Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Sodrel
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—22

Baird
Blumenauer
Conyers
DeFazio
Fortenberry
Hinchey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kucinich
Lee
McKinney
Miller, George
Obey
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Rahall
Taylor (NC)
Waters
Wynn

NOT VOTING—24

Baca
Bonilla
Clay
Cleaver
Davis, Jo Ann
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Emanuel
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hostettler
Hyde
Istook
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kolbe
Marshall
Miller, Gary
Myrick
Radanovich
Reyes
Roybal-Allard

□ 0421

Mr. CONYERS changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2669

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2669, the Pet Animal Welfare Statute of 2005.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include tabular and extraneous material on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2863.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2863, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 639, I call up the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2863) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP of Michigan). Pursuant to House Resolution 639, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Defense appropriations bill, which this conference report is about, is also the vehicle for a number of other issues. Those other issues have been discussed very thoroughly during consideration of the rule, so I am going to reserve my comments strictly to the area of the Defense appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is to provide for the security of our Nation and to appropriate the funds to pay for the equipment, the training, the consumable supplies, but more importantly, for the men and women who serve in our uniform, those who make it possible for us to sleep tonight, well, not tonight, because we are not sleeping tonight, but to make it possible for Americans to sleep tonight, knowing that they are secure because of these brave warriors who are prepared to protect America at any instance.

This bill, for example, includes the money for the pay raise for the members of our military. The bill provides a bridge fund of $50 billion for the conduct of the global war against terror in Afghanistan and Iraq and other places. It provides for replacing the equipment that has been destroyed or worn out during the conduct of the war. It provides additional funding to provide more effective ways to protect against and defend against the terrible tragic IEDs. It provides armor for our vehicles.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to be brief. I just want to hit some of the highlights of what the bill does. I want the Members to know that this appropriations bill funds the insurance and death gratuities that we have increased for the members of our military. It provides basically the President's request for a fairly aggressive shipbuilding program.

Mr. Speaker, this is a really good Defense appropriations bill. It was strongly supported when it passed the House 6 months ago, Mr. Speaker; but because of other delays, we are just now getting to vote on this final package. This is a good bill, and I do not think there is any controversy associated with the defense part of this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following tabular material for the RECORD.

DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT-FY 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	House 5/	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
Military Personnel, Army	29,381,422	28,400,687	28,303,287	28,099,587	28,191,287	-1,190,135
Military Personnel, Navy	24,347,807	23,032,101	23,010,601	22,671,875	22,788,101	-1,559,706
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	9,581,102	9,024,984	9,018,884	8,894,984	8,968,884	-612,218
Military Personnel, Air Force	24,155,911	23,494,950	23,323,150	22,908,750	23,199,850	-956,061
Reserve Personnel, Army	3,663,890	3,249,269	3,172,669	3,052,269	3,172,669	-491,221
Reserve Personnel, Navy	2,084,032	1,774,399	1,677,399	1,617,299	1,686,099	-397,933
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	623,073	521,201	513,001	491,601	513,001	-110,072
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	1,451,950	1,314,846	1,296,646	1,263,046	1,296,646	-155,304
National Guard Personnel, Army	5,901,729	5,122,794	4,813,394	4,555,794	4,912,794	-988,935
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	2,540,242	2,300,032	2,276,532	2,125,632	2,267,732	-272,510
Total, title I, Military Personnel	103,731,158	98,235,263	97,405,563	95,680,837	96,997,063	-6,734,095
TITLE II						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
Operation and Maintenance, Army	25,764,634	25,316,595	24,283,245	24,573,795	24,105,470	-1,659,164
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	29,687,245	30,759,889	30,064,789	30,317,964	29,995,383	+308,138
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	3,629,901	3,804,926	3,677,726	3,780,926	3,695,256	+65,355
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	28,113,533	31,521,136	30,505,074	30,891,386	30,313,136	+2,199,603
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	17,449,619	18,453,469	18,438,916	18,517,218	18,500,716	+1,051,097
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,991,128	1,987,382	1,995,582	1,956,482	1,973,382	-17,746
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,237,638	1,245,695	1,246,395	1,239,295	1,244,795	+7,157
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	187,196	199,934	210,034	197,734	202,734	+15,538
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2,242,590	2,501,686	2,520,886	2,474,286	2,499,286	+256,696
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	4,442,386	4,509,719	4,534,419	4,428,119	4,491,109	+48,723
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	4,472,738	4,724,091	4,732,306	4,681,291	4,701,306	+228,568
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account	10,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	-10,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	10,825	11,236	11,236	11,236	11,236	+411
Environmental Restoration, Army	400,948	407,865	407,865	407,865	407,865	+6,917
Environmental Restoration, Navy	266,820	305,275	305,275	305,275	305,275	+38,455
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	397,368	406,461	406,461	406,461	406,461	+9,093
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	23,684	28,167	28,167	28,167	28,167	+4,483
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	266,516	221,921	221,921	271,921	256,921	-9,595
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	59,000	61,546	61,546	61,546	61,546	+2,546
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Account	409,200	415,549	415,549	415,549	415,549	+6,349
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance	121,062,969	126,902,542	124,087,392	124,966,516	123,615,593	+2,552,624
TITLE III						
PROCUREMENT						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	2,854,541	2,800,880	2,879,380	2,562,480	2,653,280	-201,261
Missile Procurement, Army	1,307,000	1,270,850	1,239,350	1,214,919	1,208,919	-98,081
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,467,495	1,660,149	1,670,949	1,359,465	1,391,615	-1,075,880
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,590,952	1,720,872	1,753,152	1,708,680	1,733,020	+142,068
Other Procurement, Army	4,955,296	4,302,634	4,491,634	4,426,531	4,594,031	-361,265
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	8,912,042	10,517,126	9,776,440	9,880,492	9,774,749	+862,707
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2,114,720	2,707,841	2,596,781	2,593,341	2,659,978	+545,258
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	888,340	872,849	885,170	832,791	851,841	-36,499
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	10,427,443	8,721,165	9,613,358	8,677,887	9,027,231	-1,400,212
Other Procurement, Navy	4,875,786	5,487,818	5,461,196	5,293,157	5,444,294	+568,508
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,432,203	1,377,705	1,426,405	1,361,605	1,398,955	-33,248
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	13,648,304	11,973,933	12,424,298	12,729,492	12,737,215	-911,089
Missile Procurement, Air Force	4,458,113	5,490,287	5,062,949	5,068,974	5,174,474	+716,361
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,327,459	1,031,207	1,031,907	996,111	1,016,887	-310,572
Other Procurement, Air Force	13,071,297	14,002,689	13,737,214	14,048,439	14,060,714	+989,417
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2,956,047	2,677,832	2,728,130	2,572,250	2,573,964	-382,083
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	350,000	---	---	422,000	180,000	-170,000
Defense Production Act Purchases	42,765	19,573	28,573	68,573	58,248	+15,483
Total, title III, Procurement	77,679,803	78,635,410	76,806,886	75,817,187	76,539,415	-1,140,388

DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT-FY 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	House 5/	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE IV						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	10,698,989	9,733,824	10,827,174	10,520,592	11,172,397	+473,408
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	17,043,812	18,037,991	18,481,862	18,557,904	18,993,135	+1,949,323
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	20,890,922	22,612,351	22,664,868	21,859,010	21,999,649	+1,108,727
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	20,983,624	18,803,416	19,514,530	19,301,618	19,798,599	-1,185,025
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	314,835	168,458	168,458	168,458	168,458	-146,377
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	69,932,182	69,356,040	71,656,892	70,407,582	72,132,238	+2,200,056
TITLE V						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
Defense Working Capital Funds	1,174,210	1,471,340	1,154,340	1,154,940	1,154,940	-19,270
National Defense Sealift Fund: Ready Reserve Force	1,204,626	1,648,504	1,599,459	579,954	1,089,056	-115,570
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds	2,378,836	3,119,844	2,753,799	1,734,894	2,243,996	-134,840
TITLE VI						
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS						
Defense Health Program:						
Operation and maintenance	17,297,419	19,247,137	19,184,537	19,345,087	19,299,787	+2,002,368
Procurement	367,035	375,319	355,119	377,319	379,119	+12,084
Research and development	506,982	169,156	444,256	515,556	542,306	+35,324
Total, Defense Health Program	18,171,436	19,791,612	19,983,912	20,237,962	20,221,212	+2,049,776
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Army:						
Operation and maintenance	1,088,801	1,241,514	1,191,514	1,241,514	1,216,514	+127,713
Procurement	78,980	116,527	116,527	116,527	116,527	+37,547
Research, development, test and evaluation	205,209	47,786	47,786	72,686	67,786	-137,423
Total, Chemical Agents 1/	1,372,990	1,405,827	1,355,827	1,430,727	1,400,827	+27,837
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	906,522	895,741	906,941	926,821	917,651	+11,129
Office of the Inspector General	204,562	209,687	209,687	209,687	209,687	+5,125
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs	20,655,510	22,302,867	22 456,367	22,805,197	22,749,377	+2,093,867
TITLE VII						
RELATED AGENCIES						
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	239,400	244,600	244,600	244,600	244,600	+5,200
Intelligence Community Management Account	310,466	354,844	376,844	413,344	422,344	+111,878
Transfer to Department of Justice	(39,422)	(17,000)	(39,000)	(17,000)	(39,000)	(-422)
National Security Education Trust Fund	8,000	---	---	---	---	-8,000
Total, title VII, Related agencies	557,866	599,444	621,444	657,944	666,944	+109,078
TITLE VIII						
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Additional transfer authority (Sec. 8005)	(3,500,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,750,000)	(+250,000)
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec. 8020)	8,000	---	8,000	8,000	8,000	---
FFRDCs (Sec. 8026)	-125,000	---	-40,000	-51,600	-46,000	+79,000
Disposal & lease of DOD real property	25,000	---	---	---	---	-25,000
Overseas Mil Fac Invest Recovery (Sec. 8034)	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Army Historical Foundation (Sec. 8053)	---	---	---	3,000	3,000	+3,000
Rescissions (Sec. 8045)	-779,637	---	-633,550	-496,800	-405,723	+373,914
Shipbuilding & Conv. Funds, Navy (Sec. 8115)	---	18,000	---	18,000	18,000	+18,000
Travel Cards (Sec. 8074)	44,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	+1,000
Special needs students (Sec. 8110)	5,500	---	---	5,500	5,500	---
Fisher House (Sec. 8084)	2,000	---	2,500	---	2,200	+200
CAAS/Other Contract Growth (Sec. 8086)	-300,000	---	-264,630	-265,890	-265,000	+35,000
Contracted Advisory and Assistance Services (Sec.8087)	-500,000	---	-167,000	-100,000	-100,000	+400,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	34,000	---	---	---	---	-34,000

DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT-FY 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	House 5/	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	40,000	---	---	---	---	-40,000
IT cost growth reduction	-197,500	---	---	---	---	+197,500
Working Capital Funds Cash Balance (Sec. 8094)	-316,000	---	-250,000	-350,000	-250,000	+66,000
Ctr for Mil Recruiting Assessment & Vet Emp(Sec. 8095)	6,000	---	6,000	---	5,100	-900
Various grants (Sec. 8098)	51,425	---	14,400	12,850	33,350	-18,075
Assumed management improvements	-711,000	---	---	---	---	+711,000
Transportation Working Capital Fund	-967,200	---	---	---	---	+967,200
MCAGCC health demonstration program	2,500	---	---	---	---	-2,500
Contract offsets	-50,000	---	---	---	---	+50,000
Budget withholds	-350,000	---	---	---	---	+350,000
Tanker replacement transfer fund	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000
Unobligated balances	-768,100	---	---	---	---	+768,100
Travel costs (Sec. 8109)	-100,000	---	-147,000	-92,000	-92,000	+8,000
SCN Transfer--SSGN (Sec. 8116)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Procurement Offsets (Sec. 8111)	---	---	-176,500	-591,100	-361,000	-361,000
Army Venture Capital Funds (Sec. 8112)	---	---	15,000	---	15,000	+15,000
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Avian Flu epidemic activities (Sec. 8127) (emergency)	---	---	---	3,913,000	---	---
Hurricane Katrina Expenses:						
Department of Labor, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (emergency)	---	---	---	14,000	---	---
Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
Revised Economic Assumptions (Sec.8125)	---	---	---	---	-771,300	-771,300
Total, Title VIII, General Provisions	-4,845,012	63,000	-1,586,780	2,077,960	-2,154,873	+2,690,139
TITLE IX - ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY						
Military Personnel						
Military Personnel, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	5,877,400	5,009,420	4,713,245	+4,713,245
Military Personnel, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	282,000	180	144,000	+144,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (contingency operations)	---	---	667,800	455,420	455,000	+455,000
Military Personnel, Air Force (contingency operations)	---	---	982,800	372,480	508,000	+508,000
Reserve Personnel, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	138,755	121,500	138,755	+138,755
Reserve Personnel, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000
National Guard Personnel, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	67,000	232,300	234,400	+234,400
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (contingency operations)	---	---	---	5,300	3,200	+3,200
Total, Military Personnel	---	---	8,015,755	6,206,600	6,206,600	+6,206,600
Operation and Maintenance						
Operation & Maintenance, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	20,398,450	21,915,547	21,348,886	+21,348,886
Operation & Maintenance, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	1,907,800	1,806,400	1,810,500	+1,810,500
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (contingency operations)	---	---	1,827,150	1,275,800	1,833,126	+1,833,126
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (contingency operations)	---	---	3,559,900	2,014,900	2,483,900	+2,483,900
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (contingency operations)	---	---	826,000	980,000	805,000	+805,000
Iraq Freedom Fund (contingency operations)	---	---	3,500,000	4,100,000	4,658,686	+4,658,686
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve (contingency operations)	---	---	35,700	53,700	48,200	+48,200
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve (contingency operations)	---	---	---	9,400	6,400	+6,400
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (contingency operations)	---	---	23,950	27,950	27,950	+27,950
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (contingency operations)	---	---	---	7,000	5,000	+5,000
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard (contingency operations)	---	---	159,500	201,300	183,000	+183,000
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard (contingency operations)	---	---	---	13,400	7,200	+7,200
Total, Operation and Maintenance	---	---	32,238,450	32,405,397	33,217,848	+33,217,848
Procurement						
Aircraft Procurement, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	---	348,100	232,100	+232,100
Missile Procurement, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	---	80,000	55,000	+55,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	455,427	910,700	860,190	+860,190

DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT-FY 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	House 5/	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	13,900	335,780	273,000	+273,000
Other Procurement, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	1,501,270	3,916,000	3,174,900	+3,174,900
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	---	151,537	138,837	+138,837
Weapons Procurement, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	81,696	56,700	116,900	+116,900
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (contingency operations)	---	---	144,721	48,485	38,885	+38,885
Other Procurement, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	48,800	116,048	49,100	+49,100
Procurement, Marine Corps (contingency operations)	---	---	389,900	2,303,700	1,710,145	+1,710,145
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (contingency operations)	---	---	115,300	118,058	115,300	+115,300
Missile Procurement, Air Force (contingency ops.)	---	---	---	17,000	17,000	+17,000
Other Procurement, Air Force (contingency operations)	---	---	2,400	17,500	17,500	+17,500
Procurement, Defense-Wide (contingency operations)	---	---	103,900	132,075	182,075	+182,075
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (emergency)	---	---	---	1,300,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, Procurement	---	---	2,857,314	9,851,683	7,980,932	+7,980,932
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army (contingency operations)	---	---	---	72,000	13,100	+13,100
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy (contingency operations)	---	---	13,100	---	---	---
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force (contingency operations)	---	---	---	17,800	12,500	+12,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide (contingency operations)	---	---	75,000	2,500	25,000	+25,000
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	---	---	88,100	92,300	50,600	+50,600
Defense Working Capital Funds (contingency operations)	---	---	2,055,000	2,716,400	2,516,400	+2,516,400
Defense Health Program (contingency operations)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Additional transfer authority (contingency operations)	---	---	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (contingency operations)	---	---	---	27,620	27,620	+27,620
Total, Title IX	---	---	45,254,619	51,300,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000
Total for the bill (net)	391,153,312	397,214,410	439,456,182	445,448,117	442,789,753	+51,636,441
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS						
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricane Disaster Assistance Act (emergency) (P.L. 108-324)	909,400	---	---	---	---	-909,400
Miscellaneous Provisions and Offsets (Sec. 108) (Division J, P.L. 108-447)	2,000	---	---	---	---	-2,000
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense, The Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief Act, 2005 (emergency) (P.L. 109-13)	73,163,308	---	---	---	---	-73,163,308
Transfer authority (emergency)	(5,685,000)	---	---	---	---	(-5,685,000)
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricane Katrina (emergency) (P.L. 109-61)	500,000	---	---	---	---	-500,000
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricane Katrina (emergency) (P.L. 109-62)	1,400,000	---	---	---	---	-1,400,000
Net grand total (including other appropriations)	467,128,020	397,214,410	439,456,182	445,448,117	442,789,753	-24,338,267

DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT-FY 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	House 5/	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Lease of defense real property (permanent)2/.....	---	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	+12,000
Disposal of defense real property (permanent)2/...	---	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	+15,000
Army Venture Capital Funds.....	17,000	---	---	---	---	-17,000
O&M, Army transfer to National Park Service:						
Defense function.....	-1,900	---	-2,500	---	-2,000	-100
Non-defense function.....	1,900	---	2,500	---	2,000	+100
RDT&E, Navy transfer to NOAA:						
Defense function.....	-18,000	---	---	---	---	+18,000
Non-defense function.....	18,000	---	---	---	---	-18,000
O&M, Defense-wide transfer to Forest Service:						
Defense function.....	-40,000	---	---	---	---	+40,000
Non-defense function.....	40,000	---	---	---	---	-40,000
Iraq Freedom Fund transfer to Coast Guard, Operating Expenses (contingency operations).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tricare accrual (permanent, indefinite auth.) 3/..	---	10,707,483	10,707,483	10,707,483	10,707,483	+10,707,483
Less emergency appropriations 4/.....	-75,972,708	---	-45,254,619	-55,232,000	-50,000,000	+25,972,708
Total, scorekeeping adjustments.....	-75,955,708	10,734,483	-34,520,136	-44,497,517	-39,265,517	+36,690,191
Adjusted total (includ. scorekeeping adjustments)	391,172,312	407,948,893	404,936,046	400,950,600	403,524,236	+12,351,924
Appropriations.....	(391,951,949)	(407,948,893)	(405,569,596)	(401,447,400)	(403,929,959)	(+11,978,010)
Rescissions.....	(-779,637)	---	(-633,550)	(-496,800)	(-405,723)	(+373,914)
Total (including scorekeeping adjustments).....	391,172,312	407,948,893	404,936,046	400,950,600	403,524,236	+12,351,924
Amount in this bill.....	(467,128,020)	(397,214,410)	(439,456,182)	(445,448,117)	(442,789,753)	(-24,338,267)
Scorekeeping adjustments.....	(-75,955,708)	(10,734,483)	(-34,520,136)	(-44,497,517)	(-39,265,517)	(+36,690,191)
Total mandatory and discretionary.....	391,172,312	407,948,893	404,936,046	400,950,600	403,524,236	+12,351,924
Mandatory.....	239,400	244,600	244,600	244,600	244,600	+5,200
Discretionary.....	390,932,912	407,704,293	404,691,446	400,706,000	403,279,636	+12,346,724
RECAPITULATION						
Title I - Military Personnel.....	103,731,158	98,235,263	97,405,563	95,680,837	96,997,063	-6,734,095
Title II - Operation and Maintenance.....	121,062,969	126,902,542	124,087,392	124,966,516	123,615,593	+2,552,624
Title III - Procurement.....	77,679,803	76,635,410	76,806,886	75,817,187	76,539,415	-1,140,388
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.	69,932,182	69,356,040	71,656,892	70,407,582	72,132,238	+2,200,056
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds.....	2,378,836	3,119,844	2,753,799	1,734,894	2,243,996	-134,840
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs.....	20,655,510	22,302,867	22,456,367	22,805,197	22,749,377	+2,093,867
Title VII - Related Agencies.....	557,866	599,444	621,444	657,944	666,944	+109,078
Title VIII - General Provisions (net).....	-4,845,012	63,000	-1,586,780	2,077,960	-2,154,873	+2,690,139
Title IX - Additional Appropriations (net).....	---	---	45,254,619	51,300,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000
Total, Department of Defense.....	391,153,312	397,214,410	439,456,182	445,448,117	442,789,753	+51,636,441
Other defense appropriations.....	75,974,708	---	---	---	---	-75,974,708
Total funding available (net).....	467,128,020	397,214,410	439,456,182	445,448,117	442,789,753	-24,338,267
Scorekeeping adjustments.....	-75,955,708	10,734,483	-34,520,136	-44,497,517	-39,265,517	+36,690,191
Total mandatory and discretionary.....	391,172,312	407,948,893	404,936,046	400,950,600	403,524,236	+12,351,924
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory.....	239,400	244,600	244,600	244,600	244,600	+5,200
Discretionary:						
General purpose discretionary:						
Defense discretionary.....	390,873,012	407,704,293	404,688,946	400,706,000	403,277,636	+12,404,624
Nondefense discretionary.....	59,900	---	2,500	---	2,000	-57,900
Total discretionary.....	390,932,912	407,704,293	404,691,446	400,706,000	403,279,636	+12,346,724
Grand total, mandatory and discretionary	391,172,312	407,948,893	404,936,046	400,950,600	403,524,236	+12,351,924

FOOTNOTES:
1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.
2/ Sec. 8034 of Public Law 108-287.
3/ Contributions to Department of Defense Retiree Health Care Fund (Sec. 725, P.L. 108-375).
4/ Includes Title IX contingency operations funds.
5/ Includes funding contained in the House Military Quality of Life & Veterans Affairs Appropriations Bill

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
DIVISION B			
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO ADDRESS HURRICANES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AND PANDEMIC INFLUENZA, 2006			
TITLE I			
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO ADDRESS HURRICANES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO			
CHAPTER 1			
Department of Agriculture			
Executive Operations			
Working capital fund (emergency)	70,000	35,000	-35,000
Agricultural Research Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	6,000	---	-6,000
Buildings and facilities (emergency)	9,200	9,200	---
Rural Development			
Rural community advancement program (emergency)	---	45,000	+45,000
Rural Housing Service			
Rural housing insurance fund program (emergency)	10,000	45,000	+35,000
Rental assistance program (emergency)	17,000	---	-17,000
Rural housing assistance grants (emergency)	10,000	20,000	+10,000
Rural Utilities Service			
Rural electrification and telecom (emergency)	---	8,000	+8,000
Food and Nutrition Service			
Commodity assistance program (emergency)	4,000	4,000	---
The emergency food assistance program (emergency)	---	6,000	+6,000
General Provisions			
Emergency conservation program (emergency)	160,000	199,800	+39,800
Watershed and flood prevention operations (emergency)	200,000	300,000	+100,000
Emergency forestry conservation reserve program	---	404,100	+404,100
Total, Chapter 1	486,200	1,076,100	+589,900
CHAPTER 2			
Department of Defense			
Military Personnel			
Military personnel Army (emergency)	29,830	29,830	---
Military personnel Navy (emergency)	57,691	57,691	---
Military personnel Marine Corps (emergency)	14,193	14,193	---
Military personnel, Air Force (emergency)	105,034	105,034	---
Reserve personnel, Army (emergency)	11,100	11,100	---
Reserve personnel, Navy (emergency)	33,015	33,015	---
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	3,028	3,028	---
Reserve personnel, Air Force (emergency)	2,370	2,370	---
National Guard personnel, Army (emergency)	220,556	220,556	---
National Guard personnel, Air Force (emergency)	77,718	77,718	---
Subtotal, Military personnel	554,535	554,535	---
Operation and maintenance			
Operation and maintenance, Army (emergency)	156,166	156,166	---
Operation and maintenance, Navy (emergency)	543,590	544,690	+1,100
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (emergency)	7,343	7,343	---
Operation and maintenance, Air Force (emergency)	554,252	554,252	---
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (emergency)	29,027	29,027	---
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (emergency)	16,118	16,118	---

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve (emergency)	480,084	480,084	---
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (emergency)	16,331	16,331	---
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (emergency)	2,366	2,366	---
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency)	98,855	98,855	---
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard (emergency)	48,086	48,086	---
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance	1,952,218	1,953,318	+1,100
Procurement			
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army (emergency)	1,600	1,600	---
Procurement of ammunition, Army (emergency)	1,000	1,000	---
Other procurement, Army (emergency)	1,390	43,390	+42,000
Aircraft procurement, Navy (emergency)	3,856	3,856	---
Procurement of ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	2,600	2,600	---
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (emergency)	1,987,000	1,987,000	---
Other procurement, Navy (emergency)	89,675	76,675	-13,000
Other procurement, Air Force (emergency)	170,300	162,315	-7,985
Procurement, Defense-wide (emergency)	12,082	12,082	---
National Guard and Reserve equipment (emergency)	19,260	19,260	---
Subtotal, Procurement	2,288,763	2,309,778	+21,015
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
RDT&E, Navy (emergency)	27,612	2,462	-25,150
RDT&E, Air Force (emergency)	6,200	6,200	---
RDT&E, Defense-wide (emergency)	32,720	32,720	---
Subtotal, RDT&E	66,532	41,382	-25,150
Revolving and Management Funds			
Defense working capital funds (emergency)	7,224	7,224	---
Defense health program (emergency)	201,550	201,550	---
Trust Funds			
Surcharge collections, sales of commissary stores, Defense (emergency)	44,341	44,341	---
Other Department of Defense Programs			
Office of the Inspector General (emergency)	310	310	---
G.P. - additional transfer authority (emergency)	(750,000)	---	(-750,000)
General reduction	---	-737,089	-737,089
Total, Chapter 2	5,115,473	4,375,349	-740,124
CHAPTER 3			
Department of Defense - Civil			
Department of the Army			
Corps of Engineers - Civil			
Investigations (emergency)	4,600	37,300	+32,700
Construction (emergency)	292,300	101,417	-190,883
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries (emergency)	100,000	153,750	+53,750
Operation and maintenance (emergency)	194,600	327,517	+132,917
Flood control and coastal emergencies (emergency)	998,000	2,277,965	+1,279,965
General expenses (emergency)	---	1,600	+1,600
Total, Chapter 3	1,589,500	2,899,549	+1,310,049

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
CHAPTER 4			
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	27,100	24,100	-3,000
Construction (emergency)	26,700	10,400	-16,300
Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	13,848	13,000	-848
Coast Guard			
Operating expenses (emergency)	139,335	132,000	-7,335
Acquisition, construction, and improvements (emergency)	136,660	74,500	-62,160
U.S. Secret Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	3,600	+3,600
Office for Domestic Preparedness			
State and local program (emergency)	---	10,300	+10,300
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Administrative and regional operations (emergency)	87,100	17,200	-69,900
Disaster relief (transfer out emergency)	---	(-1,500)	(-1,500)
Disaster assistance direct loan program (by transfer emergency)	---	(1,500)	(+1,500)
Total, Chapter 4	430,743	285,100	-145,643
CHAPTER 5			
Department of the Interior			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
Construction (emergency)	61,000	30,000	-31,000
National Park Service			
Construction (emergency)	38,000	19,000	-19,000
U.S. Geological Survey			
Surveys, investigations and research (emergency)	5,300	5,300	---
Minerals Management Service			
Royalty and offshore minerals management (emergency)	31,500	16,000	-15,500
Environmental Protection Agency			
Leaking underground storage tank program (emergency)	15,000	8,000	-7,000
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service			
State and private forestry (emergency)	---	30,000	+30,000
National Forest System (emergency)	---	20,000	+20,000
Capital improvement and maintenance (emergency)	13,900	7,000	-6,900
Forestry disaster assistance fund (emergency)	50,000	---	-50,000
Total, Chapter 5	214,700	135,300	-79,400
CHAPTER 6			
Department of Labor			
Employment and Training Administration			
Training and employment services (emergency)	125,000	125,000	---

