millender-McDonald, Juanita	CITY OF COMPTON	-$1,014,320
Millender-McDonald, Juanita	CITY OF LONG BEACH HSG AUTH	-$2,701,640
Miller, Brad	GREENSBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,018,687
Miller, Candice	LAPEER HOUSING COMMISSION	-$68,964
Miller, George	CITY OF BENICIA HSG AUTH	-$3,871
Miller, George	CITY OF PITTSBURG HSG AUTH	-$1,099,661
Miller, George	CITY OF RICHMOND HSG AUTH	-$1,441,752
Miller, George	CITY OF VACAVILLE	-$182,700
Miller, George	CITY OF VALLEJO	-$2,822,374
Miller, George	COUNTY OF SOLANO HSG AUTH	-$71,210
Miller, Jeff	CITY OF PENSACOLA SECTION 8	-$3,655,682
Miller, Jeff	CRESTVIEW HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$41,778
Miller, Jeff	HOLMES COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$90,893
Miller, Jeff	WALTON COUNTY HOUSING	-$71,134
Mitchell, Harry	CITY OF SCOTTSDALE	-$73,080
Mitchell, Harry	CITY OF TEMPE	-$497,845
Mollohan, Alan	HARRISON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$50,059
Mollohan, Alan	HOUSING AUTHORITY CITY OF KEYSER	-$64,946
Mollohan, Alan	THE CITY OF FAIRMONT HSG AUTH	-$170,107

Mollohan, Alan	WEIRTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$197,465
Moore, Dennis	JOHNSON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$259,702
Moore, Dennis	KANSAS CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,076,311
Moore, Gwen	HA OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE	-$1,363,546
Moran, James	ALEXANDRIA REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$621,339
Moran, James	ARLINGTON CO DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	-$1,574,753
Moran, Jerry	ELLIS COUNTY C/O DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES OF NW KS	-$43,702
Moran, Jerry	GREAT BEND HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$21,310
Moran, Jerry	HSG AUTH CITY OF HUTCHINSON KS	-$39,698
Moran, Jerry	JUNCTION CITY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$26,871
Moran, Jerry	SALINA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$63,726
Murphy, Chirstopher	CANTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$13,893
Murphy, Chirstopher	DANBURY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$621,071
Murphy, Chirstopher	FARMINGTON H A	-$16,271
Murphy, Chirstopher	TORRINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$90,533
Murphy, Chirstopher	WATERBURY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$767,962
Murtha, John	ARMSTRONG COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$108,946
Murtha, John	FAYETTE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$212,440
Murtha, John	JOHNSTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$176,538
Murtha, John	SOMERSET COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$33,487
Myrick, Sue Wilkins	HA OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE	-$1,252,729
Nadler, Jerrold	NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$54,489,034
Napolitano, Grace	CITY OF PICO RIVERA	-$252,468
Napolitano, Grace	NORWALK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$23,061
Neal, Richard	BELLINGHAM HSG AUTHORITY	-$1,916
Neal, Richard	MILFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$33,889
Neal, Richard	OXFORD H A	-$67,923
Neal, Richard	WARREN HSG AUTHORITY	-$32,750
Neal, Richard	WEBSTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$17,825
Neugebauer, Randy	CISCO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$17,554
Neugebauer, Randy	HALE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$24,487
Neugebauer, Randy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF BRECKENRIDGE	-$38,884
Neugebauer, Randy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF FLOYDADA	-$58,489
Neugebauer, Randy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF LUBBOCK	-$247,145
Neugebauer, Randy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MERKEL	-$9,407
Neugebauer, Randy	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SLATON	-$12,737
Neugebauer, Randy	SOUTH PLAINS REGIONAL HSG AUTH	-$307,343
Oberstar, James	AITKIN COUNTY HRA	-$24,263
Oberstar, James	CASS COUNTY HRA	-$20,090
Oberstar, James	MORA HRA	-$32,231
Obey, David	BURNETT CTY HA	-$9,394
Obey, David	PORTAGE COUNTY HA	-$24,120
Obey, David	STEVENS POINT HA	-$6,885
Obey, David	WISCONSIN RAPIDS HA	-$17,181
Obey, David	WITTENBERG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,674
Olver, John	ATHOL HSG AUTHORITY	-$28,544
Olver, John	FITCHBURG HSG AUTHORITY	-$65,797
Olver, John	GREENFIELD HSG AUTHORITY	-$188,446
Olver, John	LEOMINSTER HSG AUTHORITY	-$120,164
Olver, John	PITTSFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$239,608
Olver, John	STOCKBRIDGE HSG AUTHORITY	-$727
Olver, John	WARE HSG AUTHORITY	-$122,184
Olver, John	WINCHENDON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,851
Ortiz, Solomon	CORPUS CHRISTI HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$477,019
Ortiz, Solomon	GREGORY HSG AUTHORITY	-$56,166
Ortiz, Solomon	LOS FRESNOS HSG AUTHORITY	-$25,302
Ortiz, Solomon	WILLACY COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$20,255
Pallone, Frank	ASBURY PARK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$73,675
Pallone, Frank	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,256
Pallone, Frank	HIGHLAND PARK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$25,975
Pallone, Frank	NEPTUNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$20,368
Pallone, Frank	NEW BRUNSWICK HA	-$581,869
Pascrell, Bill	BLOOMFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$81,434
Pascrell, Bill	CLIFTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$305,028
Pascrell, Bill	PATERSON DCD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,486,493
Pascrell, Bill	PATERSON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$480,033
Pastor, Ed	MARICOPA COUNTY HSG AUTH	-$299,765
Paul, Ron	BAY CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$97,675
Paul, Ron	BRAZORIA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$276,515
Paul, Ron	EDNA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$16,259
Paul, Ron	LA MARQUE, CITY OF	-$91,286
Paul, Ron	PORT LAVACA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$9,289
Paul, Ron	TEXAS CITY HSG AUTHORITY	-$175,136
Paul, Ron	VICTORIA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$57,252
Payne, Donald	ORANGE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$26,143
Payne, Donald	UNION TOWNSHIP HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$65,993
Pearce, Stevan	DONA ANA HSG AUTHORITY	-$158,355
Pearce, Stevan	LAS CRUCES HSG AUTHORITY	-$272,428
Pearce, Stevan	LOS LUNAS (VILLAGE OF) HSG AUTH	-$43,596
Pearce, Stevan	REGION V HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$415,836
Pearce, Stevan	TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES HSG AUTHORITY	-$40,717
Pelosi, Nancy	SAN FRANCISCO HSG AUTH	-$1,361,959
Pence, Mike	ANDERSON HA	-$349,086
Pence, Mike	FAYETTE COUNTY HA	-$180,094
Perlmutter, Ed	ADAMS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$336,400
Perlmutter, Ed	ARVADA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$41,481
Peterson, Collin	BECKER COUNTY HRA	-$67,391
Peterson, Collin	BIG STONE COUNTY HRA	-$6,706

Peterson, Collin	CLEARWATER COUNTY HRA	-$21,801
Peterson, Collin	FERGUS FALLS HRA	-$10,826
Peterson, Collin	GRANT COUNTY HRA	-$2,883
Peterson, Collin	KANDIYOHI COUNTY HRA	-$172
Peterson, Collin	MCLEOD COUNTY HRA	-$31,067
Peterson, Collin	MEEKER COUNTY HRA	-$14,056
Peterson, Collin	MOORHEAD PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$31,474
Peterson, Collin	NW MN MULTI-COUNTY HRA	-$137,585
Peterson, Collin	OTTER TAIL COUNTY HRA	-$22,583
Peterson, Collin	STEVENS COUNTY HRA	-$22,325
Peterson, Collin	YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY HRA	-$23,663
Peterson, John	BRADFORD COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$19,777
Peterson, John	CLARION COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,355
Peterson, John	ELK COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$78,227
Peterson, John	MCKEAN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,482
Peterson, John	OIL CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,238
Peterson, John	TIOGA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,431
Peterson, John	TITUSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,521
Peterson, John	VENANGO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$262,872
Petri, Thomas	OSHKOSH HA	-$47,968
Petri, Thomas	OSHKOSH/WINNEBAGO COUNTY HA	-$67,038
Pickering, Charles	HA MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL NO 7	-$242,795
Pitts, Joseph	LANCASTER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$141,093
Platts, Todd Russell	ADAMS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$153,645
Platts, Todd Russell	YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$228,681
Poe, Ted	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF BEAUMONT	-$916,421
Poe, Ted	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF PORT ARTHUR	-$2,355,267
Poe, Ted	SAN BENITO HSG AUTHORITY	-$334,555
Pomeroy, Earl	BENSON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$25,232
Pomeroy, Earl	CAVALIER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$19,939
Pomeroy, Earl	DICKEY/SARGENT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,737
Pomeroy, Earl	DUNN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$21,923
Pomeroy, Earl	EDDY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,694
Pomeroy, Earl	EMMONS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,033
Pomeroy, Earl	FARGO HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	-$135,240
Pomeroy, Earl	GRAND FORKS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$632,272
Pomeroy, Earl	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CASS COUNTY	-$95,061
Pomeroy, Earl	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF COOPERSTOWN	-$11,862
Pomeroy, Earl	MCKENZIE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$17,801
Pomeroy, Earl	MERCER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,820
Pomeroy, Earl	RICHLAND COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$17,853
Pomeroy, Earl	ROLETTE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$12,138
Pomeroy, Earl	STARK COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$204,010
Pomeroy, Earl	STUTSMAN COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$59,114
Pomeroy, Earl	TOWNER COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,878
Price, David	ORANGE COUNTY	-$36,776
Pryce, Deborah	COLUMBUS METRO. HA	-$2,216,654
Putnam, Adam	CITY OF HAINES CITY	-$5,744
Putnam, Adam	CITY OF LAKELAND H/A	-$247,975
Putnam, Adam	HA BARTOW	-$16,354
Putnam, Adam	HA LAKE WALES	-$168,786
Putnam, Adam	HA PLANT CITY	-$82,602
Putnam, Adam	HA PUNTA GORDA	-$954,785
Putnam, Adam	HA WINTER HAVEN	-$37,354
Rahall, Nick	HOUSING AUTHORITY CITY OF BLUEFIELD	-$149,049
Rahall, Nick	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MINGO COUNTY	-$178,441
Rahall, Nick	HUNTINGTON WV HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$317,670
Regula, Ralph	WAYNE MHA	-$267,992
Rehberg, Dennis	BUTTE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$18,851
Rehberg, Dennis	GREAT FALLS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$138,541
Rehberg, Dennis	HELENA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$182,021
Rehberg, Dennis	MT DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	-$976,460
Rehberg, Dennis	RICHLAND COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,560
Rehberg, Dennis	WHITEFISH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,880
Reichert, David	HA OF THE CITY OF RENTON	-$93,150
Renzi, Rick	CITY OF ELOY	-$59,772
Renzi, Rick	CITY OF FLAGSTAFF HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$21,221
Renzi, Rick	PINAL COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$459,056
Renzi, Rick	WILLIAMS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$34,682
Renzi, Rick	WINSLOW HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$11,916
Reyes, Silvestre	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ANTHONY	-$237,704
Reyes, Silvestre	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF EL PASO	-$2,050,610
Reynolds, Thomas	HA OF LOCKPORT	-$576,816
Rodgers, Cathy McMorris	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ASOTIN COUNTY	-$14,946
Rodgers, Cathy McMorris	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF WALLA	-$65,051
Rodgers, Cathy McMorris	SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$38,664
Rodriguez, Ciro	DEVINE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$515
Rodriguez, Ciro	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF ALPINE	-$176,309
Rodriguez, Ciro	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MARFA	-$11,287
Rodriguez, Ciro	UVALDE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$6,623
Rogers, Harold	CUMBERLAND VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$422,780
Rogers, Harold	LAUREL COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,305
Rogers, Harold	LAWRENCE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$7,148
Rogers, Harold	PIKE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$66,887
Rogers, Harold	PIKEVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$60,506
Rogers, Mike	HA AUBURN	-$169,752

Rogers, Mike	HA JACKSONVILLE	-$7,060
Rogers, Mike	HA LINEVILLE	-$26,141
Rogers, Mike	HA OPELIKA	-$26,485
Rogers, Mike	HA PHENIX CITY	-$127,721
Roskam, Peter	DUPAGE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$957,334
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana	CITY OF MIAMI, DEPT. OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	-$924,530
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana	HA MIAMI BEACH	-$1,663,105
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana	KEY WEST H/A	-$286,637
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana	MIAMI DADE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$9,678,408
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana	MONROE CO HA	-$242,619
Ross, Mike	ASHLEY COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$18,790
Ross, Mike	CALHOUN COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$15,131
Ross, Mike	DALLAS COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$253
Ross, Mike	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF STAR CITY	-$5,004
Ross, Mike	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TEXARKANA	-$8,463
Ross, Mike	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF PINE BLUFF	-$451,408
Ross, Mike	HOWARD COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$4,641
Ross, Mike	HSG AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF HOT SPRINGS	-$164,782
Ross, Mike	MCGEHEE PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES BOARD	-$34,034
Ross, Mike	POLK COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$74,495
Ross, Mike	SEVIER COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$12,589
Ross, Mike	UNION CO.	-$60,184
Rothman, Steven	EDGEWATER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$57,289
Rothman, Steven	ENGLEWOOD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$440,943
Rothman, Steven	FORT LEE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$383,841
Rothman, Steven	SECAUCUS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$157,961
Ryan, Paul	RACINE COUNTY HA	-$148,526
Ryan, Paul	WALWORTH COUNTY HA	-$75,846
Ryan, Tim	TRUMBULL MHA	-$557,145
Ryan, Tim	YOUNGSTOWN MHA	-$1,398,962
Salazar, John	ARCHULETA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$86,430
Salazar, John	CENTER HSG AUTH	-$13,692
Salazar, John	GARFIELD COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$126,717
Salazar, John	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTEZUMA	-$16,912
Salazar, John	HSG AUTH OF TRINIDAD	-$16,737
Salazar, John	ROCKY FORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$26,316
Sanchez, Linda	CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS HSG AUTH	-$138,111
Sanchez, Linda	CITY OF PARAMOUNT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$130,763
Sanchez, Linda	CITY OF SOUTH GATE	-$236,286
Sanchez, Loretta	CITY OF SANTA ANA HSG AUTH	-$844,190
Sarbanes, John	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF	-$222,793
Saxton, Jim	BERKELEY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$13,681
Schiff, Adam	CITY OF BURBANK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$111,448
Schiff, Adam	CITY OF PASADENA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	-$157,998
Schmidt, Jean	ADAMS MET.HA	-$50,236
Schultz, Debbie Wasserman	BROWARD COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$259,995
Schultz, Debbie Wasserman	DANIA HA	-$124,052
Scott, Robert	HAMPTON REDEVELOPEMENT & HSG AUTH	-$972,943
Scott, Robert	NEWPORT NEWS REDEVELOPMENT & HA	-$595,813
Scott, Robert	NORFOLK REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$3,168,068
Scott, Robert	PORTSMOUTH REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$3,585,497
Scott, Robert	RICHMOND REDEVELOPMENT & H/A	-$1,343,365
Scott, Robert	VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	-$3,108,957
Sensenbrenner, James	HARTFORD CDA	-$20,469
Sestak, Joe	DELAWARE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,208,267
Shays, Christopher	BRIDGEPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$856,741
Shays, Christopher	FAIRFIELD HSG AUTHORITY	-$150,778
Shays, Christopher	GREENWICH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$265,360
Shays, Christopher	NORWALK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$128,866
Shays, Christopher	STAMFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,567,891
Shea-Porter, Carol	PORTSMOUTH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,056
Shimkus, John	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF	-$20,497
Shimkus, John	HSG AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF SHELBY	-$9,372
Shimkus, John	RICHLAND HA	-$23,792
Shuler, Heath	MACON PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS	-$2,954
Shuler, Heath	WESTERN CAROLINA COMM ACTION	-$82,385
Shuster, Bill	FRANKLIN CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$22,432
Shuster, Bill	FULTON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$5,732
Shuster, Bill	HUNTINGDON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$20,798
Shuster, Bill	LUZERNE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$143,427
Simpson, Michael	ADA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$279,014
Simpson, Michael	BOISE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$76,980
Simpson, Michael	IDAHO HOUSING AND FINANCE ASSOCIATION	-$40,896
Simpson, Michael	SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO COOPERATIVE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$107,882
Sires, Albio	BAYONNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$98,143
Sires, Albio	GUTTENBERG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$19,618
Sires, Albio	HOBOKEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$151,184