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families			
Social services block grant (emergency)	500,000	550,000	+50,000
Children and families services programs (emergency)	90,000	90,000	---
Department of Education			
Elementary and secondary - K-12 start-up (emergency)	---	750,000	+750,000
Homeless education	---	5,000	+5,000
Elementary and secondary - K-12 impacted students (emergency)	---	645,000	+645,000
Higher education (emergency)	---	200,000	+200,000
Total, Chapter 6	715,000	2,365,000	+1,650,000
CHAPTER 7			
Department of Defense			
Military Construction			
Military construction, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	314,629	291,219	-23,410
Military construction, Air Force (emergency)	44,305	52,612	+8,307
Military construction, Defense-wide (emergency)	45,000	45,000	---
Military construction, Army National Guard (emergency)	414,118	374,300	-39,818
Military construction, Air National Guard (emergency)	35,000	35,000	---
Military construction, Naval Reserve (emergency)	120,132	120,132	---
Family Housing			
Family housing, construction, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	86,165	86,165	---
Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy & Marine Corps (emergency)	48,889	48,889	---
Family housing, construction, Air Force (emergency)	313,000	278,000	-35,000
Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force (emergency)	47,019	47,019	---
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Medical Services (emergency)	198,265	198,265	---
Departmental administration			
General operating expenses (emergency)	24,871	24,871	---
National Cemetery Administration (emergency)	200	200	---
Construction, Major projects (emergency)	1,155,000	367,500	-787,500
Construction, Minor projects (emergency)	1,800	1,800	---
Armed Forces Retirement Home (emergency)	20,800	65,800	+45,000
General provision MSAVER (emergency)	3,000	3,000	---
Total, Chapter 7	2,872,193	2,039,772	-832,421
CHAPTER 8			
Department of Justice			
Legal Activities			
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (emergency)	9,000	9,000	---
United States Marshals Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	9,000	9,000	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	52,700	45,000	-7,700
Drug Enforcement Administration			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	12,700	10,000	-2,700

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	24,600	20,000	-4,600
Federal Prison System			
Buildings and facilities (emergency)	18,000	11,000	-7,000
Office of Justice Programs			
State and local law enforcement assistance (emergency)	---	125,000	+125,000
Department of Commerce			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, research, and facilities (emergency)	17,200	17,200	---
Procurement, acquisition and construction (emergency)	37,400	37,400	---
National Aeronautical and Space Administration			
Exploration capabilities (emergency)	324,800	349,800	+25,000
Small Business Administration			
Office of the Inspector General (emergency)	5,000	5,000	---
Disaster loan program (emergency)	466,000	441,000	-25,000
Total, Chapter 8	976,400	1,079,400	+103,000
CHAPTER 9			
Department of Transportation			
Federal Aviation Administration			
Facilities and equipment (emergency)	40,600	40,600	---
Federal Highway Administration			
Emergency relief program (emergency)	2,325,000	2,750,000	+425,000
Maritime Administration			
Operations and training (emergency)	7,500	7,500	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Public and Indian Housing: Katrina disaster housing assistance (emergency)	390,300	390,300	---
Community Planning and Development			
Community development fund (emergency)	1,500,000	11,500,000	+10,000,000
Community development fund (SHOP) (emergency)	50,000	---	-50,000
HOME investments partnership program (emergency)	70,000	---	-70,000
Housing Programs: Hurricane Katrina recovery homesteading (emergency)	200,000	---	-200,000
Office of the Inspector General (emergency)	---	---	---
The Judiciary			
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial Services (emergency)	65,596	18,000	-47,596
General Services Administration			
Federal buildings fund (emergency)	75,000	38,000	-37,000
GP - government wide transfer authority:			
Transfer out (emergency)	(-4,500,000)	---	(+4,500,000)
By transfer (nonemergency)	(4,500,000)	---	(-4,500,000)
Total, Chapter 9	4,723,996	14,744,400	+10,020,404
Total, Title I	17,124,205	28,999,970	+11,875,765

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs Request
TITLE II			
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO ADDRESS PANDEMIC INFLUENZA			
CHAPTER 1			
Department of Agriculture			
Office of the Secretary (emergency)	---	11,350	+11,350
Agricultural Research Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	7,000	+7,000
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service			
Research and educational activities (emergency)	---	1,500	+1,500
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	91,350	71,500	-19,850
Department of Health and Human Services			
Salaries and expenses (emergency) 1/	---	20,000	+20,000
Total, Chapter 1	91,350	111,350	+20,000
CHAPTER 2			
Department of Defense			
Operation and maintenance			
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (emergency)	10,000	10,000	---
Defense health program (emergency)	120,000	120,000	---
Total, Chapter 2	130,000	130,000	---
CHAPTER 3			
Bilateral Economic Assistance			
Funds Appropriated to the President			
United States Agency for International Development			
Child survival and health programs fund (emergency)	75,200	75,200	---
International disaster and famine assistance (emergency)	56,330	56,330	---
Total, Chapter 3	131,530	131,530	---
CHAPTER 4			
Department of Homeland Security			
Office of the secretary and executive management (emergency)	---	47,283	+47,283
Management and administration (emergency)	47,283	---	-47,283
Total, Chapter 4	47,283	47,283	---
CHAPTER 5			
Department of the Interior			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
Resource management (emergency)	7,398	7,398	---

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
National Park Service			
Operation of the national park system (emergency)	525	525	---
U.S. Geological Survey			
Surveys, investigations and research (emergency)	3,670	3,670	---
Total, Chapter 5	11,593	11,593	---
CHAPTER 6			
Department of Health and Human Services			
Office of the Secretary			
Public health and social services emergency fund:			
FY 2006 (emergency)	3,200,000	3,300,000	+100,000
FY 2007 (emergency)	2,300,000	---	-2,300,000
FY 2008 (emergency)	1,160,000	---	-1,160,000
Total, Chapter 6	6,660,000	3,300,000	-3,360,000
CHAPTER 7			
Department of Defense			
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration			
Medical Services (emergency)	27,000	27,000	---
Total, Chapter 7	27,000	27,000	---
CHAPTER 8			
Department of State			
Administration of Foreign Affairs			
Diplomatic and consular programs (emergency)	17,000	16,000	-1,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs (emergency)	1,500	---	-1,500
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service (emergency)	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Total, Chapter 8	38,500	31,000	-7,500
Total, Title II	7,137,256	3,789,756	-3,347,500
FY 2006	3,677,256	3,789,756	+112,500
FY 2007	2,300,000	---	-2,300,000
FY 2008	1,160,000	---	-1,160,000

Title II Endnotes:
1/ Funds requested by the Administration under HHS Public Health and Social Services emergency fund.

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
TITLE III			
RESCISSIONS AND OFFSETS			
CHAPTER 1			
Department of Agriculture			
Natural Resources Conservation Service: Conservation Operations (rescission)	-10,000	-10,000	---
Rural Utilities Service			
High Energy Cost Grants (rescission)	-30,278	---	+30,278
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband direct loan financing (rescission)	-9,920	-9,900	+20
Food and Nutrition Service: Food Stamp Program (rescission)	-37,000	-11,200	+25,800
Foreign Agricultural Service			
Public Law 480 Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants (rescission)	-35,000	-35,000	---
Public Law 480 Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress (rescission)	-10,000	---	+10,000
Total, Chapter 1	-132,198	-66,100	+66,098
CHAPTER 2			
Department of Defense			
Operation and maintenance			
Support for International Sporting Competitions (rescission)	-26,000	---	+26,000
Disposal of Dept. of Defense Real Property (rescission)	-45,000	-45,000	---
Lease of Dept. of Defense Real Property (rescission)	-30,000	-30,000	---
Overseas Military Facility Investment			
Recovery (rescission)	-5,000	-5,000	---
RDT&E, Army (rescission)	-48,600	---	+48,600
Total, Chapter 2	-154,600	-80,000	+74,600
CHAPTER _			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Reclamation			
Water and related resources (rescission)	-183,000	---	+183,000
Department of Energy			
Defense site acceleration completion (rescission)	-100,000	---	+100,000
Total, Chapter _	-283,000	---	+283,000
CHAPTER 3			
United States Agency for International Development			
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union (rescission)	-20,000	---	+20,000
Department of State			
International narcotics control and law enforcement (rescission)	-15,700	---	+15,700
Andean counterdrug initiative (rescission)	-9,300	---	+9,300

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
Export-Import Bank			
Subsidy appropriation (rescission)	---	-25,000	-25,000
Total, Chapter 3	-45,000	-25,000	+20,000
CHAPTER 4			
Department of Homeland Security			
U.S. Coast Guard			
Operating expenses (rescission)	-260,533	-260,533	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Disaster relief fund (emergency)	-17,130,000	-23,409,300	-6,279,300
Total, Chapter 4	-17,390,533	-23,669,833	-6,279,300
CHAPTER 5			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management			
Management of lands and resources (rescission)	-500	-500	---
Wildland fire management (rescission)	-34,952	---	+34,952
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
Landowner incentive program (rescission)	-2,000	-2,000	---
Private stewardship grants (rescission)	-500	---	+500
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund (rescission)	-6,000	-1,000	+5,000
State and tribal wildlife grants (rescission)	-5,000	---	+5,000
National Park Service			
National recreation and preservation (rescission)	-6,677	---	+6,677
Construction (rescission)	-34,000	---	+34,000
Land acquisition and state assistance (rescission)	-28,278	---	+28,278
Departmental management: PILT (rescission)	-5,000	---	+5,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
State and tribal assistance grants (rescission)	-166,000	---	+166,000
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service			
State and private forestry (rescission)	-9,000	---	+9,000
Wildfire management (rescission)	-500,000	---	+500,000
Total, Chapter 5	-797,907	-3,500	+794,407
CHAPTER _			
Department of Labor			
Employment and Training Administration - Training and employee Services (rescission)	-70,000	---	+70,000
Department of Health and Human Services			
HRSA			
Construction facilities improvement program (rescission)	-281	---	+281
Health centers loan guarantee program (rescission)	-6,943	---	+6,943
Nursing education loan repayment program (rescission)	-430	---	+430
Recall federal capital contribution to student loan revolving funds (rescission)	-100,000	---	+100,000

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
Centers for Disease Control			
Disease control, research, and training (rescission)	-7,000	---	+7,000
National Institutes of Health			
Buildings and facilities (rescission)	-15,000	---	+15,000
Department of Education			
Office of Safe and Drug-free Schools: Safe Schools and Citizenship education (rescission)	-4,960	---	+4,960
Office of Special Ed and Rehab Services: Special education (rescission)	-50,653	---	+50,653
Office of Vocational and Adult Education			
Vocational and adult education (rescission)	-95,329	---	+95,329
Corporation for Public Broadcasting: Program and financing (rescission)	-10,000	---	+10,000
Total, Chapter _	-360,596	---	+360,596
CHAPTER 6			
Department of Commerce			
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	-49,000	---	+49,000
National Institute for Standards and Technology			
Industrial technology services (rescission)	-6,000	-7,000	-1,000
Department of State			
Diplomatic and consular programs (emergency)	---	-10,000	-10,000
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance (rescission)	-50,000	-20,000	+30,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors			
Broadcasting capital improvements (rescission)	-3,800	---	+3,800
Federal Communications Commission			
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-13,480	---	+13,480
Total, Chapter 6	-122,280	-37,000	+85,280
CHAPTER 7			
Department of Transportation			
Federal Highway Administration			
Contract authority (rescission)	---	-1,143,000	-1,143,000
Federal Railroad Administration			
National railroad passenger corporation (rescission)	---	-8,300	-8,300
Department of the Treasury			
Internal Revenue Service			
Processing, assistance, and management (rescission)	-10,000	---	+10,000
Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration (rescission)	-10,000	---	+10,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Community Planning and Development			
Brownfields Redevelopment (rescission)	-24,000	---	+24,000
Community Development Loan Guarantees (rescission)	-6,000	---	+6,000

Division B - Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza - 2006 (H.R. 2863)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Request
Housing Programs: Housing for persons with disabilities (rescission)	-100,000	---	+100,000
Total, Chapter 7	-150,000	-1,151,300	-1,001,300
Chapter 8			
Across-the-board cut (1 percent)	---	-8,500,000	-8,500,000
Total, Title III	-19,436,114	-33,532,733	-14,096,619
TITLE V			
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS			
DOL- Workers compensation; CDC- Disease control (emergency)	---	125,000	+125,000
Total, General Provisions	---	125,000	+125,000
Grand Total	4,825,347	-618,007	-5,443,354
FY 2006	1,365,347	-618,007	-1,983,354
FY 2007	2,300,000	---	-2,300,000
FY 2008	1,160,000	---	-1,160,000

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am going to say something that I said earlier this evening when virtually nobody was here: the Republican leadership has decided that this wartime defense bill is the proper vehicle to resolve the debate on ANWR. As I said, this is not the first time that substantive legislation has been added to an appropriations bill, but it is one of the worst occasions I have ever seen.

There is something especially outrageous and callous about the willingness of the majority party leadership to allow the Defense Department bill in a time of war to be held hostage to totally unrelated special interest items. The Defense bill ought to be about delivering equipment and supporting our troops. Instead, it is being used to deliver a multibillion dollar bonanza to the oil companies.

That act represents a fundamental corruption of the integrity of the legislative process. This legislation allows one Senator to grease the skids to allow the passage of ANWR by sprinkling around money in selected accounts in this bill to buy enough votes in the Senate to assure passage.

All year long, the Republican majority has squeezed programs for working people to pay for tax cuts for those most well off in our society. In the process, the House has become an assembly line for special interest legislation. This bill continues that practice. It slashes crucial activities for the government, cutting $8 billion. It cuts $4 billion out of defense. Some people will say, Don't worry about it. We will put it back in the supplemental. If that is the case, then this bill is a fraud. If it is not the case, then we run the risk of not fully funding the needs that we ought to be funding under the Defense bill.

This bill, if you vote for it, will provide $1 billion less than last year for No Child Left Behind education programs.

□ 0430

This bill will cut the Federal share of the support for special education. This bill will cut $63 million out of last year's FBI budget, slashing new hires for counterintelligence by $750 personnel. This bill will cut local law enforcement grants by $315 million below last year. The clean water revolving fund, which was previously cut by 40 percent, is cut another $214 million. Pell grants are cut by $31 million over last year. The Labor-Health-Education bill overall is $1.4 billion below last year and this bill, with the across-the-board cut, means that that bill will be $3 billion less than we provided last year.

I will be offering a recommittal motion to eliminate that across-the-board cut, to eliminate those $8 billion in cuts. But I want to make two other points. We met for 5 hours today and the Senate totally misdescribed the language and the effect of their language as far as ANWR was concerned. I asked the Senate seven different questions about the effect of their language. They were erroneous in each response that they gave to me.

So after the conference was over they had to go back and rewrite that entire section of the bill. Then they told us in writing that there would be no language, no language with respect to indemnification of the pharmaceutical companies, and then they produced 41 pages, 41 pages of language at the last minute at the instruction of the Speaker and the Senate Majority Leader. They said, oh, this was just a last-minute thing. We did not know we were going to have to do it. However, if you look at the documentation, it was prepared at 11:30 yesterday, and I do not mean Sunday, I mean Saturday.

So I want Members of the House to understand what you are doing here is to take away anyone who gets sick or dies, you are taking away their right to sue. You are telling them instead, you can go to the government and get compensation, and then they provide no money in the compensation fund. It is an outrageous rip-off and I wish it were not in the bill, but it is.

So all I want to say is I cannot do anything about that, but I am offering a motion to recommit, as I have just described, and I would urge an ''aye'' vote on the recommittal motion.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I do not know that I have ever voted against this bill, and I am not sure I am going to tonight, but I share the view of the ranking Democrat on our committee (Mr. OBEY) that this bill has been misused. This bill, as Mr. YOUNG has said so correctly, is not controversial as it relates to the defense of our Nation and the support of our troops. This bill has been held hostage to the issue of the abuse of detainees for some 3 months. Finally, that was resolved, in my opinion correctly. It has been burdened now with very controversial issues, and it has been subjected to a cut of the very defense that it seeks to support. I know that is not what either the chairman of the committee or the chairman of the subcommittee or indeed the ranking member wanted to see happen, but it is a sad handling of this bill.

I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise simply to express my appreciation for both my chairman, BILL YOUNG, and for JACK MURTHA for this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report funding the Department of Defense, hurricane disaster assistance, and avian flu preparedness.

The conference report funds the DoD at $403.5 billion plus a bridge fund of $50 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The conference report also includes a total of $29 billion for disaster assistance to hurricane damaged areas as well as $3.8 billion for avian flu preparedness.

The conference report includes no new net spending for hurricane assistance and avian flu. Any additional expenditures are offset by the following: reallocating previously appropriated funds in FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund, rescissions of un-obligated balances, and a one percent across-the-board reduction applied to all FY06 discretionary spending with the exception of VA funding.

Let me be very clear: This package is less than ideal in my mind's eye, but it is absolutely critical that we pass it.

As the body knows, the Appropriations Committee has made tremendous strides this year in reforming the process of adopting our annual spending bills.

The Appropriations Committee has been strongly committed to bringing to this floor individual conference reports for each and every bill.

Early in this process, I made it very clear to my leadership and to our members that the Appropriations Committee would not support an omnibus spending bill in any form. This Committee has done everything in its power to ensure that did not happen.

The Appropriations Committee passed each of the 11 spending bills off the House floor by June 30th, the earliest that has been done in 18 years.

The Appropriations Committee made a commitment to move its spending bills individually—in ''regular order''—and within the framework of the Budget Resolution. We have done that. My colleagues, the Appropriations Committee has kept its word. ''

Moving our spending bills individually is the only way for us to maintain fiscal discipline. Lacking regular order, there is a tendency for these bills to become Christmas trees for unrelated legislative proposals and for spending to grow out of control. That is simply not acceptable. I hope that next year we do not find ourselves in the position we are in today.

The underlying bill in this conference report—the DoD Appropriations bill—is the most important of our annual appropriation bills for it funds our national security.