Sires, Albio	JERSEY CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,730,612
Sires, Albio	NEWARK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,452,191
Sires, Albio	NORTH BERGEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$223,520
Sires, Albio	PERTH AMBOY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$728,029
Sires, Albio	WEEHAWKEN HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$124,250
Skelton, Ike	JEFFERSON CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$51,369
Skelton, Ike	MARSHALL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$8,843
Skelton, Ike	NEVADA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$4,576
Skelton, Ike	PHA OF THE COUNTY OF RAY	-$130,741
Skelton, Ike	RICHMOND HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$114,695
Slaughter, Louise	CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS	-$19,084
Slaughter, Louise	CITY OF NORTH TONAWANDA	-$119,788
Slaughter, Louise	HA OF ROCHESTER	-$1,026,717
Smith, Adrian	CENTRAL NEBRASKA JOINT HSG AUTH	-$2,846
Smith, Adrian	CHADRON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$5,083
Smith, Adrian	GOTHENBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,273
Smith, Adrian	HA SOUTH DELTA	-$854,303
Smith, Adrian	HALL COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$73,667
Smith, Adrian	HASTINGS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$364,802
Smith, Adrian	MCCOOK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,427
Smith, Adrian	WEST CENTRAL HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,713
Smith, Adrian	YORK HSG AUTHORITY	-$29,518
Smith, Christopher	LAKEWOOD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$185,237
Snyder, Vic	CONWAY COUNTY HOUSING AUTH	-$82,890
Snyder, Vic	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK	-$98,434
Snyder, Vic	HSG AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF LONOKE	-$86,932
Snyder, Vic	PULASKI COUNTY HOUSING AGENCY	-$259,926
Solis, Hilda	CITY OF BALDWIN PARK HOUSING AUTH	-$618,786
Solis, Hilda	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HOUSING AUTH.	-$24,640,103
Souder, Mark	FORT WAYNE HA-CITY OF FORT WAYNE	-$2,583,322
Souder, Mark	WARSAW HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$52,800
Space, Zachary	CHILLICOTHE MET HA	-$52,597
Space, Zachary	COSHOCTON MET.HSG AUTH	-$18,915
Space, Zachary	HARRISON MHA	-$16,032
Space, Zachary	NOBLE METROPOLITAN HA	-$28,238
Space, Zachary	ZANESVILLE MET HA	-$78,939
Spratt, John	HA CHESTER	-$58,033
Spratt, John	HA DARLINGTON	-$6,144
Spratt, John	HA FORT MILL	-$9,153
Spratt, John	HA HARTSVILLE	-$84,394
Spratt, John	HA NEWBERRY	-$74,769
Stark, Fortney Pete	CITY OF ALAMEDA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,795,123
Stupak, Bart	BARAGA HOUSING COMMISSION	-$9,569
Stupak, Bart	MANISTIQUE HSG. COMM.	-$16,680
Stupak, Bart	MARQUETTE HOUSING COMMISSION	-$13,171
Stupak, Bart	MENOMINEE HOUSING COMMISSION	-$7,467
Stupak, Bart	SAULT STE MARIE HSG. COMM.	-$27,229
Sullivan, John	TULSA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$220,424
Sutton, Betty	AKRON MHA	-$1,369,847
Tauscher, Ellen	CITY OF FAIRFIELD	-$584,346
Tauscher, Ellen	SUISUN CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$98,638
Terry, Lee	OMAHA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$1,006,438
Thompson, Bennie	HSG AUTH CITY OF GREENWOOD MS	-$53,775
Thompson, Bennie	NORTH DELTA REG HSS AUTH	-$414,871
Thompson, Mike	MENDOCINO COUNTY	-$51,852
Thompson, Mike	YOLO COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$192,356
Thornberry, Mac	ELECTRA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$3,314
Thornberry, Mac	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF HASKELL	-$1,167
Thornberry, Mac	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MINERAL WELLS	-$21,428
Thornberry, Mac	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF QUANAH	-$13,558
Thornberry, Mac	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF STAMFORD	-$28,968
Thornberry, Mac	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TULIA	-$13,552
Thornberry, Mac	WICHITA FALLS HOUSING ASSISTANCE	-$872,497
Tiahrt, Todd	COWLEY COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSING	-$43,965
Tiahrt, Todd	NEWTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$25,205
Tiahrt, Todd	WICHITA HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$162,377
Tierney, John	AMESBURY HSG AUTHORITY	-$19,902
Tierney, John	BURLINGTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$64,244
Tierney, John	IPSWICH HSG AUTHORITY	-$15,639
Tierney, John	MERRIMAC HSG AUTHORITY	-$10,728
Tierney, John	NEWBURYPORT HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$65,924
Tierney, John	NORTH READING HSG AUTHORITY	-$20,622
Tierney, John	READING HSG AUTHORITY	-$78,514
Tierney, John	SAUGUS HSG AUTHORITY	-$98,010
Tierney, John	WILMINGTON HSG AUTHORITY	-$12,575
Turner, Michael	CLINTON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTH.	-$173,845
Udall, Mark	COLORADO SPRINGS HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$244,574
Udall, Tom	CUBA (VILLAGE OF) HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$4,011
Udall, Tom	GALLUP HSG AUTHORITY	-$30,461
Udall, Tom	HSG AUTH CITY OF ESPANOLA	-$111,478
Udall, Tom	MORA COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$17,531
Udall, Tom	REGION II HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$2,337
Udall, Tom	SAN JUAN COUNTY HSG AUTHORITY	-$138,579
Udall, Tom	SANTA FE CIVIC HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$51,927
Udall, Tom	TUCUMCARI HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$18,684
Upton, Fred	BENTON HARBOR HSG. COMM.	-$103,572
Upton, Fred	BENTON TWNSHP. HSG. COMM.	-$64,581
Upton, Fred	DOWAGIAC HOUSING COMMISSION	-$46,618

Vacant	HA AUGUSTA	-$1,203,679
Vacant	MARIANA ISLANDS HOUSING CORP.	-$494,088
Visclosky, Peter	EAST CHICAGO HA	-$155,573
Visclosky, Peter	GARY HA	-$511,618
Walberg, Timothy	BATTLE CREEK HSG. COMM.	-$168,358
Walberg, Timothy	POTTERVILLE HOUSING COMMISSION	-$31,499
Walden, Greg	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF UMATILLA	-$6,003
Walden, Greg	JOSEPHINE HOUSING COMMUNITY DEV. COUNCIL	-$405,631
Walden, Greg	KLAMATH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$77,345
Walsh, James	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF NORTH SYRACUSE	-$137,710
Walsh, James	NEWARK HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$49,492
Walz, Timothy	ALBERT LEA HRA	-$109,764
Walz, Timothy	AUSTIN HRA	-$35,540
Walz, Timothy	FARIBAULT COUNTY HRA	-$11,164
Walz, Timothy	LE SUEUR COUNTY HRA	-$72,636
Walz, Timothy	MOWER COUNTY HRA	-$27,519
Walz, Timothy	NEW ULM EDA	-$11,850
Walz, Timothy	OLMSTED COUNTY HRA	-$40,815
Walz, Timothy	OWATONNA HRA	-$74,851
Walz, Timothy	PIPESTONE HRA	-$3,921
Walz, Timothy	WORTHINGTON HRA	-$116,679
Wamp, Zach	CHATTANOOGA H/A	-$2,512,956
Wamp, Zach	HA DAYTON	-$77,797
Wamp, Zach	HA OAK RIDGE	-$39,711
Waters, Maxine	CITY OF INGLEWOOD	-$778,548
Watson, Diane	CULVER CITY PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY	-$475,256
Watt, Melvin	TOWN OF EAST SPENCER HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$13,070
Watt, Melvin	HA THOMASVILLE	-$20,656
Watt, Melvin	HA WINSTON-SALEM	-$240,415
Watt, Melvin	NORTHWEST PIEDMONT CO OF GOV	-$144,518
Waxman, Henry	CITY OF SANTA MONICA	-$392,943
Welch, Peter	BRATTLEBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$57,605
Welch, Peter	HARTFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$10,087
Welch, Peter	SPRINGFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$4,065
Weldon, Dave	HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOP	-$39,176
Weldon, Dave	NW FLORIDA REGIONAL HA	-$403,073
Weller, Jerry	HA BLOOMINGTON	-$1,314
Weller, Jerry	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF JOLIET	-$1,111,858
Weller, Jerry	HSG AUTHORITY FOR LASALLE COUNTY	-$56,319
Weller, Jerry	KANKAKEE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$404,193
Westmoreland, Lynn	H A CARROLLTON	-$17,498
Westmoreland, Lynn	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF NEWNAN	-$7,329
Whitfield, Ed	LAKE CUMBERLAND HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$140,728
Whitfield, Ed	MADISONVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$69,996
Whitfield, Ed	MAYFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$109,990
Whitfield, Ed	PADUCAH HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$241,818
Wilson, Charles	BELMONT METRO HSG AUTHORITY	-$12,229
Wilson, Charles	CITY OF MARIETTA	-$14,331
Wilson, Charles	GALLIA METRO HA	-$41,336
Wilson, Charles	JEFFERSON MHA	-$84,996
Wilson, Heather	BERNALILLO (TOWN OF) HSG AUTH	-$15,076
Wilson, Heather	MOUNTAINAIR HOUSING AUTHORITY	-$124,321
Wolf, Frank	LOUDOUN COUNTY HOUSING SERVICES	-$244,269
Wu, David	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF WASHINGTON	-$507,871
Wu, David	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF YAMHILL COUNTY	-$260,478
Wu, David	NORTHWEST OREGON HOUSING AGENCY	-$277,975
Young, Don	AK HSG FINANCE CORP	-$881,598

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. OBEY for yielding.

I have been against this war since day one, and I am outraged by the President's attempts to escalate it. I want this war to end now, and I want to bring our troops home immediately.

I mourn the loss of 3,228 Americans dead, and countless Iraqi civilians, and extend my deepest sympathies to the families. I repeat, I want this war to end, and I want to bring the troops home now.

Whether we like it or not, this bill before us is the first serious binding legislation to come before the House since the war began 4 years ago. This bill contains benchmarks and time lines for withdrawing our troops.

Even so, in my opinion, this bill does not go far enough. I think it should prohibit U.S. military action in Iran without explicit congressional authorization. But without this bill, the alternative is not acceptable. A supplemental without benchmarks is stay the course.

I have received thousands of letters from my district in support and opposition to this bill. The only way to bring the troops home is to vote ''yes.'' I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, 1 month ago, we gathered in this Chamber to debate what was called a symbolic resolution on the war in Iraq. I never subscribed to the notion it was symbolic because I believe any official act of this body has consequences. When Members speak, the world listens, friends and enemies alike.

Two weeks ago after that vote, I traveled again to Iraq and Afghanistan to observe conditions in these two fronts on the global war on terror and to meet again with our soldiers. I was the only Republican on the trip, but I view opportunities like these to travel to war zones with colleagues from the other side of the aisle as invaluable.

We all saw that the plans to stabilize Baghdad by reinforcing U.S. troops and integrating them with larger Iraqi units around the city are already under way. Our military commanders in Iraq are already executing their plans to clear, hold, and build; and early reports point towards some progress.

And yet tomorrow, in fact, we vote on a bill, portions of which could potentially affect the safety of our brave young soldiers in Iraq, the lives of millions of Iraqis, and damage our national interest in the Middle East and elsewhere. That is why I oppose this bill in its current form.

Every Member of this House, Republican and Democrat alike, should be working together to achieve some level of success in Iraq and to give our soldiers the dollars they need. We should not be tying the hands of our battlefield commanders, nor undercutting our brave soldiers and marines as they work to secure the peace as we debate here this afternoon and tomorrow.

Make no mistake about it, withdrawal from Iraq before that peace is better secured will have wide and important ramifications. We could potentially have an explosion of sectarian violence in Iraq, killing and bloodshed on a larger, more barbaric scale. Al Qaeda and other jihadists could get a new and more dangerous base of operations. The influence of Iran would grow. The Saudis and moderate Arab states themselves could be threatened. Turkey, a strong NATO ally, could be drawn into the war. And Iraq's neighbors could see even more waves of refugees.

Mr. Speaker, we are a Nation at war, and the stakes are extremely high for America. Our troops need this money now. They deserved it yesterday. But the Congress has decided to make them compete with nonmilitary, nonemergency, politically motivated spending.

We must give our commanders on the battlefield, and our brave young war fighters, the resources they need to protect themselves and fight the enemy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join together to honor the service of these young men and women and to find a way forward in Iraq that protects our Nation and results in a stable Iraq that can govern and protect itself.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, by refusing to take responsibility for their failed policy in Iraq, the Bush administration has effectively forced Congress to intervene to bring it to a responsible end.

Speaker PELOSI, Chairman OBEY, Majority Whip CLYBURN, Chairman MURTHA and the Democratic leadership do deserve credit for recognizing this and for doing something that the Republican Congress refused to do over the last 4 years, namely, that is to confront the Bush administration over their failed policy and to commit to bring that policy to an end in Iraq.

But that is a very important step. However, for some of us the question of voting for funds to continue this war with strings attached and no real enforcement really does keep our troops in harm's way. I am disappointed we will not have the opportunity to vote on the Lee-Woolsey-Waters-Watson amendment which would fully fund the safe withdrawal of U.S. troops and contractors by December 31, 2007.

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The American people want this, and I will continue to push to fully fund the safe withdrawal of our troops from Iraq and for timelines for withdrawal that are backed up, mind you, backed up by the appropriations power, and that is the power of the purse which the Constitution grants to the Congress. Too many lives have been lost, too many lives have been shattered.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), a member of our committee.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, we should be standing together today in bipartisan support for our troops and for the resources they need to be successful in Iraq and the global war on terror. Instead, we have a proposal before us today that micromanages the war from Capitol Hill with ill-advised timelines for withdrawal that jeopardize our chances for success.