Frankly, we could have passed this bill weeks ago. Our failure to enact this bill earlier is a disservice to our men and women in uniform. We are at war, we have troops in harm's way, and here we are—two weeks from the end of the year—and we still have not passed this critical legislation.

And now, at the eleventh hour, controversial legislative language has been attached to this conference report. My fear is this language has the potential to sink the entire package once it reaches the Senate.

But tonight, with passage of this conference report, the Appropriations Committee fulfills its commitment to pass all 11 individual bills under the parameters of the budget agreement.

Again, the Appropriations Committee has kept its word and has concluded its work for the year.

I urge my colleagues to support this conference report and close my remarks by wishing all of my friends on both sides of the aisle a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the negative comments that we have just heard from two previous speakers, while they relate to parts of this conference report, they do not relate to the defense appropriations bill, which is the main vehicle that we are voting on tonight. So I would just hope that Members will understand we are at war, we need to do a lot for our national security. We need to do a lot for the men and women who provide for that national security and wear our uniform and who go to war, and I just hope that we can give them a strong vote of confidence with a strong vote on this bill.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, as we consider the FY 2006 Defense Appropriations Act today in the House of Representatives, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the important contributions of the Ready Reserve Fleet of U.S. ships that helps to multiply the dollars we appropriate each year to the Department of Defense. The Military Sealift Command calls upon American shipping companies to assist in the deployment of forces overseas, providing a critical supplement to the military's cargo transportation capability. These arrangements are most essential at times when the defense equipment supply chain extends for 8,000 miles, as it does with our current deployments in Afghanistan and Iraq. Clearly we would not have sufficient capability within the Navy to accomplish the enormous task of keeping our troops supplied without the Ready Reserve Fleet. I mention this because I have recently received a copy of a letter from the Commander of the U.S. Transportation Command to a company in my congressional district, Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc. (TOTE), expressing thanks for the contributions made by one of the firm's ships to Operation Iraqi Freedom. In the letter, General Norton Schwartz commended the officers and crew of TOTE's "SS Northern Lights" for making 25 voyages and 49 port calls during its continuous deployment, which lasted longer than any other ship, government-owned or commercial. This is a tremendous accomplishment, Mr. Speaker, and as a strong and consistent advocate for maintaining our U.S. maritime shipping capability, I am proud to submit the TRANSCOM letter for the RECORD in order to document the contributions of the "Northern Lights" and of the entire U.S. Ready Reserve Fleet.

UNITED STATES
TRANSPORTATION COMMAND,
Scott Air Force Base, IL, Oct. 26, 2005.

ROBERT MAGEE,
Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc.,
Federal Way, Tacoma, Washington.

DEAR MR. MAGEE: As we near the end of our charter for SS Northern Lights, I want to recognize and thank you, your company, and the officers and crew of SS Northern Lights for your superior support.

Early in the Iraq deployment, the Military Sealift Command (MSC) sought commercial support and your company answered the call. Since 18 February 2003, six weeks after the start of the deployment of forces to Iraq, SS Northern Lights was under charter to MSC. She continuously operated in support of U.S. forces since that time, never missing a commitment. No other ship, government-owned or commercial, has operated as long in support of these critical operations.

During the charter period SS Northern Lights made 25 voyages and 49 port calls. She carried 12,200 pieces of military gear totaling 81,000 short tons and covering over 2 million square feet.

Those statistics clearly demonstrate the value that the U.S. flag shipping industry brings to the Defense Transportation System. At 200,000 sq ft of cargo space, this ship has nearly the capacity of the Fast Sealift Ships, has speeds approaching those of the Navy's Large, Medium Speed RoRo Ships, and had a perfect record of reliability. Having this asset enabled us to improve readiness by keeping ships of the Ready Reserve Fleet available for other contingencies as needed.

You and your team of professionals showcased the U.S. flag industry at its best. Again, thanks for a job well done.

Thank you.

NORTON A. SCHWARTZ,
General, USAF, Commander.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker. let me begin by noting the time here in the Capitol. Across our country, people are quietly sleeping in their beds. Half way around the world, however, our soldiers are awake, patrolling the streets of Iraq, under the constant danger of enemy attack. (Iraq is 8 hours ahead of our time.) I don't know if they have CSPAN over there, but if so, I hope they will listen to this debate and understand what the Republicans are doing here. The Republicans are using you, our troops, as a weapon to accomplish things that are unpopular with the American people. At a time of war, it is outrageous that the Republican leadership would abuse their power by holding our troops hostage to sneak in last minute special interest gifts.

Everyone in this house tonight cares deeply about our armed forces, and about the security of this nation, but we are being put in a lose-lose situation. Among other things, H.R. 2863 tucks in a provision to provide virtually unlimited liability protection to the drug industry, while providing illusory and unfunded compensation to any potential victims. An adequately funding compensation program is needed to protect all those, but especially health care workers and other first responders in case of a flu pandemic, so that they can be ready to help the public. The Republican bill uses the threat of a flu pandemic as an excuse to push the Administration's agenda of giving unwarranted and broad liability protection to the drug industry for a broad array of products.

In addition, the bill does not step up to the plate when it comes to aid to Hurricane Katrina families and divisive school voucher plan for the Gulf Coast. In a time of much needed help, the bill only provides $5 to $6 billion in new funding for Katrina relief—not nearly enough to begin the huge rebuilding needed in light of the enormous devastation for the Gulf Coast. Any additional funds from last-minute negotiations relating to Arctic Refuge and spectrum savings are highly speculative. The Republican leaders of Congress are also attaching a meager and unnecessarily complicated aid package for Gulf Coast schools that includes an ill-conceived, divisive school voucher plan. It includes $645 million in aid to displaced students, which can be used as vouchers paid to private schools—sending federal taxpayer dollars to private and religious schools. Not only does this violate the separation of church and state, but it also includes no accountability requirements on the part of private schools.

It is also very important that I make mention of the fact that H.R. 2863 possibly contains an across-the-board cut totaling more than $8 billion that will impact all FY 06 discretionary spending, excluding veterans. Examples of programs impacted are:

No child left behind (cut by $799 million); Federal Bureau of Investigations (cut by $57 million); Homeland Security Programs (cut by $300 million across the board); Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (cut by $315 million across the board); Job and Employment Assistance (cut by 437 million); Community Development Block Grants (cut by nearly $400 million across the board).

Before closing, it is important for me to take a moment to speak on the issue of ANWR. For many years I have been a strong proponent of exploration and development. As a matter of fact, I was successful in having an amendment attached to H.R. 6 (energy bill 1) earlier this year that required the Secretary of Interior, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate federal agencies to conduct a study every two years which will assess the contents of natural gas and oil deposits at existing drilling sites off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana. As a Member representing a district that is full of energy companies, I am highly concerned with the energy crisis this country is facing. Many factors, ranging from the war in Iraq, to increased demand from China and India have caused a spike in prices. While the factors may vary, the results are constant. Many Americans are suffering from the high cost of gasoline which has exceeded $3 dollars a gallon in some areas. In addition, as winter approaches the price of natural gas is also expected to be exceedingly high which will further increase the burden Americans, particularly those who fall into low income brackets, will have to shoulder as they figure out how to pay for gas to get to work and electricity to heat their homes.

All of the just mentioned factors suggest that we need to take serious steps to locate new sources of oil in this country. Despite this fact, I am not sure that ANWR is the way to go, particularly on this bill. A majority of Americans believe that we should not sacrifice one of our most magnificent places for the sake of, in effect, a thimble-full of oil—six months' supply, 10 years from now. The Arctic Refuge is one of the last, wild, untouched places left in the United States—with an abundance

and variety of wildlife including caribou, polar bears, snow geese, migratory birds, eagles, wolves, and muskoxen. This is a special interest giveaway that has no place in the defense spending bill. We need more open debate on this important issue. This Arctic Refuge drilling proposal has no business in the Defense Appropriations bill.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my frustration over the abuse of procedures in the House of Representatives. For the past day we have waited for a chance to debate and vote on the Defense Appropriations Bill. Now, in the early morning, we will do so without any of us having had a chance to thoroughly review the bill. I will vote for the bill—I believe it is right to support our troops as well as Hurricane Katrina and Rita relief efforts. However, I do not support the last minute moves to open up ANWR for drilling by inserting language into an unrelated bill which requires an up or down vote. If ANWR has such widespread support as some argue, then why is it being pushed through on the 11th hour?

Our focus should be on how we can best protect our nation and our troops deployed overseas. I am troubled that the Leadership would use our troops as a weapon to accomplish something which is so unpopular with the American people. I have heard this belief on ANWR drilling expressed over and over again as I travel throughout the district. Yet, somehow, this unpopular provision still found its way into the bill. It is a sad day when our troops are held hostage to a last-minute rider. It is a special interest giveaway that has no place in the defense spending bill.

We have just a few unspoiled lands remaining in our country and we need to protect them. Nobody really knows how much oil ANWR holds, and unfortunately, it will require a significant amount of drilling and testing to find out. Once the exploration starts, we'll have already destroyed part of the environment.

I realize our country has a fundamental imbalance between supply and demand, but drilling in ANWR will provide little relief of that demand. We cannot drill our way out of current energy problems. Likewise, we cannot conserve our way out of our current energy problems. We must diversify our energy portfolio. On my farm, I do not grow just one crop. I must diversify my farming operation to be able handle the ups and downs of the agriculture markets, and that is also what we need to do to with our energy supply. By diversifying our energy portfolio, our country can better handle the volatility of the energy markets.

I know each of us is concerned about how to shape our future energy policy. I can tell you that it should not include ANWR and I will continue on my mission to promote a diverse energy portfolio, one that includes renewable energy sources. It is my hope that we will have a chance to revisit this issue in the near future.

As for the Defense Appropriations Bill, we cannot delay any longer. While I have some serious concerns with the bill, it contains critical funding for our nation's defense and the safety of the brave men and women fighting in our Armed Forces. It would be a disservice to these men and women for Congress to adjourn for the year without passing a funding bill. It would also be a disservice to our fellow Americans in the Gulf Coast Region who have been waiting for months to receive aid. Hurricanes Rita and Katrina may have washed away homes and a lifetime of belongings, but they did not wash away our compassion for others in need. Together we can move forward—together we can do better.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, since President Bush took office in 2001 I have voted to support every annual defense authorization and appropriations bill that has come before this House. Congress has an obligation to act responsibly in providing necessary resources to the troops to carry out the missions authorized by their government. Our troops are under a tremendous strain in Iraq, Afghanistan, and in the global war on terrorism. They have performed admirably, made enormous sacrifices on behalf of their country, and have served longer deployments than expected. Congress also should act responsibly to provide adequate housing and benefits to military families, and to ensure that our veterans returning home to the United States receive the best medical care available.

I am therefore outraged, Mr. Speaker, that the House leadership has played politics with this bill in a time of war—a bill that is more than two months overdue—and has added extraneous provisions to this bill that have nothing to do with military spending, the war on terrorism, or the ongoing war in Iraq and Afghanistan. The House leadership is shamefully using this military spending bill as a shield for offensive provisions that could never pass in the light of day, such as drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and more than $8 billion in across-the-board spending cuts, including a $4 billion cut in defense spending, along with cuts in homeland security, education and health care.

In this breakdown of the democratic process, after midnight we were given a few hours to review a 465-page bill. Members cannot possibly have a clear picture of what they are voting on in these circumstances, and we must read about what is really in this bill in the newspapers later this week.

One extraneous provision that was slipped into this military spending bill is a provision authorizing oil and gas drilling in Alaska. I have consistently voted against drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. We must establish a comprehensive energy policy that will not only help consumers in the short term, but also strengthen our nation's long term energy supply while simultaneously protecting our environment. The stated rationale for drilling in ANWR is achieving the admirable goal of American energy independence, but the oil reserves that may lie beneath ANWR would last a relatively short time based on current levels of energy consumption. There are also far more effective ways to achieve energy independence, through conservation and use of alternative energy sources. In the long run, gaining the oil that may lie below ANWR simply does not warrant the permanent environmental destruction and pollution that drilling would bring to this area.

This legislation also contains an unacceptable one percent across-the-board cut for most non-defense discretionary spending. Because of the billions of dollars in tax cuts contained in earlier budget reconciliation legislation, these budget cuts will not even pay down the deficit or cover the costs of rebuilding in the aftermath of Katrina. Instead, this bill will make unconscionable cuts in critical domestic services, in a bill that is supposed to provide funding for our military in a time of war.

These one percent cuts will have real impact: for example, with an additional one percent across-the-board cut, No Child Left Behind funding will be cut by $1 billion this year.

This bill cuts funding for the FBI by $57 million, at a time when we need to make additional investments in homeland security. Homeland security programs face a $300 million cut from this bill.

In a winter when home heating costs are projected to soar by 44 percent for natural gas and 24 percent for home heating oil, this bill will cut vital LIHEAP funding by $21 million. The House also rejected an effort to add $2 billion in additional funds for LIHEAP.

While 7.6 million Americans are out of work, this bill will bring the total cuts to adult and youth job training and help for dislocated workers to $529 million, affecting 2 million Americans who would lose critical adult and youth job training, as well as assistance for dislocated workers.

This legislation also omits critical funds needed to meet America's commitment to protect human rights. I am disappointed that this legislation does not contain, as I have requested to the President in a letter last week, $50 million for the African Union (AU) peacekeepers that are trying to stop the ongoing genocide in the Darfur region of the Sudan. The United States has committed to provide these funds but has yet to provide them.

I therefore cannot support this legislation.

By way of contrast, Mr. Speaker, I will support H.R. 1815, the Defense Authorization bill for FY '06. I commend Armed Services Committee Chairman HUNTER and Ranking Member SKELTON for working on a bipartisan basis to produce this' legislation. This legislation provides an average 3.1 percent pay increase for military personnel, and funds certain special pay and bonuses for reserve personnel. This bill also reduces the pay gap between the military and private sector, increases payments to survivors of deceased military personnel to $100,000 from $12,000, and further increases military health care (TRICARE) coverage for reservists and their families.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to fund the functions of our Nation's military and our brave men and women in uniform, but am deeply opposed to the Republican leadership's decision to attach unrelated and controversial language, including drilling in the Arctic and school vouchers.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I know how vital the Defense Appropriations Act is for the security of our Nation and the safety of our servicemembers. I

would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Young, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Murtha, for their steadfast support for our military and for supporting a number of initiatives important to our Nation and to my constituents in Rhode Island. The measure contains important force protection funds, including $1.2 billion for gear such as body armor; $8 billion for equipment such as up-armored Humvees, tactical wheeled-vehicles, and night-vision devices; and $363 million for improvised explosive device (IED) jammers. The legislation also includes much-needed assistance to areas devastated by this year's hurricanes—funds that are sorely needed by our Gulf Coast communities.

However, I must admit that I am greatly disappointed by the House Republican leadership's decision to attach controversial provisions to this essential legislation, most notably Arctic drilling. Since I was elected to Congress in 2000, I have consistently opposed efforts to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to energy exploration, and I have repeatedly cosponsored legislation to designate lands within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness to prevent the destruction of this environmentally fragile area. Despite claims that we have heard tonight, drilling in the Arctic would have no appreciable effect on gas prices nor would it improve our Nation's energy independence. We cannot drill, dig, or mine our way out of the problem we have created for ourselves. Instead, we should be encouraging energy conservation efforts, including an increase in vehicle fuel efficiency standards and the development of clean and renewable sources of energy, such as solar and wind power. The American public recognizes the value of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and has consistently opposed endangering it by opening it to oil and gas exploration. However, since proponents have never been able to muster the votes to pass the bill on its own merits, they have attached it to this vital piece of legislation, demonstrating their desire to win at any cost, as well as potentially jeopardizing the ability of this bill to be signed into law.

Furthermore, this legislation is reported to contain controversial language regarding education assistance for Hurricane Katrina victims—including the implementation of a national voucher program—as well as liability exemptions for the pharmaceutical industry in the section intended to guard against avian flu. As the ranking Democrat on the House Homeland Security Subcommittee for the Prevention of Nuclear and Biological Attack, I understand our Nation's vulnerabilities with regard to pandemics and have been working with my colleagues to shore up our Nation's defense. However, rather than address these questions in the light of day, we must vote on them in the dead of night with limited ability to debate the specifics of the measure. I am disappointed and frustrated by the majority's refusal to conduct its business in an open and forthright manner, instead opting for midnight backroom deals.

It is one of Congress's greatest responsibilities to protect our Nation by establishing a well-trained and well-equipped military. For that reason, I must support this measure despite my objections to some of the extraneous provisions. I will vote for this legislation, but do not condone the process that directed it to the House floor.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the provisions in this bill called the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act. This is absolutely critical legislation. It addresses parts of the important speech given by the President to address the threat of pandemic flu and other bioterror threats.

The Health Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee has held several hearings on this important threat and the need to begin to have the manufacturing capacity to produce pandemic flu vaccine. Unfortunately, there is no business model that would have vaccine manufacturers take on the tremendous liability risks to produce such a vaccine. We must address this concern or we will have none. It's really that simple.

This legislation does not actually provide any liability protection. What the legislation does is provide authority to the Secretary the ability to declare limited liability protection. The Secretary can use these declarations to make sure the vaccine gets developed and to make sure doctors are willing to give it when the time comes.

These are, of course, hypothetical circumstances. So why are we passing this legislation? It's simple. We cannot afford not to take the important steps of making sure we can get and deliver a vaccine.

We have also provided the outline of a compensation fund to address any adverse serious physical injury that might be caused by a vaccine itself. But again, this is a hypothetical. We don't have a vaccine yet. There is no pandemic flu yet. And no declaration of liability protection has been issued.

Those who argue we are deficient because we have not yet put money in the compensation fund don't get it. You really can't do that until there is a reason to do so. If there is no pandemic flu, there will be no reason for a vaccine to be administered. Indeed, we can't really produce an effective flu vaccine until we have the specific pandemic strain. Right now there is no need for any compensation funding at all. Those who imply there is such a need are simply not relaying these facts properly to the American people.

So what we have tried to do is think through the issues, provide the authority and be prepared, so that the Secretary and any Congress faced with the real deal can act quickly and responsibly.

This legislation also provides billions of dollars in preparedness money to prepare for the threat of a possible pandemic flu, including upgrading the domestic manufacturing capability for a vaccine.