This plan is an unruly mess, bad public policy, bad precedent and bad politics. Those are not my words. They come from a Los Angeles Times editorial. The Times is right on target. The editorial goes on to say that by interfering with the discretion of the Commander in Chief and military leaders, ''Congress undermines whatever prospects remain of a successful outcome.''

The L.A. Times is a lot like most American people. They are unhappy with the war. They are unhappy with the way it has been waged, but they still want to give our generals and our troops the best chance for success. That is in stark contrast to the defeatism we see in this proposal today.

Some of our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle have quoted approvingly from the bipartisan Iraq Study Group. Here is a quote they have not used: ''The Study Group sets no timetables, and we set no guidelines. We believe that military commanders must have the flexibility to respond to events on the ground.''

The National Intelligence Estimate carries a strong warning against an early troop pullout. It said, ''If coalition forces were withdrawn rapidly during the term of this estimate, we judge that this would almost certainly lead to a significant increase in the scale and scope of sectarian conflict in Iraq.''

Despite these cautions, the proponents of this legislation are intent on taking us down a path that would lead to failure and defeat. Setting a date certain for withdrawing from Iraq is a dangerous idea. Our enemies will simply adjust their tactics and wait us out. The consequences of such a withdrawal will be far-reaching. It would signal defeat for the United States and embolden the terrorists in Iraq and throughout the world. It would enable Iraq to establish a beachhead in Iraq from which to operate, and it would be a catastrophe for the people of Iraq and the region.

There are signs that the new strategy is taking hold in Iraq. General Petraeus believes it will work, and he has our coalition forces engaged fully in this effort to succeed. It would be a grave and irresponsible mistake to undercut our soldiers by passing this measure before the strategy has time to be implemented.

The message we send here today should not be one to the terrorists to bide their time and wait for the U.S. to pull out. The message should be one of complete and total support for our troops and for an appropriation of the resources they need to succeed.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA).

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the Members what hurts our troops.

I found our troops, 44,000, without body armor. I found our troops with a shortage of jammers. I found our troops with a shortage of up-armored Humvees. I find our troops now, because of the policy, having to go back to Iraq before they have a year at home. I find our troops now because of the policy of this White House having to extend troops that have been there 13 months, and I find our troops having to go into combat untrained or not trained as well as they should, not going to the desert where they have this tremendous training area, going right into Iraq.

That is what hurts our troops. That is what hurts the morale of the troops when you send them without training, without the additional training they need, without the equipment they need and without the resources they need.

We are putting in the resources. If you vote against this bill, you are voting against the resources they need to go into combat.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a terrible bill. It is only allowed 4 hours of debate. We could have had more debate, but according to the Congress Daily P.M., the Speaker of the House is in New York City tonight at a fund-raiser. So we could have spent the time debating tonight. Instead, we are waiting until tomorrow and the time is limited.

Our soldiers are in need of our support, and they have sacrificed greatly and given their support to us, and they have kept us safe. We have been safe since September 11, 2001, but instead of providing only what the troops need in this bill, it funds domestic spending with $24 billion.

In addition in Title IX of this bill, the language will effectively deny our troop reinforcements or replacements. The language says that no unit may be deployed without being fully mission-capable. If this language were law during World War I, none of the troops would have been fully mission-capable, and we could not have deployed our troops to rescue Europe, and the world would be a very different place.

If this language had been law during World War II, our troops would not be fully mission-capable, and they would not have been available for the victories in D–Day or Iwo Jima, and the world would have been a very different place.

If this language were law during the Korean War, our troops would not have been able to leave the country because they were never fully mission-capable. They were using broken-down World War II equipment, and if they had not gone to rescue the South Koreans, the world would be a different place.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will not let our troops in Iraq receive the reinforcements and replacements they need, and let me tell you why.

To be fully mission-capable, there are three areas of judgment: personnel, equipment and training. Personnel, we can be fully mission-capable. We have the best soldiers in the world, and our units have the right number of people.

Training is a little more subjective. Most people say that they would be ready to be fully mission-capable. However, they do not train on the very same equipment that they use in the field. So there is some contention whether they are actually fully mission-capable or not. Some would say they are not, but definitely in the area of equipment we are not fully mission-capable. The reason: We take the best equipment we have and we put it in the field to protect or troops. We know it is the right thing to do, but our troops do not train on the same equipment they operate in the field. In fact, they could not leave the United States under this language. Right now, they go to Kuwait and they train on equipment. It is not the same equipment but it's close, it is not the same level of protection that they have when they get in field in Iraq. So they will never be fully mission-capable.

According to the Congress Daily A.M. this morning said Pentagon leaders have repeatedly told Capitol Hill they need additional war funds by the end of April. If they do not receive those funds by April, it will delay repairs, would exacerbate the readiness problem facing nondeployable units which already have equipment shortfalls. In other word, they would not be fully mission-capable, and the results of that, of not being fully mission-capable, is that our troops cannot receive the reinforcements and they cannot receive replacements. Our troops will be stuck in Iraq. Vote ''no'' on this bill.

The language in this bill ties the hands of our military, and it says that none of the troops that are in America today will ever have the ability to leave this country because they cannot be ''fully mission-capable.'' The Title IX language must be struck from the bill because it is very clear that if we do not strike the language, we cannot get any reinforcements out of the country, we cannot get any replacements out of the country, and therefore, our troops will be stuck in Iraq.

I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the additional time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, Speaker PELOSI, Chairman OBEY, and Chairman MURTHA have put together a very solid piece of legislation. This bill puts us on a path to end this war. This legislation holds the Iraqi Government accountable, and it holds President Bush accountable. Let us not forget, this is an Iraqi Government that refuses to pursue national reconciliation.

This bill takes President Bush's benchmarks and puts them into law. This is a bill about accountability. Others have said we are handcuffing, micromanaging. No, this is a bill about setting a policy to extract us from a misguided war.

I ask my colleagues, vote for this bill because it tells the Iraqis it is time for you to step up and defend your country.

I rise today in support of this important legislation and would like to thank Chairman OBEY and Chairman MURTHA for their work in crafting this critically important bill. There are no easy choices to be made regarding Iraq, but the choices they have made are the right ones.

I believe there are two fundamental issues we must address concerning the on-going war in Iraq. First, we must provide the resources necessary for our troops on the ground so they can protect themselves and our allies. Second, we must redeploy them as soon as we can, and bring to an end American involvement in ill-conceived, poorly planned, and mismanaged war.

I believe this legislation achieves both of these goals. The bill provides more funding for the equipment and training of our troops than the President's request. It offers a new direction that promises to finally bring closure to our open-ended commitment in Iraq. And Mr. Speaker, this bill promises to give our returning troops the health care that they need, with the honor they deserve for honoring us with their service.

As the people's body, it is imperative that the House of Representatives listens to the will of the people. Equally important, it is imperative that the President listen to the will of the people.

After four years, $400 billion dollars, and the tragic loss of 3,200 service men and women, every survey of public opinion shows a clear majority of Americans disapprove of the President's handling of the Iraq War. And more Americans believe Congress, not the President, should be primarily responsible for setting policy in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, with passage of this legislation, we are taking the first steps to end our involvement in a war that currently has no end in sight.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and move us in a new direction in Iraq.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), a member of the committee.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and rise in opposition to the bill.

I want to say this: We have had a lot of good, sincere debates in the Defense Subcommittee of Appropriations, but one of the things that, in our honest disagreement about, that we have not talked about as much is the effects that the surge has already had. I wanted to bring up some statistics.

The 4 weeks prior to the surge which began on February 15, we had 1,440 civilian deaths; since that time, 265. That is a reduction of about 500 percent.

In terms of bombings, prior to the surge, we had 163. Then from February to March, it is down to 102.

Similar with car bombings, down 35 percent from 56 to 36.

The surge is already showing a significant impact. Two-thirds of the Iraqis polled by a British polling firm, 5,000 people which were sampled, the largest poll in the history of Iraq, two-thirds of the people say they are better off now than they were under Saddam Hussein. Seventy-three percent say they are not in a civil war. Al-Maliki, the Prime Minister's approval rating has gone from 29 percent in September to 49 percent now.

We are making progress. We are not defending the status quo. We are changing the course, and the Petraeus plan needs to be given time to work, and that is very, very important.

The second point that I want to make is there are so many extracurricular things in the $23 billion in spending that have nothing to do with the war in Iraq. Now, I serve on the Ag Committee, and I want to mention some of those.

There is a $100 million increase in the PL–480 program, but there is not a single word of it in the report as to why this is justified, why this is considered an emergency, $100 million.

Secondly, we have $25 million in there for spinach recall. The USDA did what they were supposed to do, but I want you to know you are setting a precedent for recall. We are not in the product compensation business on recalls.

Finally, we have $5 million in the bill because of a Canadian fish import issue.

All of these things are good, debatable topics, but they do not belong in an emergency appropriation bill. I think they should come back through the committee process on regular order where we can have a good debate and look at them on a separate piece of legislation.

While some of the provisions I support, such as the peanut storage and handling provision and some type of agriculture disaster assistance, this bill is not the appropriate place for them to be considered.

Title II–P.L. 480 Grants—The bill contains $100,000,000 above the President's request for Title II–P.L. 480 Grants.

There is not a single word of explanation in the report as to what or where the additional funds are to be used for.

The President's request included $350,000,000 of which approximately $150,000,000 would go to Sudan and for populations in Chad affected by the violence in Darfur; $30,000,000 for Afghanistan; $95,000,000 for Southern Africa; and $75,000,000 for the Horn of Africa.

Just last month the Congress included $1,215 billion for this program in the Joint Resolution to fund this program for the remainder of fiscal year 2007.

The bill provides $140,000,000 in additional relief for loses related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita of which $25,000,000 would go to provide additional compensation to livestock producers and $100,000,000 would go to provide additional compensation for citrus producers—it appears that these additional funds are included in the bill only for the reason of doubling the $80,000 payment that livestock and citrus producers have already received, taking their payments up to $160,000.

The need for agriculture disaster assistance has been debated for the last several months.

While disaster assistance is clearly needed in some areas of the country, this bill provides $25 million for spinach producers who had losses due to a nationwide spinach recall last fall.

The FDA did what is was supposed to do, and initiated the recall to protect consumers.

This assistance is unprecedented, and there will be pressure put on this Committee to compensate producers whenever other food products are recalled.

Can you imagine the cost if we get in the business of compensating producers for losses that they incur because of food recalls? The latest list of some of the food recalls from FDA and USDA include: bread; peanut butter; corn chips; olives; oysters; milk; fresh cut fruit; summer sausage; ground beef; and the list goes on.

The reason foods were recalled is because they presented a health risk to the public, and the FDA or the USDA did what they were supposed to do.

The bill includes $5,000,000 for compensation to aquaculture operations who may have incurred a loss due to a restriction on imports from certain fish from Canada.

The emergency order, put on by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, on these fish from Canada was due to outbreaks or potential outbreaks of a destructive pathogen responsible for several large-scale fish deaths in the Great Lakes region—the reason APHIS put the order in place was to protect aquaculture in the Great Lakes states, and somehow $5,000,000 makes it into this bill to compensate for possible losses without any justification. Where did this number come from?

Finally, there are no funds for USDA to administer any of the disaster assistance provisions in the bill that total nearly $4,500,000,000. Members are already reacting to proposed FSA office closures that are occurring all over the country. This will only exacerbate the problem.

IRAQI GOVERNMENT PROGRESS

According to the U.S. Embassy in Iraq, over the last 30 days they have seen important developments in the history of Iraq. The Iraqi government has taken steps to improve security, governance, economic development and economic opportunities.

Iraq's Prime Minister is actively leading the latest plan in Baghdad.

Prime Minister Maliki created six committees to oversee the non-security pieces of the Baghdad plan, with oversight of economic development, essential services, communications, community outreach and related functions.

Prime Minister Maliki's first trip to Anbar Province was a clear gesture and attempt to involve Sunni tribal sheiks into the government.

Anbar's tribal sheiks are switching allegiances away from the insurgents and towards the government of Iraq.

The tribal sheikhs have started providing police and army recruits to support stability in the region.

At the end of February, the Iraqi parliament's Council of Ministers passed a hydrocarbon law that outlines the equitable sharing of Iraq's oil wealth.

The Iraqi government hosted the Neighbors' Conference, the first international conference in Baghdad since 1990. The conference ended with regional and international partners pledging to fight terrorism and to enhance security in support of the goal of peace and security for the people of Iraq.

Iran and Syria along with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Turkey and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council attended the conference.

MILITARY PROGRESS

SecDef stated (Mar 21) the deployment of Iraqi troops into Baghdad is right on schedule—10 brigades total.

Operational strength of the Iraqi Brigades in Baghdad has vastly improved.

First Brigade reported at 61 percent; Second came in at 65 percent; and the third came in at 85 percent. Other brigades on their way are reporting in the high 90s to more than 100 percent strength.

The problem was not related to fighting, but rather an issue with getting pay to families. Iraq does not have a financial system that provides for electronic transfer of monies—it is a cash transaction society. The Iraqi Government found that troops were trying to take money to their families and that is the reason they were absent.

They fixed the problem by paying deploying forces a bonus upfront so they could leave money with their families and not have to worry about them.

Overall, violence directed against Iraqi Civilians is down about one-third and murders/assassinations are down 50 percent.

Civilian deaths down more than 500 percent: mid-Feb to mid-March, 265; previous four weeks, 1,440.

Bombings down nearly 40 percent: mid-Feb to mid-March, 102; previous 4 weeks, 163.

Car bombs down nearly 35 percent: mid-Feb to mid-March, 36; previous 4 weeks, 56.

NOTES FROM SECDEF'S TALK AT ARMY CAUCUS—MAR 22

Active Army has met every retention and recruiting goal since 9/11

Need to grow Army and we're doing so by 7,000 a year

Vital to meet Active Army's goal of 1 year deployed and 2 years home; Guard/Reserve goal is 1 year deployed and 5 years home

Need to include Guard and Reserve in all of our plans

Modernization and putting them in Joint billets

We have programmed $46.4B for reset in FY 07/08

Modernization is also required—started $56B short

Need the FY07 Sup by April or we will have to take Draconian measures and begin to reprogram money, impacting all facets of the Army

Need $2B for BRAC this year and stated that we need to expedite the construction of the medical facility on Ft Belvoir and make Bethesda the premier medical facility

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTION IRAQ

Q: What is your view of the timetables and provisions that have been attached to the FY07 Supplemental?

A: It's important to elevate the level of debate. . . . question is how we incentiveize the Iraqi government. But, specific dates and strict conditionally would make it impossible for commanders to complete the mission.

Q: Do you think the operations in Iraq will be over on October 1?

A: Decisions need to be based by conditions on the ground. Setting a date tells your adversary all he has to do is wait. I think debate on the hill has been helpful; there is no military solution, it has to be a political solution and we are providing them the time they need.

Q: How is the deployment of Iraqi troops going? We have heard they are reporting at low strength rates?

A: In Afghanistan, there are about 12 financial centers that enable movement of money. Iraq has no such system yet, so troops have to take cash home to their families. First Brigades came in around 60 percent but other brigades are reporting in the high 90s to more than 100 percent strength. The problem was not related to fighting, but rather an issue with getting pay to families—troops were trying to take money to their families and that is the reason they were absent. They fixed the problem by paying deploying forces a bonus upfront so they could leave money with their families and not have to worry about them.

Q: Are we neglecting Afghanistan?

A: After I visited Afghanistan, I made the decision to extend the deployment of one Brigade and move the other Brigade in. We will be adding 3,400 trainers and overall about 6–7,000 soldiers. Britain and Australia are also providing more troops as we prepare for a Taliban offensive this spring. We think they may make a run at Khandahar and we want to hit them hard.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

The gentleman talks about how we need to support General Petraeus. Let me quote from Thomas Friedman, who has had years of experience in understanding the Middle East. He said: I hope the Democrats under Speaker NANCY PELOSI keep pushing to set a deadline for withdrawal from Iraq because they are providing two patriotic services that the Republicans failed to offer in the previous 4 years. The first is policy discipline. The other useful function Speaker PELOSI and her colleagues are performing is to give the President and General David Petraeus, our Commander in Iraq, the leverage of a deadline without a formal deadline. How so? The surge cannot work without political reconciliation among Iraqi factions, which means Sunni-Shiite negotiations, and such negotiations are unlikely to work without America having the leverage of telling the parties that if they do not compromise, we will leave. Deadlines matter. At some point Iraqis have to figure this out themselves. Since Mr. Bush refuses to set a deadline, Speaker PELOSI is the next best thing. Do not underestimate how useful it is for General Petraeus to be.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire how much time we have on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) has 1 hour, 25½ minutes. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 1 hour, 28½ minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), a member of the committee.

□ 1745

Mr. WAMP. I thank the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, for over 12 years in this House and over 10 years on the Appropriations Committee, I have worked really hard to try to be fair, bipartisan, cooperative.

I have to say, though, here today that campaign rhetoric is one thing but when the rubber meets the road on this huge, important bill to have this kind of a process in this kind of a bill is not right. To have over $21 billion of extraneous spending added to this bill, under a closed rule, which is not the regular way here in the House, especially on appropriations, and, frankly, to then even violate your own budget rules is not right.

I have to say that first. It is kind of insider talk, but it is important to know that this is not the regular order and not the way this should be done.

Then I respect all the Members in this House that have served in the military, and I respect so much the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his expertise here. But I disagree that if you vote against this bill, you are not supporting the troops, and you are not supporting the veterans, because I am going to do both, and I always do both.

I do believe that this bill needs to be changed dramatically. I hope to serve on the conference committee, and I hope that the product that comes back from the conference committee is very different, that it is more about supporting the troops and not all these extra things, and that we don't micromanage the war through the appropriations process.

Now, let me also say this. When the President said mission accomplished, he was talking about removing Saddam Hussein. We agreed as a Congress, over half the Democrats in the Senate voted to do it, almost half the Democrats in the House voted to remove Saddam Hussein. I wish that wouldn't have sent the signal that it was accomplished because the mission wasn't accomplished. The mission is not accomplished, and the mission may not be accomplished in August of 2008.

As a matter of fact, this threat is not going away. One thing I know a lot about is this threat of jihadism. I have read 20 books. I have been to lectures. We cannot retreat from this threat. We must stand against this threat.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, this week Congress takes up its obligation to finally change course in Iraq. This week as we enter the fifth year of the Iraq war, more than 3,200 American lives have been lost, tens of thousands more are wounded, and sectarian violence threatens to spill over into the entire Middle East with no prospect for a stable, constitutional democracy in Iraq in sight. We must judge this war not for what we wish it were, but for what it has so clearly and tragically become, a mistake of historic proportions.

I believe America should be sending a clear signal by beginning to reduce our troop levels now so the Iraqi Government takes responsibility and diplomacy can begin for real. I support phased redeployment over the next year and will seek every opportunity to mandate such change in law. Let us serve our men and women fighting overseas and recognize their sacrifices by charting a new course in Iraq.

By voting for this supplemental appropriations bill, we vote for accountability in Iraq. We vote to force a change in policy and in law, requiring a phased, responsible redeployment of our troops over 12 to 18 months. There are too many lives at stake here, and, personally, I have crossed the Rubicon on this war.

Regardless of whether this bill is blocked by a filibuster from Senate Republicans or a threatened veto from President Bush, we must support this bill today. Passing this bill in the House will be the first formal act, the first step toward requiring a new course in Iraq. We all know our troops will do anything their country asks. But let us make sure their courage and their sacrifices advance a mission that enhances our security and our interests.

We need to begin reducing our troops and pursuing a new strategy in order to achieve a stable Iraq, a peaceful Middle East, and a more secure America.

That is our obligation. Let us honor it by voting in favor of this supplemental bill.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my colleague from Illinois, the ranking member of the subcommittee of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, RAY LAHOOD.

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1591.

The bill is a bonanza for numerous factions of the majority party and many special interest groups. You want an increase in the minimum wage? If you pass this bill, it is done. You want agricultural disaster relief that occurred more than 2 years ago? You pass this bill, it gets done. You want billions of dollars for homeland security initiatives without going through the regular process? Pass this bill, and it is done.

Let me be clear, I supported an increase in the minimum wage, and I

supported it in the appropriations committee last year. I have voted to support relief for our farmers, and I do believe we have to increase our ability to secure airports and our ports, but not through this bill.

I do want to say a word of support and thanks to Chairman MURTHA and Chairman OBEY for highlighting Walter Reed and sending a message that we are not going to close the hospital. We are going to keep it open. We are going to fix it up. We are going to provide the money. That was an important provision in this bill.

I have constituents who are leaving Illinois shortly and will soon be back in harm's way. I have never voted against legislation that provided funding for them to safely execute their missions. I trust they recognize what is happening here tonight. They know that we will always work to give them the resources they need, but we will not undercut their efforts by telling our enemies that the United States does not have the fortitude nor the political will to continue our support for the Iraqi people and their government.

What is the benefit to giving our enemies a troop withdrawal date that they can circle on their calendar? Why would we give them the aid and comfort of knowing that if they continue their attacks for just 11 more months, the U.S. military will leave Iraq, and it will be under their control?

We must pass a clean supplemental that is focused on meeting military needs. We must quit. We must quit being 435 Commanders in Chief and allowing our military leaders on the ground in Iraq to continue to use their skills and expertise to prosecute the war free of political interference. We must acknowledge that the needs of our men and women in uniform are more important than deals made here, campaign sound bites and political grandstanding. We must remember those who sacrificed so much for this war effort and allow their fellow soldiers to continue the mission.

We have a job to do here. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bloated, misguided bill and return our focus to where it should have been all along, the needs of our troops.

Even with $25 billion in extraneous, nonemergency spending added to sweeten the pot, a big problem remains. You can dress it up all you want, but Members, regardless of party affiliation, know a bad bill when they see it. Leadership may be able to lard up this bill to gain votes, but apparently it hasn't been enough because they still don't have the votes.

I am very disappointed, but not surprised, that really surprised, that we are operating here today under a closed rule. I know Members of both parties would like to be able to offer amendments to try to salvage this legislation, but too many arms have been twisted and too many promises have been made to allow any changes now. One amendment passes, and the whole bill unravels. Apparently, one vote, up or down, is all you get when you consider a $125 billion package.

Let me be clear. I support an increase in the minimum wage. I support providing relief to farmers when disaster strikes. I support increased funding to improve the airport security process. However, none of these things is worth my supporting a bill that I truly believe will put the lives of our troops in danger.

During the Appropriations Committee markup of this bill last week, Chairman MURTHA included in his Manager's amendment the text of my amendment that prohibits the use of funds to close the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. I am grateful for his assistance about this issue that I consider to be vital to the care of our returning wounded military personnel. But even the inclusion of my own amendment in this bill is not enough to make me hold our troops in combat hostage to political grandstanding.

It is unconscionable to me that this House assumes that we can manage the war better than our military leaders. We cannot stand here in the protected environment of the House Chamber and tie the hands of our President and our combatant commanders on the ground in Iraq. We cannot promise our troops the operational money they need to safely do their jobs while announcing their withdrawal date to our enemies. Congress cannot and must not micromanage the war effort.

I have constituents who are leaving Illinois shortly and will soon be back in harm's way. I have never voted against any legislation that provided funding for them to safely execute their missions. I trust that they recognize what is happening here today. They know that I will always work to give them the resources they need, but I will not undercut their efforts by telling our enemies that the United States does not have the fortitude or political will to continue our support for the Iraqi people and their new government.

What is the benefit to giving our enemies a troop withdrawal date that they can circle on a calendar? Why would we give them the aid and comfort of knowing that if they continue their attacks for just 11 more months, the U.S. military will leave and Iraq will be theirs to control?

If enough votes are gained and enough arms are twisted and this legislation reaches the President's desk, he will veto it, with my strong support. Our troops will suffer while the majority continues to try to unite their deeply divided caucus. Our troops will continue their missions as best they can, but how long do you plan on making them wait for the funding they need?

We must pass a clean supplemental that focuses on meeting military needs. We must quit trying to be 435 Commanders-in-Chief and allow our military leaders on the ground in Iraq to continue to use their skill and expertise to prosecute the war, free of political interference. We must acknowledge that the needs of our men and women in uniform are more important than backroom deals, campaign sound bites, and political grandstanding. We must remember those who sacrificed so much for this war effort and allow their fellow soldiers to continue their mission.

We have a job to do here. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bloated, misguided bill and return our focus to where it should have been all along: the needs of our troops.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA).

Mr. MURTHA. One of the Members said, how many less Iraqis have been killed? I don't know how many less Iraqis we killed. I know 62 individual American soldiers or marines have been killed this last month.

I want to say about equipment, I have got a chart here with the Army National Guard. Every single National Guard unit in this Nation, all 50 States, doesn't have the Humvees they need.

Every State, they don't have the 7-ton trucks they need. Every State, they don't have other equipment, the equipment they need for jammers and so forth.

When you say they are training on equipment and are not fully trained, they don't have the equipment to train on. This bill provides that. When you vote against this bill, you are voting against the extra money to fix that problem.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize for 2½ minutes the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. HUNTER of California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to address my good friend, Mr. MURTHA, who pointed out that there was a shortage of Humvees back here, particularly up-armored Humvees. Well, let me show you how many Humvees we had at the end of the Clinton administration: up-armored Humvees, zero.

We didn't have any up-armored Humvees for the National Guard to train on, for the Army to train on, for the National Guard to deploy or for the Army to deploy. We had zero. Actually, we had 1,300 at the end of 2000, 1,300. We now have 18,400 up-armored Humvees. We have got roughly 15 times as many up-armored Humvees as we had at the end of the Clinton administration.

Now, let me remind my colleagues how much body armor we had at the end of the Clinton administration, body armor. If I hear another parent call up because they are listening to this debate and they are listening to information which is erroneous, I think it is important for us to remind them, there was nobody armored at the end of the Clinton administration, not one stitch of bulletproof armor at the end of the Clinton administration. Today there are just under 1 million sets of body armor for our troops.

Now, let's talk about what we didn't fund in this bill. We didn't fund the ambush protection vehicles to the full extent that the Army asked for. The Army asked for $4.75 billion worth of ambush protection vehicles. Those are vehicles with the V-shaped hulls so that land mines will be deflected and they have strong enough sides so that IEDs will be deflected.

Now, my colleagues, I will tell you why everybody, Democrats and Republicans, should vote against this particular supplemental, and it is because of one of the restrictions that is placed

on this. There is a 15-day notice and wait period in this bill that says that no unit can deploy until notice is given 15 days before that deployment. We have not done that since our birth as a Nation, saying you can't deploy reinforcements, you can't deploy an emergency unit. It could be a bomb-clearing unit; it could be an IED unit. It could be a medical unit. You can't deploy it for the men and women of the Armed Forces who are engaged in combat until 15 days have expired. We have gone over this with the lawyers and they say it is a 15-day notice and waiver. You can't do it.

Vote ''no'' on this very bad, very defective bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman can have charts, but the charts don't change facts. I would also observe that the important thing is not what happened 7 or 8 years ago. The important thing is what we are going to do today and tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, in Kosovo we had 30,000 sorties. We never lost one person to combat in Kosovo. Let me read the figures for you in 2001. All active duty Army divisions were rated highest readiness level. Do you know what they are today? Almost all are rated lowest level. Every National Guard unit today is rated the lowest level.

Mr. Speaker, we could not deploy our ground forces overseas for any threat. Our national security has been significantly increased because the depletion of our strategic reserve, our national strategic reserve. We got a problem here. We are trying to fix the problem. If you vote against this, you are voting against helping us to restore the equipment that we have lost in this country.

Mr. HUNTER. Would the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. MURTHA. I will yield.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank my friend for the courtesy of yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say we took a 1999 101st Airborne battalion. We compared them today with the 100,000 pieces of new equipment that they have got. The 1999 Airborne Battalion today, if it was rated C–1 in 1999, would be rated unready today, not because they are not good warfighters or capable, but because there is brand-new equipment. If you don't have your flu shot, you are rated unready for combat.

Mr. MURTHA. I take my time back.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MURTHA. Let me just say to the gentleman from California, when President Clinton was President, Bush as a candidate was running against him. He said, look, you are not ready to go to war. He said, two entire divisions of the Army would not have had to report until they are ready.

Let me tell you what it would be today. Almost no division in the United States is ready to report for duty if we had to send them out someplace else to a national threat. That is the difference today. Today we are trying to fix this. Today we put money in the bill to fix this.

Mr. HUNTER. Would the gentleman yield just briefly?

Mr. MURTHA. Yes.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman.

I think the gentleman would agree that 28,000 up-armored Humvees today is a lot better than the 1,300 that we had before. The body armor, you have 1 million sets of body armor today, much better than we had before.

Mr. MURTHA. The gentleman has to realize, we put it in. They didn't ask for much of this. I found the 44,000 shortage of body armor. I found the shortage of Humvees. We came back, and we put it in. BILL YOUNG, JERRY LEWIS and I put it in. The Armed Services is the one that is causing the problem.

Mr. HUNTER. The Armed Services Committee put in 10,000 jammers.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds. Again, we can debate yesterday until the cows come home. What Mr. MURTHA and I are trying to focus on is what we do in this bill today to make tomorrow better for our servicemen and our country. That is the issue, and that is the issue that this bill tries to address.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to Mr. HOEKSTRA, the ranking member of the Intel Committee.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill, a bill that burdens our troops with conditions and dangerous timetables while simultaneously rewarding politicians with heaping helpings of pork.

□ 1800

Providing full funding to our troops standing in the breach in the war against militant radical Islamists should be easy, and it should come without strings attached.

The bill before us today sends a terrible message to our brave men and women in the Armed Forces, those who are serving our Nation in harm's way, and gives radical jihadists vital intelligence on potential future troop plans and intentions of the U.S. rather than offering a clean bill with emergency funding for our troops in combat, or allowing an up-or-down vote on the Sam Johnson bill that pledges Congress will not cut off funds for our troops on the front lines.

We are being forced to consider a muddled supplemental, replete with pork-barrel spending, risky timetables and other items that do nothing to ensure America's success in the long-term war against radical militant Islam.

Rather than the House debating how to win the war against radical militant Islam, with a focus on the current fronts in Iraq and Afghanistan, we are engaged in political theater and not debating national security.

The bill before us ties the hands of our military commanders with timetables and measurements that supposedly force troop withdrawal, yet the bill before us contains provisions for targeting al Qaeda and training Iraqi security forces that could leave thousands of troops behind without the authority or the funding to take the fight to enemy insurgents. This is not a good plan. It is not a good place to be. Let's be committed to defeating radical militant Islam, and let's do it today. Vote ''no'' on this bill.

Mr. OBEY. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you, Mr. OBEY.

Mr. MURTHA is right; it wasn't Bill Clinton that sent our troops into Iraq without appropriate equipment and without a plan to win the peace, it was the Bush administration. The war against Saddam Hussein was over in a few weeks, yet for over 3 years they have been trapped in a deadly crossfire of an Iraqi war. This bill is not micromanaging the war, it is the next logical step as Congress rediscovers its voice and its constitutional responsibility as a coequal branch of government.

This weekend 15,000 Oregonians made clear that this day cannot happen too soon. This is hard for me. I have never voted for a supplemental appropriation on this war, but I will vote tomorrow for the first enforceable deadline. It is what Americans want, and it is what our troops and their families deserve.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) for 2¼ minutes.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Democrats' supplemental appropriations measure currently before this House.

I am extremely disappointed before at the dramatically different tack this Democratic leadership has taken with regard to the emergency war supplemental.

Congress, instead of acting on a supplemental request that would support our troops, has introduced legislation to withdraw our troops. This bill, by attempting to micromanage the war on terror and implement a congressional war strategy, will tie the hands of the generals in the field.

Frankly, this bill crosses into dangerous territory for Congress. For if this bill passes, its supporters will have decided to take over war strategy, and we will have 535 Commanders in Chief. This is wrong for America's national security, and it is wrong for the troops serving bravely overseas.

Our troops deserve better than this, Mr. Speaker. And under a Republican leadership in the House, our troops got

the funding they needed without the gimmicks found in this bill. They deserve for this House and this Congress to stand ready to assist them by providing the resources needed for victory.

And let me be perfectly clear, I will not support legislating the micromanagement of this war from Capitol Hill. Members of Congress cannot and should not legislate defeat by passing this ill-conceived measure. And the Democrat leadership has decided to play politics by tying more than $31.5 billion in domestic spending provisions into a bill to secure votes.

Sure there are many domestic provisions in the underlying bill that I wholeheartedly agree with. For example, I fought side by side in bipartisan fashion for extension of the MILC program. And our cold winters in western New York make LIHEAP essential for our communities. But the House deserves the opportunity to make these domestic programs through regular order, not by discussing them as emergency spending.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, we have a choice to make, a choice to support our troops by giving them the resources they need, or a choice to pay lip service to our soldiers and make generals and Commanders in Chief out of the 535 Members of Congress.

The right choice is obvious; and hopefully the Members of this body have the courage and the integrity to make that choice, support our troops. Vote ''no.''

Mr. OBEY. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. Thank you, Mr. OBEY.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health and Iraq Accountability Act.

For the past 4 years, the previous leadership in this Congress has given the President a blank check for his misguided and mismanaged war in Iraq. That war has taken the lives of more than 3,200 of our brave troops, wounded tens of thousands more; countless Iraqis have died.

Congress refused to fulfill its constitutional obligation for oversight and its moral obligation to end the war. So today, we take the first step toward meeting those duties.

Mr. Speaker, I have opposed the Iraq war from the beginning; I voted against it in 2002. And as a member of the Out of Iraq Caucus, I want to bring our troops home sooner than the fall of 2008. But tomorrow, with this bill, we all will make a decision. Either we will continue to give this President a blank check in Iraq on a never-ending war, or we will have established a responsible timetable for withdrawing our troops. Bring this war to an end. The choice is clear for me, I will vote to bring this war to an end.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to yield 2 minutes to the marine from the Armed Services Committee, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened and, frankly, appalled that today in this House of Representatives we are debating a bill to put ''retreat and defeat'' into law at a time when we have our young men and women engaged in combat. There are many things, Mr. Speaker, which affect the morale of men and women in uniform and men and women in combat, but putting into law mandating their defeat is certainly one of them.

Mr. Speaker, on February 10, 2007, General Petraeus addressed the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and civilians under his command in a short letter. In that letter, General Petraeus explained quite clearly that ''the way ahead will not be easy. There will be difficult times in the months to come. But hard is not hopeless, and we must remain steadfast to help improve security for the Iraqi people.''

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes hard hopeless.

As a 25-year veteran of the Marine Corps and the father of a soldier recently returned from Iraq, it is with great hardship that I now oppose this emergency supplemental. This supplemental does not support our military; it undermines the best opportunity to prevent the dire predictions of our Intelligence Community when they put out that NIE saying that this course of action which will be driven by this bill will increase sectarian violence, cause massive civilian casualties, create a terror safe haven and a potential for wider conflict that would draw in other regional powers.

Again, General Petraeus said, in talking to his soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines, ''Success will require discipline, fortitude and initiative, qualities that you have in abundance.'' Would that we have more of that here.

FEBRUARY 10, 2007.

TO THE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, MARINES, AND CIVILIANS OF MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE—IRAQ:

We serve in Iraq at a critical time. The war here will soon enter its fifth year. A decisive moment approaches. Shoulder-to-shoulder with our Iraqi comrades, we will conduct a pivotal campaign to improve security for the Iraqi people. The stakes could not be higher.

Our task is crucial. Security is essential for Iraq to build its future. Only with security can the Iraqi government come to grips with the tough issues it confronts and develop the capacity to serve its citizens. The hopes of the Iraqi people and the coalition countries are with us.

The enemies of Iraq will shrink at no act, however barbaric. They will do all that they can to shake the confidence of the people and to convince the world that this effort is doomed. We must not underestimate them.

Together with our Iraqi partners, we must defeat those who oppose the new Iraq. We cannot allow mass murderers to hold the initiative. We must strike them relentlessly. We and our Iraqi partners must set the terms of the struggle, not our enemies. And together we must prevail.

The way ahead will not be easy. There will be difficult times in the months to come. But hard is not hopeless, and we must remain steadfast in our effort to help improve security for the Iraqi people. I am confident that each of you will fight with skill and courage, and that you will remain loyal to your comrades-in-arms and to the values our nations hold so dear.

In the end, Iraqis will decide the outcome of this struggle. Our task is to help them gain the time they need to save their country. To do that, many of us will live and fight alongside them. Together, we will face down the terrorists, insurgents, and criminals who slaughter the innocent. Success will require discipline, fortitude, and initiative—qualities that you have in abundance.

I appreciate your sacrifices and those of your families. Now, more than ever, your commitment to service and your skill can make the difference between victory and defeat in a very tough mission.

It is an honor to soldier again with the members of the Multi-National Force—Iraq. I know that wherever you serve in this undertaking you will give your all. In turn, I pledge my commitment to our mission and every effort to achieve success as we help the Iraqis chart a course to a brighter future.

Godspeed to each of you and to our Iraqi comrades in this crucial endeavor.

DAVID H. PETRAEUS,
General, United States Army Commanding.

Mr. OBEY. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK).

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

Ms. KILPATRICK. I first want to commend Speaker PELOSI for her leadership and tenacity, for doing the right thing for America; to Chairman OBEY and Chairman MURTHA for working together to bring this bill to the floor.

In my 30 years of public service, this is probably one of the most difficult votes I will make, but it is the right vote. I will vote ''yes'' to support the supplemental.

This war has lasted longer than World War I and World War II. More than 3,200 young men and women have lost their lives, over 30,000 amputees and the like, mental health services that we don't yet know we will have to endure from this ill-advised war.

It is a good supplemental. Is it perfect? No. But it does begin to change course, to change course that this Nation needs that we begin to invest in America, to take care of our children, to bring our soldiers home. I wish we could bring them home tomorrow, but there is a process, and this bill begins that process by using the President's own benchmarks that the Iraqis would rise up and take care of their own country, their own people. This is a civil war; we ought not be in it.

I ask you to vote ''yes'' on the supplemental.

The Americans who live in the 13th Congressional District of Michigan want our women and men in our military home now. As a Member of Congress who has opposed the war from the very beginning, so do I. In my three decades of public service to the citizens of Michigan and all Americans, this is one of the most difficult votes I have had to cast as an elected official.

As you know, I voted against the resolution authorizing the use of force in Iraq. I did not support the pretext nor the context for our involvement in Iraq. I felt then, and I feel now, that we did not exhaust all of our diplomatic,

political or military options. Regrettably, I have been proven correct.

In January of this year, we will have been involved in Iraq longer than we have been involved in World War I and longer than we were involved in World War II. We will have lost over 3,200 lives, over 25,000 women and men wounded and maimed, and over $500 billion dollars in a conflict that, as of today, is only getting worse and worse day by day. I want our women and men fighting in Iraq home now.

Three decades of public service teaches you that Americans do not do revolutions, Americans do evolutions. As steadfast, as earnest, as honest as I, and the vast majority of my constituents, want our troops home immediately, I support this bill and will support this bill enthusiastically. Why? This bill does three things—first, it finally establishes and demands that the President of the United States be held accountable for our troops in Iraq and how our tax dollars are being spent. Second, it has a deadline for our troops to come home. Third, it provides some emergency support for some of the programs decimated by the permanent tax cuts for the rich and by the fiscal demands of the war.

As my colleagues who have been to battle in Iraq and who have borne the burden of war and its concomitant issues, I am not merely anti-war; I am anti-failure. This bill will get our women and men home, and it will require that Iraqis bear the responsibility for ultimately managing the country that is theirs.

Under this bill, the President will have to send troops to war under the same rules, regulations and guidelines established by the Pentagon. Rules that say that troops need adequate rest between tours of duty. Rules that say that no soldier or Marine will be sent without adequate training, equipment, or supplies. Rules that allow infantry commanders to have the final say in the welfare and safety of their troops. If the President chooses not to follow these long-established rules, he is to let Congress and the American people know why not following these rules is a national emergency.

Under this bill, accountability is demanded from contractors who are in Iraq. It cuts all of their contracts by ten percent, to allow Congress to see if taxpayer dollars are being spent on what these contractors say they are. For four years, there has been no accountability, no oversight, no responsibility in how the $500 billion that has been spent in Iraq—currently, we are spending an estimated eight billion dollars per month in Iraq—and finally, this bill establishes that accountability. As a Member of the august Appropriations Committee, this is not only my privilege, but my responsibility, to all of the taxpayers of America.

Under this bill, by July 1, 2007, the President must certify that Iraq is making meaningful and substantial progress in meeting political and military benchmarks, including a militia disarmament program and a plan that equitably shares oil revenues among all Iraqis. If the President does not provide this certification then U.S. forces must begin an immediate redeployment to be completed no later than December 2007, or 180 days.

This bill does not ignore the fact that it is everyday Americans who have also paid a price for this war. Senior citizens who could go without heat in the winter or air conditioning in the summer. Children who could go without health care. And it has been 191 days since Katrina landed, and over half of the houses, hospitals and businesses have still not been rebuilt. As much of an emergency as Iraq is, these are equally important emergencies.

I requested that the Committee add $1 billion in funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); along with the Chairman, I was able to get $400 million. I requested that the Committee add $1 billion in funding to rebuild houses in the Gulf region; the Committee was able to commit $2.9 billion to Katrina relief. The bill also ensures the long term health of our warriors at home and abroad. It adds funds for those veterans who are disabled by Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; it provides for the hiring of more staffers at the Veterans Administration to speed up medical claims; it ensures that those veterans who have severe brain injuries have the therapy and care that they need; and it makes sure that Walter Reed Hospital remains open and that Walter Reed, as well as other VA hospitals, receives the funds they need to take care of our warriors.

Thirty years as a legislator will teach you that no bill is perfect, and that compromise and negotiation is the hallmark of this country. If this bill fails, the President is further empowered to do what he has been doing for the past 4 years—a process of failed promises, fratricide among warring factions in Iraq, and fomenting doom. Compromising your tactics is not compromising your principles. My principle is to bring all of our troops home as soon as possible; end this war; and rebuild America's reputation as the standard for human rights, freedom and dignity.

It seems ludicrous to this Member of Congress that our President has threatened to veto legislation that contains his own benchmarks for success in Iraq, ensures our troops have the training they need, and supports our veterans. For months, conservative and Republican commentators and elected officials asked "what is the Democratic plan for Iraq"? Ladies and gentlemen, this is that plan. While Democrats have offered a plan to support our troops and change direction in Iraq, Republicans are preparing to oppose legislation that funds protection and equipment for our troops and supports our veterans. Instead of working to change direction in Iraq, opponents to this bill are turning their backs on our troops and our veterans, and backing the stay-the-course strategy in Iraq.

I am a warrior for peace. I am a supporter of our women and men who serve our military throughout the world. I will vote for this bill because it provides emergency help to our Nation's senior citizens and children, who have borne a different burden from this war; it brings our troops home; and it demands, for the first time in four years, accountability, credibility, and responsibility from our President.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this and so many other issues affecting our national defense throughout his career in Congress.

I rise in opposition to this supplemental bill because, simply put, it is fiscally irresponsible and constitutionally flawed.

Mr. Speaker, emergency war spending bills should be about emergency war spending. This bill, with $124 billion in spending, only includes $111 billion in spending that is actually related to the war on terror in Afghanistan and in Iraq.

Thirteen billion dollars in this legislation will be spent on unrelated domestic spending; $25 million for spinach, $125 million for shrimp, $75 million for peanuts, $5 million for shellfish. That is not a war spending bill, that is the salad bar at Denny's.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that with the deadlines for withdrawal, retreat and defeat, this bill is constitutionally flawed. Congress can declare war. Congress can choose to fund or choose not to fund military operations. But from the very inception of this Nation, no truth has been more evident, Congress cannot conduct war. In fact, the fear of war by committee was debated and rejected in Philadelphia in 1787.

The Democrats have a plan to end the war. Our Commander in Chief has a plan to win the war. The problem with the Democrat plan is, as Orwell said, "The quickest way to end a war is to lose it."

Let's reject the Democrat plan for withdrawal, retreat and defeat. Let's give our soldiers a clean bill, no pork, no strings attached, and let's unite this Nation behind our Commander in Chief's plan to win a victory for freedom in Iraq.

Mr. OBEY. I yield myself 1 minute.

I would say to the gentleman who just spoke, for the last 4 years we have tried it your way. For the last 4 years we have had a Congress that did whatever George Bush wanted it to do, rubber-stamp, lock-step all the way.

Today is different. Today we have a Congress that is responding to what the public asked for in the last election. What you are seeing today is the new world of checks and balances. Get used to it. It is what the public asked for, and it is what they are going to get out of this Congress.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call upon the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 2 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the House is poised to vote on legislation that, if passed, will cripple our foreign policy for many years to come and place our troops and all American citizens in great danger. It is a bill that seeks to abandon the Iraqi people, that seeks to abandon our closest friends and allies in the Middle East, leaving them to fend for themselves against radical Islamic militant jihadists. It is a bill that provides a roadmap for the insurgents, giving them a detailed account of the benchmarks they need to focus on in order to ensure an American withdrawal from Iraq.

Regardless of victory or failure, this bill demands withdrawal from Iraq. It

demonstrates very little confidence in the ability of our troops to get the job done in Iraq and defeat the terrorists there.

My stepson Doug and my daughter-in-law Lindsey have served proudly as marine fighter pilots in Iraq, and Lindsey will soon head back to another tour of duty in Iraq. They do not believe that you can separate the soldier from the mission. They do not believe that we have an option to simply walk away. Doug and Lindsey and many others like them do not want Congress to add to the burdens and the dangers that they face by legislating restrictions, deadlines and arbitrary instructions that only benefit the enemy.

The obvious danger of this legislation has been demonstrated by the desperate measures that the majority has resorted to in order to overcome fierce resistance in their own caucus. An emergency war funding measure should not be used to pay for programs that benefit narrow, favored constituencies.

I doubt that this ambition by the majority to micromanage the war will be their last attempt. Are they envisioning assuming command and control of the positioning and movement of our troops; of setting daily targets for air strikes; of determining our negotiation strategy with allies and opponents?

□ 1815

Perhaps a war room should be set up outside this Chamber so that they can make it easier to offer instructions on the battlefield.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. OBEY for yielding me this time. I want to thank Mr. MURTHA for his leadership. And I assure them that I agree with them in principle. I just disagree in process.

The American public knows a simple truth: you cannot be against this war and vote for $100 billion to continue it.

The Democrats were elected in November because, as recent polls consistently show, the American people want us, are actually expecting us and are demanding of us that we, the Congress, bring our troops home as soon as possible. They do not trust the President to do the right thing. They want us to hold him accountable. The public didn't elect Democrats to bring our troops home in 2008. They elected us to be bold, to bring our troops home now.

Let me make myself very clear. I will not stop, I will not rest and I will not back down in my fight until every last American soldier is home safely with their families.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this irresponsible spending bill.

Mr. Speaker, we owe it to our brave service men and women who are fighting for freedom and democracy in Iraq to make sure that they are the best equipped and most successful troops in the world. While the Democrats would have you believe that this legislation does just that, it couldn't be further from the truth.

This supplemental is a prescription for defeat in Iraq by tying the hands of our military leaders and setting a date certain for withdrawing our troops. If we fail in Iraq, the resources now devoted by terrorist organizations and nations sponsoring terrorism there would be turned to spreading terror around the globe, including, again, on American soil.

It is through the hard work and sacrifice of our American troops that the ideals of freedom continue to be spread. We owe them the resources they need to complete their mission, but this bill does not meet that threshold.

Mr. Speaker, I am also alarmed that the Democrats are treating a wartime, let me repeat, wartime funding bill as a collection cup for pet projects.

Many Members have already mentioned the litany of pet projects in the bill, so I do not need to repeat these so-called domestic emergency spending provisions. I would like to mention, though, how ridiculous this bill must seem to troops and their families listening or watching us on C–SPAN.

Mr. Speaker, I am not sure how I will respond when asked by constituents why funding for some $15 billion in pet projects is necessary when attempting to fund the global war on terror.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that some of these extraneous provisions may be worth examining, but how would we know? We did not hold oversight hearings on these issues and have, therefore, abdicated our responsibility to the taxpayer. If there is a problem, I am sure we can make the necessary fixes in regular order.

I urge my colleagues to vote down this legislation and fund our troops with a clean supplemental bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), the caucus vice chairman.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, and I commend Chairman OBEY, Chairman MURTHA, and Speaker PELOSI for putting it before us today.

I come here also to speak to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. With all sincerity, no one questions your patriotism or love of country. And yet we hear you come down here and belittle the proposal that we have before us and call Democrats defeatists, when it is you who have surrendered your judgment. You surrendered that judgment when you didn't listen to Scowcroft or Eagleberger or Baker or Kissinger or even Powell or Shinseki.

When you don't listen to the generals or even the soldiers in the field, you mock men when they stand up here and in principle, like JACK MURTHA, who you know have always stood on behalf of the troops of this country, and today offers more than $4 billion more that the President has put forward. But because of your blind, myopic allegiance to a failed policy, you have surrendered your judgment to what is the right thing.

Chairman DREIER asked us what is victory. Victory is joining with us in this proposal. Victory is once again standing on the Capitol steps hand in hand, as we all were against the war in Afghanistan, and once again fighting terrorists by going after the guys who actually took down the buildings, who hit the Pentagon.

Stand with us in the war against terrorism. End this God-awful situation in Iraq. Provide the Iraqis with the back bone that they need to stand up by giving them the tough love and the deadlines that this legislation requires.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, could I ask how much time we have remaining on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Florida). The gentleman from California has 1 hour and 6½ minutes. And the gentleman from Wisconsin has 1 hour and 16 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1¼ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a distinguished graduate of the University of Wisconsin and featured in the Wisconsin alumni magazine.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, the fine chairman of our Appropriations Committee, and say he would know that because he also is featured in the same magazine.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this first counteroffensive to the Bush administration's reckless approach to the global war on terrorism that has yielded an Iraqi civil war, over 3,200 U.S. dead, nearly 25,000 injuries, the evaporation of the coalition of the willing, tens of thousands of dead Iraqis, growing terrorism, hatred of America across the Islamic world, and shock and dismay among America's closest democratic allies globally.

The Bush administration has no answers. In fact, their budgets for this war reveal how lost at sea they are. Every single year they have asked for more in emergency add-ons than they planned to spend in the base budget bill itself.

Yet our brave troops fight on to hold the military edge. And this bill helps us fight harder for them by not asking them to bear the full burden of this war, because it sets a timetable for progress and requires the President to meet benchmarks he, himself, has set.

Our vote today funds our troops but, importantly, signals that victory means one-third military and two-thirds diplomacy and good governance and sets a timetable to get there, not

just militarily, but strategically and diplomatically.

If they knew what they were doing, these expenditures would have been built into the base budget, not afterthoughts. Look how out of touch they are with what was required: FY 2001 (Emergency Supplemental); $13.9 billion; FY 2002 (Supplemental): $3.4 billion; FY 2002 (Supplemental): $14.1 billion; FY 2003 (Supplemental): $66.0 billion; FY 2004 (Supplemental): $86.1 billion; FY 2005 (Supplemental): $79.0 billion; FY 2006 (Supp): $69.3 billion.

Additionally, there is the critical money appropriated by Congress that the Administration did not even think to ask for: FY 2005 Defense Appropriations Act: $25.7 billion; FY 2006 Defense Appropriations Act: $50 billion; FY 2007 Defense Appropriations Act: $70 billion.

Despite Congress voting all the funding that was requested, and even adding some additional where necessary, how is that our soldiers across the theatre don't have the right equipment? Just today, I received a call from an uncle of a Marine about to be deployed to Anbar Province:

"His Kevlar vest isn't the right size, he has no visor to properly sync with his laser-guided weapon. The Marines are having to pay for supplies themselves like fire retardant gloves, duct tape, 550 cord, oil lubricants for the weapons, not enough boots, two sets of uniforms rather than the five they should be issued, and they are too big."

Our vote today funds our troops. But importantly signals that victory means ⅓ military and ⅔ diplomacy and good governance and sets a timetable to get there, not just militarily but strategically and diplomatically.

It falls to the Democrats to pick up the pieces of a failed foreign policy. And that is exactly what we are doing with this vote. No one here is operating under the illusion that we are presented with good choices. Importantly, this vote funds the troops we have in theatre. Although this bill holds the hope of redeploying our troops more effectively no later than a year from now, it continues to impose almost the entire burden of the mission in Iraq on our military. Meanwhile, U.S. policy is exacerbating terrorism and begetting violence that could spill over into Jordan, Turkey, Bahrain, Kuwait, Pakistan, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia—all while the Afghan war is becoming more challenging.

Whatever happened to the coalition of the willing?

Where are the neighbors of Iraq?

Where are the diplomats to address the Israel-Palestinian standoff?

In Egypt, 70 percent of the public unfavorably views the United States. In Jordan, U.S. favorability has fallen to 15 percent. In Saudi Arabia, from where the majority—9–11 terrorists emerged, the U.S. is disliked by 76 percent of it citizens. Gallup polls tell us why: America is viewed as not on the side of rising popular expectations for a more democratic way of life. The United States is viewed as a promiscuous culture in moral decay. Abu Ghraib affirmed them in their views.

Granted, no single vote here will quickly repair the damage to our nation's prestige, mend the broken hearts, or put back together the broken lives of thousands of American and Iraqi families.

No single vote will invigorate Iraq's neighbors to promote regional stability.

No single vote will win the war on terrorism.

No single vote will free America from her dangerous dependency on imported oil from dictatorships.

America faces a strategic challenge much larger than Iraq. It requires aligning America on the side of democratic dreams of underprivileged people, not just the super-rich, in the vast undemocratic places where terrorists are being spawned. The Bush Administration's proclivity to support the aristocrats of the world at the expense of everyone else is raining havoc down on our world as Big Oil lines up to pump out Iraq's oil—Exxon Mobil, Conoco Phillips, Chevron Texaco, even foreign companies as Total, Royal Dutch Shell, and BP.

I am not entirely comfortable with this vote.

I imagine no Member is entirely comfortable with spending another $100 billion, on top of $379 billion, on the war in Iraq, a war that has now lasted longer than World Wars I and II combined.

In my congressional district in Northern Ohio, communities are struggling to revive an unresponsive economy. Families are having trouble making ends meet.

In Ohio, we desperately need new roads and bridges and sewers. We need health care and education. But the Bush Administration is obsessed with Iraq. Billions of dollars for Iraq—pennies for Ohio. We are shortchanging our citizens and our children in the name of a failed policy.

This vote, however, marks the beginning of the end of the Bush Administration's colossal foreign policy debacle.

Our vote today will ensure a beginning to an end of this failed foreign policy that decouples our military from a failed foreign policy, of the immense drain on our purse, an end to the injuries to, and deaths of, our brave soldiers. And an end to the growing disrespect of our great country in every corner of the world.

I have opposed this war from the beginning. I said on this same floor in October 2002 that war against Iraq "will not make America safer, because unilateral military action without broad international support will isolate America further. It will thrust us into the position of becoming a common enemy in a volatile region where anti-western terrorism grows with each passing year. It will not make the region more stable either. The Bush approach will yield more terrorism and instability, not less."

How I wish that I could say I was wrong in 2002.

But what I feared most has come to pass.

In December 2005, General Abizaid said: "The battle against Al Qaeda will not be primarily military. It will be political, economic and ideological. If you look at the geography of Al Qaeda, there is not a place to put a military solution."

Since returning from Iraq, I have repeated what Generals Petraeus and Odierno said to us: "Victory is one-third military, two-thirds diplomacy and good governance." America has focused all of our efforts on our military campaign, while the Commander-in-Chief has failed to support our soldiers with diplomatic and political efforts to wrap around their operations. Instead, these valiant men and women fall victim to a Commander-In-Chief who has not only bungled the war on terrorism, but utterly failed in his role as Diplomat-In-Chief for our nation. He is isolating America. Why should our soldiers bear the heavy burden of winning when the good governance piece is completely absent?

President Bush refuses to listen, refuses to change course. His obstinate attitude is shocking.

I am voting for this supplemental precisely because it turns up the pressure on President Bush and forces him to account for his disastrous strategy. The status quo is not an option.

This war must end. Although this emergency supplemental spending bill is not a perfect solution to this vast problem, the legislation points the way to a long-overdue course correction.

It is important to note: it does so without endangering the courageous and patriotic soldiers serving us in the Middle East. It is an exquisite response to the false choices the Bush Administration specializes in offering to us.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Ladies and gentlemen, let me just say this: the American people are waiting on this Congress to finally stand up and be Congress. This is one of the reasons why we are in the position that we are in right now is because Congress has not done its job.

One of the most sterling moments of that was 2 years ago when it came to attention on this floor that our young men and women were over in Iraq without body armor. Every news cast had it where they were going into dung heaps, into landfills, trying to get body armor.

It was Democrats, at that time, that stepped forward and put the amendment in the resolution to make sure that our troops have body armor. And that is the genesis of this legislation.

This is a big ball game, and you have got to get to first base first. And what we are saying is, when we move out with this resolution, paramount is taking care of our troops, making sure that they have the body armor.

I am here to tell you the American people know that this war has had a tremendous drain on our American economy. The importance of this measure, ladies and gentlemen in this House, is that we cannot go forward without the confidence of the American people. Passage of this bill gives us that confidence.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. I come to the floor here, Mr. Speaker, to stand up for this Constitution, for our United States military, for our Commander in Chief and for the future and the destiny of America, because we need to take another level up along on our destiny.

But this Constitution gives this Congress only three things we can do with regard to war. One of them is to declare war, which we have not done since World War II, one of them is to raise an Army and a Navy, and by implication, an Air Force, and the next one is to fund it. There are no provisions in there for micromanaging the war, and that has been clear, and it is

a historical precedent, and there is no precedent throughout the last century, at least, that allows this Congress to assign 435 generals to this task.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would submit that this is an unconstitutional appropriations bill. And if it should go to the President's desk, he should veto it in its entirety and bring it back here. Force this Congress to do the right thing that is constitutional and not be micromanaging in this war.

This is not a General Pelosi war to fight. This is a Commander in Chief, George W. Bush, fight.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), a member of the committee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation, in support of our troops, in support of our veterans, and in strong support of ending the Iraq war.

After 4 years of mismanagement, mistakes and excuses, the Bush administration and their supporters in Congress continue to be comfortable with a ''stay the course'' policy, while American troops are in the middle of an Iraq civil war.

Passing this supplemental appropriation requires leadership. It will be the Democrats passing this bill, taking the first historic step towards ending President Bush's Iraq war.

It will be Democrats who hold President Bush and President Maliki accountable for achieving the political conditions that will allow U.S. troops to come home safe and soon.

Speaker PELOSI, Chairman OBEY, Chairman MURTHA all deserve to be recognized for their courage and their leadership in bringing this war to an end.

And I urge all my colleagues to support this bill and take the first important step towards ending the war in Iraq.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield my colleague, BOB INGLIS from South Carolina, 2 minutes.

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say that setting deadlines for withdrawal from Iraq is unacceptable. I am in agreement with the concept of adding a series of success checkpoints, and I suggested as much in a letter to the President 2 weeks ago. It worked before when we set deadlines for a new constitution and elections, and I think it could work again.

But withdrawal is the Democratic leadership's only solution if the Iraqis fall short of the benchmarks. That is simply too simplistic. It is too limiting. It is tying the hands of the President and the Pentagon.

We should have benchmarks, but the response shouldn't be all or nothing. These benchmarks should carry a gradation of consequences, rather than an all-or-nothing withdrawal.

□ 1830

Pulling back to the perimeter is an obvious step between surging and withdrawal. There are other gradations that our military leaders could propose to the President.

To begin an immediate withdrawal upon failure of a benchmark is like writing a lease with an eviction-only remedy for a late payment. It makes sense to have a section in the default paragraphs calling for a late payment fee before you begin the eviction.

The leadership in Iraq needs to know that they don't have forever to make the decisions regarding dividing up the oil fairly and regarding returning Baathists to positions of public service. They need to know they don't have forever in coming up with a working model of pluralism. We are providing their protection. We have the right to tell them to hurry. We have an obligation to our servicemen and women to tell the Iraqi factions to hurry.

But we don't need to tie the hands of our field commanders and our President with an arbitrary withdrawal date, predetermined by some political purposes and not by what is happening in the Iraq.

The circumstances on the ground in Iraq have changed at least three times since we went in—from an action against a dangerous regime, to an action against insurgents, to a civil war between Iraqi Shias and Iraqi Sunnis.

The circumstances may change a couple of more times before we get Iraq to reasonable stability, and, who knows, the Iraqis may ultimately want us to retain a base or two.

This bill overreaches. This bill improperly limits the options open to our commanders and our troops. This bill makes no provision for any number of successes in Iraq, which are still quite possible. And I urge its defeat.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY), a member of the committee.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us provides an honest and sensible solution to one of the most complex and volatile problems ever to confront our Nation.

More than 4 years ago, this administration engaged in an unnecessary and illegal invasion of another sovereign country, and that has now been followed by almost 4 years of an increasingly disastrous occupation. All during that time, the Republican Party held the majority in this House, and they conducted no oversight of this activity whatsoever, and the consequences have been disastrous for our Nation.

This bill now provides us with the means and the direction to change these disastrous decisions made by this administration and the failure of oversight of the Republican Party. It enables us to help our troops. It provides them with the equipment that they need to carry out their obligations and responsibilities now theirs. And it provides us with a means to remove ourselves in the appropriate way.

Anyone with any sense is going to vote for this bill.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding.

And, Mr. MURTHA, you were right, and the leadership.

I rise here today because I stand next to those who have lost their lives, so many of them around the country, but so many in Houston, Texas.

I said I would travel with this board from Houston to Washington, and I said that I would do what was right to make their sacrifice one that we continue to honor. We mourn them. Their families mourn them.

This is the right direction because the military goes to battle, but we go to war, and the Constitution does say that this Congress can declare war. It was not declared. And, frankly, it is not an interference. The generals are working, but we are redirecting policy.

In fact, we are providing for unit readiness, length of deployment, time between deployments, money for Afghanistan, money for prosthetics, money for brain injury. We are providing for a new life for these soldiers when they return home. And like the former member of the Intelligence Committee says, this bill is right. I quarreled with it. I fought with it. But I believe it is the right thing, though many of us want a different direction.

Vote for this supplemental.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, as a founding and active member of the Out of Iraq Caucus, someone who identifies closely with the peace movement and a ''no'' vote on the war itself, I rise in support of this measure because for the first time we have a date certain for the war to end, a date when U.S. combat troops must be out of Iraq.

It is not the bill I would have written, but it moves us closer to the goal, as clearly stated by Speaker PELOSI, of ending the war in Iraq.

Like many progressives, I have consistently voted against funding for this war. We have withstood Republican critics who say we are hurting the troops, because we know the way to care for them is to get them out of the meat grinder that is Iraq.

This vote draws a clear line between those who want to stay indefinitely in an unwinnable war and those of us who, along with the majority of Americans, want to end it. After 4 horrifying years of war, finally the issue before us now is when, not if, we will leave Iraq.

We aren't going to end the war with any one vote, but this vote should be the beginning of the end of this tragic chapter in our history. It will have my support.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps this is the single worst bill to come to the floor since I have been in Congress.

It is likely unconstitutional. It creates 435 Commanders in Chief. It attempts to micromanage the war. It threatens our national security. It contains billions in unrelated spending. It wraps old-fashioned pork in the American flag. * * *

Twenty-five million dollars handed out to spinach growers, $74 million for peanut storage, $35 million for NASA.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the gentleman's words be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the words.

Mr. OBEY. The gentleman referred to us as producing ''bribe-as-you-go'' legislation.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of having the House have its proceedings move forward, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the offending word or words.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let me simply congratulate the gentleman for withdrawing those words.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the words are withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for the remainder of his time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, again, $74 million for peanut storage, $35 million to NASA, $283 million for dairy products.

I question, is this the Democrats' version of fiscal responsibility? Is this their version of reform? Our national security should not be handled so frivolously. The cost of fighting this war obviously is high. The cost of fighting this war is obviously high, but the cost of losing this war is even higher.

I would say to my Democrat colleagues, if you don't believe in the mission, if you don't believe that our troops can win, then you have the power to bring them home, and bring them home today. But we shouldn't employ this slow-bleed strategy that could deny our troops vital reinforcements and vital equipment and open up pork-barrel spending to finance it.

A great Nation deserves better. We should vote this bill down.

□ 1845

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the main responsibility of leadership is to lead, and that is exactly what Speaker PELOSI, Chairman OBEY, Chairman MURTHA and other members of the Democratic leadership team are doing, and they are doing it with a plan.

My constituents who want this war ended as quickly as possible can take heart in the fact that this supplemental sets a time certain to begin to pull our troops out of Iraq and bring them to a peace-loving home, a home where we value peace, a home where the will of the people is listened to and heard, a home where we will continue to protect and promote democracy.

I support our troops, I support leadership, I support peace, and I support this legislation.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

(Mr. BRADY of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I know that good people disagree on this war, but, in my heart, this bill betrays our troops, ensures defeat and guarantees that when our fighting men and women come home to America, the terrorists will follow.

This bill cannot stand on its merits, but is brought with promises of spinach and peanuts and pork.

Not content to let our soldiers win this war, this bill instead substitutes a brilliant military strategy that gives our enemies this timetable: America will raise a white flag next year, but if you fight harder, we will quit sooner.

Thank God General George Washington wasn't hamstrung with such brilliance.

After the attacks of 9/11, I recall our enemies predicting America did not have the backbone or the will to persevere in this war. This bill proves them right.

On Monday, we buried one of our heroes in our community, Private First Class Cory Kosters. As I witnessed the remarkable courage and faith of his family, as I watched his flag-draped coffin presented at the National Veterans Cemetery surrounded by his friends and airborne brothers saying their final good-bye, I promised myself I will not quit on our soldiers, I will not quit on their mission. I will not guarantee America's defeat, nor allow future generations of Americans to live in terror because we lack the courage and conviction of the greatest generations that preceded us.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of the amendment.

It is time to give the best fighting men and women in the world the policy that they deserve instead of the failed policy we have thrust them in the middle of.

After years of a blank check, the House of Representatives is finally representing the American people. They have told us to fund these troops, and we do in this bill. But they told us to make the Iraqis stand up and negotiate an end to their civil war, and this bill has in it the benchmarks and the leverage necessary to do that.

We have sent the best men and women in the world to execute the worst policy in the world, and finally this House of Representatives is representing the will of the American people. They say fund the troops, and we do. They say change the policy, and we do. And they say let the Iraqis take responsibility for ending their own civil war, and we do.

This is a policy as good as the men and women who are doing the fighting.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, this is supposed to be a war supplemental bill, but there is so much nonwar spending in this bill. For example, one portion of the bill dumps millions of dollars in Liberia. The last I saw, Liberia is not even on the same continent as Iraq. And why does this bill have anything to do with funding Liberia and their needs?

But more importantly, this bill puts our troops at risk, because it sows the cloud of defeatism and cynicism that seems to be predominant in Washington, D.C.

Congresses before us have tried to run the war, even as far back as the Continental Congress. They were so upset with George Washington, they wanted to get rid of the Commander in Chief and replace him with somebody else. His comments to the Continental Congress then are worth noting today. He said, ''We should never despair. Our situation before has been unpromising and has changed for the better. So it will again.''

And that is what we must do. Support our troops. Give them the troops that they need to finish the mission that we have asked them to accomplish on behalf of national security.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARE).

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, the American people have paid a tremendous price for our 5-year occupation of Iraq. Over 3,100 U.S. lives have been lost and more than 23,000 wounded, and nearly half a trillion taxpayer dollars have been spent. In my own congressional district, nine servicemembers have given their lives to the conflict in Iraq.

I am committed to bringing our troops home safely and as soon as possible. The legislation before us today holds the Iraqi government accountable by imposing strict benchmarks for success. If the President cannot show that the Iraqis have met these standards by July 1, 2007, a troop withdrawal will begin immediately and must be completed within 180 days.

These measures not only provide the support our troops need and deserve, but they also force this President to think twice before asking our brave military men and women to serve a third or fourth tour in Iraq, and requires and provides the resources our troops need when they come home.

But this bill also honors our veterans by investing billions of additional dollars for their health care. And, for the first time since this war began, Congress is not giving the President a blank check.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we can bring a reasonable, timely end to the war in Iraq, and if this bill does that, we will also protect our troops.

I urge my colleagues to cast their important vote for this bill.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, this is an unusual spending bill, because we are voting to spend money for the military while putting conditions on the use of that money that will make it highly likely that our military will fail. That doesn't make any sense.

This bill is also an example of the wisdom of the Constitution that was written so many years ago, and we would be well advised to respect the wisdom of that Constitution that separates the powers among the branches.

We need to understand our role here as a Congress. It is not to micromanage dwell times and to put limits on deployments so that the sergeants and the captains who are jumping through enough hoops as it is have one more set of hoops to jump through, courtesy of the United States Congress.

History will not end on your schedule. We need real leadership from this House to focus on what America's vital national interests are and how we will pursue those interests for the long term.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK).

(Mr. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be down here, and I am glad that the chairman brought this bill up.

I can tell you the only thing that I can see in this bill is ultimate accountability and oversight by this Congress, which hasn't happened in the last two emergency supplementals, those that I voted on and those that I voted in the affirmative on.

But the good thing about this bill is that we have the troops back. We are saying that they have to be prepared, just like the Department of Defense says that they have to be when they go off to war. This is actually in this bill.

We look at this bill dealing with health care for our veterans, we look at planning, we look at the needs of our troops. Once they get back here to the United States, this bill covers and starts that investment that we have to make to make sure that we take care of our troops in the field and when they get back here at home.

So this is very, very important, Members. I would hate for my Members on either side of the aisle to be on the other side of this bill, because you have a lot of explaining to do when you get back home, the reason why you voted against this bill. You can call Members of Congress, General X and General Y, but the bottom line is accountability is in this bill and funding.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG).

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that this is an extraordinary moment in American history. Indeed, I would suggest that this is an unprecedented moment in world history.

I know of no example in the history of mankind where a Nation at war with troops in the field has announced that on a date certain almost 2 years off it will simply unilaterally stop the war. I don't believe that has ever happened before in human history, and I believe it is a stunning moment.

What I do not understand is how you can explain that or defend that to either the soldiers you are asking to fight for the next year and a half or to their families. And I am not the only one who finds this to be a strange policy, a dangerous policy, a risky policy, an ill-advised policy.

The Los Angeles Times wrote just a few weeks ago, ''It is one thing for the House to pass a nonbinding vote of disapproval. It is quite another,'' they said, ''for it to set out a detailed timeline.'' It then went on and said, ''This is the worst kind of congressional meddling in military strategy.'' Those are the words of the Los Angeles Times.

Then let's look at another source. In 2005, now majority leader of the U.S. Senate HARRY REID said, ''As far as setting a timeline, that is not a wise decision, because it only empowers those who don't want us there.''

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, JOE BIDEN, said a deadline for pulling out ''will only encourage our enemies.''

Senator HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON said, ''I don't believe it is smart to set a deadline for withdrawal.''

This is a policy that makes no sense, and this is a policy that can do nothing but harm our troops and our Nation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN).

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

Mr. WYNN. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. But it is not the bill I wanted. I think we should begin an immediate troop withdrawal, but this is a good compromise bill that has the virtue of setting a date certain.

Now, I hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talking about ''micromanagement.'' Well, I will tell you, we have great United States troops who perform admirably in spite of the incompetence and lack of planning by this administration. And I will tell you what our troops deserve. Number one, they deserve that we meet the readiness standards that our military has established, and this bill says it. We will meet our readiness standards, and we will make sure our troops are adequately trained and adequately prepared before we deploy them.

The second thing they deserve, and this is very important, they deserve accountability by the Iraqi people. The Iraqis need to disarm their militias. The Iraqis need to come up with a political solution. The Iraqis need to divide the oil revenues. That is not something the military can do.

Third, our troops deserve a date certain not because we are ''losing the war,'' but because we are going to take a new direction that relies on negotiation and diplomacy, rather than warfare and bloodshed.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), a member of our committee and the ranking member of the Financial Services Subcommittee.

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

□ 1900

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with regret to express my opposition to this supplemental appropriations bill. I oppose this bill because rather than the bill before us, we need a bill that cleanly has as its objective providing support for our troops, not a bill that is saddled with all kinds of extraneous programs, programs that should stand on their own merits, not be used to gain support. We need a bill that will have as its goal stability in Iraq, that will enable the Iraqi people to take responsibility for the future of their country.

The Iraq Study Group report has one recommendation that summarized the need for a clean supplemental that will provide the funds necessary to achieve the goals we all want for the future of our forces in this conflict, and I quote from this report: ''If the Iraqi Government demonstrates political will and makes substantial progress towards the achievement of milestones on national reconciliation, security and governance, the United States should make clear its willingness to continue training, assistance and support for Iraq's security forces and to continue political, military and economic support for the Iraq Government.'' And this is important: ''As Iraq becomes more capable of governing, defending and sustaining itself, the U.S. military and civilian presence in Iraq can be reduced.''

That is really what the goal of this supplemental is. I think it is vitally important that we have a clean bill that makes clear our goal of success in Iraq, that will reflect honorably on the sacrifices that have been made by the Armed Forces of our Nation, that is part of securing for the people of our

country freedom from terrorist threats.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this collection of unrelated expenditures. Vote instead for a clean bill to support our troops.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished caucus chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN).

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me this time.

As we work to craft this legislation and build consensus, Americans read headlines that said something like: ''Democrats divided, Democrats in disarray.'' But the truth is we were being deliberative.

We spent weeks listening to the diverse members of our caucus, folding their input into this bill, and I am confident we have produced a strong and pivotal piece of legislation because we drew from the broad spectrum of all of our Members. We are a diverse caucus and our diverse experiences and backgrounds reflect the priorities and perspectives of all Americans. I am proud of our caucus and this legislation we have produced.

We all seek to heal our Nation by ending the Iraq war. For the first time in 4 years, almost to the date, we have an opportunity to vote for binding legislation that changes the course in the Iraq war. This legislation ensures that the United States forces in the field have all the resources that they require, directs more resources to the war against al Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan, improves health care for returning servicemembers and veterans. But most of all, it sets benchmarks and time lines for ending our participation in Iraq.

We all seek to heal our brothers and sisters in the gulf coast who have been struggling for 18 months against the solid indifference of this administration. The emergency supplemental bill waives the 25 percent match required by the Stafford Act so that the victims of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma can get the service they deserve.

This supplemental is also good medicine for the children in 14 States who have lost their health care. It contains $750 million to fix that problem.

This bill also is good tonic for our veterans and active military who in many instances are suffering as much from broken promises as they are from broken limbs.

This legislation includes money to fix Walter Reed Hospital, gives better military health to our military men, improves veteran housing, and I want to say, Mr. Speaker, I do not quarrel with those people who see this as a vote of conscience. I believe it is unconscionable to ignore children without health care. It is unconscionable to leave survivors of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma without disaster assistance. It is unconscionable to ask our soldiers to fight a war and not provide them adequate training and equipment, and I sincerely believe it is unconscionable to allow this open-ended war to continue, when with this bill, we can begin its ending.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, may I have a time check.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) has 54½ minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 61½ minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to one of the finest members of our Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN).

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

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, my concern with this supplemental is that it is designed to fail.

In section 1904, funding for the Iraqi security forces will be cut if the new government does not pass a constitutional amendment to ''promote reconciliation,'' whatever that is, to ethnic groups, I suppose. In short, to amend the Constitution in a way that is not defined in a period that cannot be completed.

Now, earlier on this floor, Representative CONYERS stated that it would take 10 years to pass an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to protect D.C. voting rights, and yet we expect Iraqis to pass a constitutional amendment to fix ethnic tensions in 6 months, not to mention the other tough challenges imposed by this bill.

This supplemental is like a promise written in disappearing ink: it is designed to fail.

During World War II, the Japanese stole blueprints of some U.S. submarines. They built a submarine, but when it launched, it turned upside down and sunk because it was designed to fail.

This substitute is designed to fail. It is designed to fail because it is going to defund the Iraqi security forces which are our best hope of success. Of all of the blood and the sweat and the tears that has been spilled in the desert of Iraq, is this how it is going to end, by a bill that is designed to fail by not funding the Iraqi security forces?

The trouble with the submarine, Mr. Speaker, is that my son and the sons and daughters of Americans across this Nation are inside. We cannot allow this substitute to pass because it is designed inherently to fail.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE).

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I rise in opposition to the supplemental as it stands now. There are multiple reasons for opposing this measure. The first reason is that in my view we overly tie the hands of our Commander in Chief and those in the field who are leading our troops.

We cannot have a situation where this body micromanages what our Armed Forces are doing. It is a bad precedent, and I hope that we do not set it with a vote on this tomorrow.

A second reason for opposing this measure is some of the additional added spending. I fully support spending for our Armed Forces and for our veterans, and I am pleased with the work of the committee in plussing up funds for our troops and for our veterans for things that they need. But in some other areas, such as $25 million for spinach, which has been mentioned before, it may be needed but that should be done through the regular appropriations process.

We have an appropriations subcommittee that deals with foreign aid. That subcommittee can deal with the issue of whether Liberia should get additional funding. We have added too much to this bill when you add almost $25 million to an emergency military supplemental.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 61½ minutes, and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) has 51 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, thank you for allocating the time for me to come and basically disagree with you on this floor, but that is what democracy is all about.

I don't believe that this bill will do what it is intended to do. I don't believe it makes good sense to say that our troops should be well trained and well equipped, and then give the President the right to waive that.

I don't believe that the President will report to us in any fashion that we can rely on in July, which will determine whether or not we get out by December or whether we continue to give assistance to the Iraqis.

I don't believe that it is enforceable, and I don't believe that this war will end by next August even though I think that is what the leadership intends for it to do.

This war has been mismanaged. We have been misled. We have been made to believe we would be welcomed with open arms. There were no weapons of mass destruction. That the troops were getting trained and success was right around the corner, and even last week when carnage was taking place in Iraq and our soldiers were being killed, this administration was out in the media talking about we were succeeding. And we will continue to be misled. This war has been mismanaged.

We don't have any friends in Iraq. The Sunnis do not want us there. The Shiites don't like the occupation, and the Kurds don't like us. We are undermined on a daily basis.

Even Mr. Maliki, who is supposed to be our ally, is working with Sadr over in Sadr City, who controls the militias. The police departments that are supposedly working to secure the people

are part of the undermining that is going on. Our soldiers, when they are in confrontations, are deserted by the very people that they are supposed to train.

General said this cannot be won militarily, it must be done diplomatically. I don't see the diplomatic effort.

I don't believe that giving $100 billion to the President of the United States to continue this war will achieve the goal that we intend for it to achieve. I oppose this legislation. I will continue to work with the Out of Iraq Caucus, and I am hopeful we can end this war and bring our soldiers home.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago I visited our servicemen and women in Iraq. My visit confirmed my belief that we must support our troops and redeploy them. That is why I will vote for the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health and Iraq Accountability Act.

When I met with the troops in Iraq, they told me that they lacked the basic equipment needed to do their job, like body armor, light bulbs for vehicles, and scissors for bandages and gauzes. In some cases, they told me that the equipment they use is unreliable due to excess use. Our troops are also concerned with the lengths of their tours in Iraq; they told me that they are not only demanding, but exhausting. Our troops are being overextended. For many of them, it is not their first tour, but their second or third. Many of them have missed the birth of their children or the death of their parents.

It is time for a new direction in Iraq. The U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health and Iraq Accountability Act does that—it gives the American people the first step in a new direction to what our troops properly deserve. A new direction, with benchmarks for success in Iraq, with benchmarks that ensure our troops have the equipment and training they need, and a benchmark that guarantees a fully funded deployment out of Iraq. This bill makes it clear, and sends the message that the majority of Americans want—an end to the war.

In the last 4 years, we have spent close to $400 billion on the war in Iraq. The war on Iraq has claimed the lives of nearly 3,200 and more than 24,000 servicemen and women have been injured or permanently disabled. More than half of those will not be able to lead a normal life because of the severity of their injuries, impacting not only them but also their families. In the 32nd Congressional District of California which I represent, we have lost 13 sons to combat. Despite all this, the Administration has failed to outline concrete steps to end the war and has left our servicemen and women without adequate equipment and our veterans without proper care.

The U.S. Troops Readiness, Veterans' Health and Iraq Accountability Act will provide our troops with the equipment they need, require Iraqis to take control of their own country, help fight the real war on terror in Afghanistan, and establish a strategy for the redeployment of U.S. troops no later than March 1, 2008. This bill provides $1.7 billion more for military health care, including Walter Reed, and includes $1.7 billion more for our veterans, so those who served before and those recently serving have access to adequate care. It includes $2.5 billion to improve troop readiness and helps servicemen and women afford housing. This bill also represents help for those at home, including uninsured children and farmers whose emergent needs were ignored under the Republican leadership.

I don't support this war. I voted against authorization of force in 2002 and have repeatedly called for the redeployment of troops out of Iraq. The Bush Administration's failed policies in Iraq and Afghanistan have gone unchecked—until now. I'm voting for this bill because it will—for the first time—set a date for the war to end—a date when U.S. combat troops must be out of Iraq. The bill isn't perfect, but it draws a clear line between those who want to stay indefinitely in Iraq, and those like me who, along with the majority of Americans, want to end it. Passage of this bill is the beginning of the end for our soldiers not being prepared and not knowing when they will come home.

Let us not forget that these last 4 years so many of our sons and daughters and their families have given the greatest sacrifice. I remain supportive of our troops and know that they will continue to do a great job and we in Congress must do ours this week. I support the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health and Iraq Accountability Act because I know it is the first real step to the redeployment and safe return home of all of our servicemen and women.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health, and Accountability Act H.R. 1591. Four years ago, I voted against the resolution giving the President the authority to go to war with Iraq because I had serious doubts about the need to rush into military action. U.N. inspectors were still doing their work examining Iraq's nuclear weapons program and had not found weapons of mass destruction. Our allies who supported President George Bush, Sr. for Desert Storm were not supporting us! All diplomatic efforts had not been exhausted and there seemed to be no clear goals or strategy. There was no exit strategy to bring back our troops. There was no evidence that taking action in Iraq was urgent when the fight in Afghanistan was still underway. A proposed budget for the war was never presented to Congress.

Now we are entering our 5th year of this conflict and my concerns have been proven correct. Most important, there were no weapons of mass destruction. The Taliban is resurging in Afghanistan because we diluted our efforts.

We still have no goals or strategy in Iraq and our reputation around the world has been seriously undermined. Thousands of young Americans have been killed, disabled or wounded. we will have spent half a trillion dollars on this war and there is no end in sight.

It's time to heed the recommendations of the Baker-Hamilton Iraq Study Group and take a new direction in Iraq. The legislation before us sets definite benchmarks and timelines that put the Iraqi government on reasonable notice that they must assume responsibility for their own destiny.

This Supplemental Appropriations Bill lets the American people know when our troops will begin coming home.

Many of my colleagues oppose setting a deadline because they believe the insurgents will just outwait us. But unless we are prepared to be in Iraq forever, this fear will always be a concern. History has shown that insurgents and terrorists are very, very patient.

The religious and secretarian hatred in the Middle East has been present for centuries and our presence in Iraq for a few more years is not going to change that. Our presence in Iraq will just get thousands more of our servicemen and women, caught in the middle of their civil war, killed and wounded.

My Republican colleagues had no qualms about mandating to President Clinton when our forces had to come out of Kosovo. It seems to me that this is not any different.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation that will bring an orderly, responsible end to the war in Iraq.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the war in Iraq is a disaster. We are engaged in a war that should never have been fought and that was presented to the American people and this Congress over 4 years ago wrapped in falsehoods and mendacity. Our military is being drained of personnel and materiel in an occupation that, we were told, would never occur because we would be greeted as liberators.

To say that the President's prosecution of this war has been mismanaged misses the much more important point that President Bush exercised extraordinarily poor judgment in initiating an unnecessary war of choice. Our soldiers, their families, and indeed the entire country, now bears the legacy of the President's headstrong rush into this quagmire.

The President, with the Iraq War supplemental appropriations request, has again asked the Congress to give him a blank check to continue an endless and bottomless war. But that is not what the President will get with this bill. Instead of a blank check, the Congress is providing a much needed check and balance to the Executive Branch.

The bill before us today requires the President to certify to the Congress that certain tough benchmarks have been met. If he cannot so certify, an immediate redeployment of U.S. forces must commence. Under the bill, by July 1, 2007, the President must certify that Iraq has met political and military benchmarks, including the implementation of a program to disarm the militias. By October 1, 2007, the President must make another certification of Iraq's progress, including that militia control of local security has been eliminated. And even if the President is able to make both certifications to Congress, this bill requires that U.S. forces begin withdrawing from Iraq by March 1, 2008 and complete that withdrawal no later than by the end of August 2008.

These limitations on the President are important, as they will pave the way for the United States to finally withdraw from Iraq.

This bill also prohibits permanent U.S. military bases in Iraq, which is an essential precondition for the reestablishment of public trust in the United States within the Middle East and especially Iraq.

Particularly significant to me is a prohibition included in this bill which bars the use of funds from this supplemental in contravention of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. I have had to fight to include this provision in previous appropriations bills under the Republican Congress and I would like to thank and commend Chairman MURTHA for his leadership and courage on this issue. In this bill, my restriction on the use of funds for torture also includes a specific ban on the use of funds to carry out renditions, which the President has used to transfer detainees for interrogation or other purposes to countries known for the use of torture.

Mr. Speaker, I don't want to see the war continue another day. I want our troops home immediately, and I am frustrated beyond words by the President's continued intransigence in the face of overwhelming evidence and opinion. The bill that this House is debating today will take us closer to the moment when every American soldier, sailor, airman or Marine in Iraq can be brought home.

I urge adoption of the bill.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, the majority of Americans do not support the President on Iraq. Yet he persists.

Our caucus is united in our desire to end this war and bring our troops home safely despite our genuine disagreements as to how and when to bring this about. Within this disagreement, we reflect the broad spectrum of opinion in our country. Yet, as Members of Congress, we must take action to change the trajectory of this war, to come closer to the goal of ending the war.

By setting deadlines for the President to meet his own articulated benchmarks, this bill places us firmly on that path.

This bill is not perfect. There will be "no" votes because there are deadlines and "no" votes because the deadlines are too distant. The "perfect" bill that all of us can support will not materialize and we will be no closer to ending this war.

At the same time, until their safe return, we must support our troops and provide them with the equipment and protective gear they need while they are in harm's way.

With this bill, Congress for the first time since the war began is not handing the President a blank check or rubber stamping his failed conduct of this war.

I strongly urge passage of this bill.

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Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time for tomorrow.

Mr. LEWIS of California. That is agreeable to us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 261, further proceedings on the bill will be postponed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ WAR SUPPLEMENTAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to follow up on the debate which we have just temporarily postponed until tomorrow morning on the supplemental appropriations bill for the Iraq war, and I wanted to start off by reiterating the statement made by Mr. SHADEGG of Arizona in which he said he knew of no point in history where a country at war declared an end date for when they would be getting out of that war, the point being that most countries fight wars until the war is finished, based on the war situation, and not based on a calendar and an arbitrary date at that.

I think that is very important as we have this vote tomorrow because we are, in fact, hurting our troops if we make the announcement right now to the enemy that by March of 2008 we will be leaving. We know particularly in the Middle East and in Iraq that in cities such as Tikrit and Fallujah, as we have been there the last 3 or 4 years, that whenever the enemy wants to, it can lay low and wait till our troop situation or troop level shifts, and then they come out of the woodwork. I think if we do announce that we are going to be gone in March 2008, no matter what happens on the field of battle, then that enemy is going to use that same tactic to just wait until the Americans are out of town.

If we do leave that country before the job is done, then what happens, Mr. Speaker, is it could cause chaos. A civil war could erupt, and a lot of people say, well, I do not care if a civil war erupts. But how do you know it is going to stay in the boundaries of Iraq? Why would not the Shiites in Iran, for example, get involved in it? We already know they are getting involved in supplying the Shiites in Iraq with things. We do not know what will happen in that volatile area.

What happens to our ally Israel? We know that the Arab countries want to wipe Israel off the map. Are we doing Israel any favors if we abruptly withdraw and arbitrarily withdraw from Iraq?

And what happens to the oil reserves? I know it is interesting, everybody likes to say no war for oil, but the reality is you cannot fight a war without oil, and you cannot run our economy without oil, and petrodollars can stir up a lot of trouble around the globe. Just ask Hugo Chavez in Venezuela what he has done with his petrodollars, street money, and here we would be turning over the second or third largest oil reserves in the world over to a terrorist anti-American state.

Think about this for a minute in that context. America drilling and tapping into all the reserves that we have, we control 3 percent of the world's oil reserves. We use 25 percent. We import 60 percent. If you wanted to declare war on America, you would look at our oil supply, as countries have always looked at the energy or food supply of any country that they have planned to invade.

I want to say this. I represent Fort Stewart. This week the 3rd Infantry Division starts on its third deployment to Iraq. General Lynch, the commanding general, just left on Tuesday. But back in Hinesville, Georgia, there are 318 memorial trees that have been planted in memory of 3rd Infantry soldiers who have lost their life in Iraq. I have gone to some of the ceremonies. It is a sad thing, but even as you leave the field, the memorial field, soldiers say, we want to complete this job.

I have visited soldiers in the hospitals in Baghdad and at Walter Reed and in Ramstein, Germany, in Landstuhl, and they all say they want to go back and finish the job. But I do not want to tell you that I can speak for the troops because there is thousands of them, and I always resent when people come here and say this is what the troops want, because the troops are just like the rest of America, we want a lot of things, and America is divided on this.

But I want to say to the Democrats, I think that you have done the right thing. This war has needed more oversight. I believe we as Republicans were remiss in not having more oversight. I think putting up goals in the form of what we would like the Iraqi Government to do, I think that that is fitting and proper, but I think to have hard and fast deadlines is unreasonable.

We, in this over 200-year constitutional government, cannot do things that we should do. Last year, for example, we were not able to pass a budget. We did not pass all of our appropriation bills. The important thing is the Republican Party, certainly as the majority party, we are guilty, but the point is we could not even do that in our own government. How do we expect the Iraqis to do it by an arbitrary date set?

So I recommend that we recommit this bill, hammer out some of the differences, and then bring it back to the floor in a different and improved product.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, those elected to serve in the people's House sometimes must decide matters of war and peace, in other words, matters of life and death, and nothing is more important.

Today we stand at the crossroads of one such momentous decision, and let