This is the call of the President and I am pleased that Congress is supporting the President in making the Nation more secure from the threat of pandemic flu and other bioterror threats.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this conference report will allow America to develop the vast oil and gas resources of the Arctic Coastal Plain and help ensure our energy security for ourselves and our children. It is without exaggeration that I say that the bipartisan provision allowing ANWR's oil and gas to flow to would not have been included in this conference report without the tireless work of Daniel Val Kish.

Dan has a long history with Alaska provisions, having been Chief of Staff for the Resources Committee under Chairman DON YOUNG. He later worked for Senator Frank Murkowski on the Senate nergy and Natural Resources Committee before becoming my key senior advisors on energy policy. Dan was here in 1986 when efforts were first made to embargo this important energy resource. Dan was here when we unlocked ANWR in 1995, only to see it vetoed by President Clinton. These experiences, coupled with Dan's keen intellect, his hard work and his charm and wit, have helped produce this milestone today. Dan is a modest man, but his achievements today are far from modest.

I thank Dan for his vision, his perseverance, his dedication and his loyalty. All of America owes a debt of gratitude to this seasoned staffer.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2006.

I am deeply troubled by the process that has brought us to where we are today with this important bill. Just hours ago, the final text of this bill was made available to members of Congress and the public. This has ensured that members will not only not have time to fully consider or analyze the provisions within this bill we didn't even have time to read it. This is a poor way to govern and I am disappointed that the majority has chosen to abuse the process so badly on what is traditionally a mostly bipartisan bill.

I supported the version of this bill that we passed in the House over the summer. That version appropriated more than $400 billion for the Department of Defense. It would have helped to keep faith with our service members by providing them with a much needed pay increase. That bill also provided funding for our service members on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan who are waiting for additional body armor and up armored HUMVEEs.

Unfortunately, the majority decided to destroy that bill by loading it up with special interests goodies. What they've done is the height of irresponsibility. Our service members should have every resource they need to do their job to protect, and defend the American people and they should be able to rely on Congress to do its job ethically and thoroughly. But the Republican leadership has chosen to play politics with our soldiers and our country's national security.

This bill before us now contains important funding for various defense related programs, but it also contains a one percent across-the-board cut in all discretionary spending, except for the Department of Veteran Affairs. This means cuts to food assistance programs, home heating oil assistance, local law enforcement grants, first responder grants, special education programs, the FBI, the No Child Left Behind Act, job and employment assistance grants, and environmental clean up regardless of the problems they cause.

Further, it contains a provisions allowing for a voucher program for schools, and drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Both were tucked in this bill at the last moment.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my displeasure with the last minute political maneuvering that occurred early this morning marring the Defense Appropriations Bill. The majority has included in this year's Defense Appropriations bill a provision that would open the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve (ANWR) to drilling. As bad as that

idea is, it pales in comparison to the means by which it was brought to the floor for consideration.

By tying the delivery of appropriations to our troops to a misguided oil drilling scheme that failed to pass in the energy bill, the majority is holding our troops hostage. Eitllet we must vote to harm our environment or to short our troops. We should say 'no' to this bill and work together to produce a better bill that does not permanently damage our environment for ill-conceived short term goals.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, in the normal course of events, I had intended to support the Conference Report on FY06 Defense Appropriations Act, H.R. 2863.

I believe America's uniformed men and women deserve the very best in training, equipment, communications, logistical support, health care and pay.

Unfortunately, the Republican leadership has decided to include in this Conference Report controversial items not related to our national defense.

In addition, other controversial bills have been attached to the defense appropriations bill—transforming it into the vehicle for an omnibus appropriations bill—that I simply cannot support.

Therefore, I will cast my vote against the Conference Report on H.R. 2863, but I want to emphasize my vote is not against genuine defense appropriations, but several of the extraneous, non-defense provisions and bills that are included in this omnibus measure.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to the Katrina education proposal because it unwisely contains vouchers for displaced students attending private schools. While the Supreme Court has addressed the constitutionality of school voucher proposals, I continue to oppose them because I believe they take away much needed resources and attention from our public schools. Even under the extraordinary circumstances of hurricane Katrina, I continue to believe that vouchers for displaced students to attend private schools is a misguided policy.

I offer into the RECORD a letter from Americans United for Separation of Church and State that further discusses problems inherent in this legislation.

AMERICANS UNITED FOR SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE,
Washington, DC., December 16, 2005.

DEAR SENATOR: Americans United for Separation of Church and State, representing more than 75,000 individual members and 9,500 clergy nationwide, as well as cooperating houses of worship and other religious bodies committed to the preservation of religious liberty, urges you to oppose a Hurricane Katrina education proposal that includes private school vouchers and aid to restart private school operations. We understand that this proposal will be attached to the Department of Defense Appropriations bill and we urge your opposition to including it in that measure.

Originally attached to the Senate-passed Budget Reconciliation legislation, the education package, sponsored by Senators Alexander (R–TN), Enzi (R–WY), Kennedy (D–MA) and Dodd (D–CT), constitutes the first national educational voucher program—authorizing funding at $1.2 billion—and sets a dangerous precedent that undermines America's commitment to fully funding the Nation's public schools.

The current proposal allows up to $6,000 per displaced student (or up to $7,500 per displaced student with a disability) to be sent to any public, private, or religious school nationwide of the displaced family's choice in order to defray tuition costs. Under the bill, funds from the Federal Government would go through State structures to the Local Education Agencies (LEAs), which would hold the money for distribution. The Federal funds would then be distributed from the LEA to any school educating an eligible child on a per-capita basis. As a result, per-capita funding would go from a governmental entity (the LEA) to public, private, and religious schools, depending on where displaced families have decided to educate their children. This is the very essence of a school voucher program, which allows families to decide where students will be educated and then drives government money to those schools on a per capita basis. As a result, this is a school voucher program, regardless of the terminology used under the bill. There is no analytical difference between the funding structure under this bill and traditional, ''pure'' school voucher programs. It would mark the first national Federally-funded voucher program in everything but name.

Although Americans United opposed the Senate-passed Enzi-Kennedy legislation as attached to the Senate Budget Reconciliation bill, the newly crafted compromise eliminates all religious liberty protections afforded to displaced students in that legislation. The Enzi-Kennedy legislation contained some provisions that attempted to ensure that government funds will not be used for ''religious instruction, proselytization, or worship.'' However, these provisions have been completely removed from the current draft. In addition, the Enzi-Kennedy legislation contained a provision to protect students from being required to participate in religious worship or religious classes. This ''Opt-In'' provision has been replaced with an ''Opt-Out'' requirement, placing the entire burden on the displaced parents to object to any religious proselytization and indoctrination of their children.

In addition, neither the Enzi-Kennedy legislation nor the new draft contain a requirement to provide both parents and students notice of their rights regarding participation in religious activities. Although both proposals contain a prohibition against religious discrimination as to students, both fail to provide enforcement mechanisms or to ensure that displaced students are informed of their right to not be discriminated against for any refusal to participate in religious activity. The argument has been made that some religious schools are the only option for displaced students. It is all the more reason to ensure that any measure contain strong and effective religious liberty protections to ensure that rights of displaced students are protected.

This voucher program could also authorize government-funded religious discrimination in staffing. The bill contains no provision barring religious schools from hiring co-religionists only or requiring that employees' personal conduct conform to the tenets and teachings of the schools' associated faiths. Vouchers may well result in publicly supported employment discrimination, not only on religious grounds, but also on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, or other protected classes.

In addition, the Enzi-Kennedy legislation provided $450 million in ''immediate aid to restart school operations'' solely for public schools. The current proposal provides the same level of funding but allows—for the first time—private and religious schools to receive aid. These funds are designated for recovery of student data, purchasing instructional materials and textbooks, and rental of mobile educational units with the requirement that purchased equipment and materials ''shall be secular, neutral, and nonideological.'' Although we acknowledge the provision attempts to maintain current law against using Federal funds to buy religious materials, we are deeply troubled by the underlying proposal of allowing scarce Federal dollars to be funneled to private and religious schools for start-up costs.

Americans United is committed to the protection of public education. However, we strongly believe that the Nation's civil liberties must be upheld even in difficult circumstances, including natural disasters. It is inappropriate to capitalize on the Katrina disaster by attempting to push through Congress a divisive and unsound vouchers policy that would severely undermine American's longstanding commitment to public education. It is the public schools that have long served as the safety net for all displaced school children. Billions of dollars set aside for these voucher and restart programs should be invested instead into our public schools for the benefit of all students.

If you have any questions about this legislative proposal or would like further information on any other issue of importance to Americans United, please contact Aaron D. Schuham, Legislative Director, at (202) 466–3234, extension 240.

Sincerely,

REV. BARRY W. LYNN,
Executive Director.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the decision to attach drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to the Defense Appropriations Act conference report. This is a clear abuse of process and I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this rule, which would allow it.

The Deficit Reduction Act was an inappropriate venue to debate this important environmental issue and the Defense Appropriations Act conference report is no different. The inclusion of drilling in the Arctic Refuge is the determination of a few individuals who are willing to put national policy priorities aside for a special-interest agenda.

Drilling in the Arctic Refuge will scarcely make a ripple on our dependence on foreign oil, nor will it increase our national security. Even by the most optimistic estimates, oil from the Refuge will never meet more than two percent of the energy needs in America.

The Arctic Refuge represents one of the last large pristine natural environments left in our country. I strongly believe that the debate on drilling in the Arctic Refuge should be done on its own merits, not as a tagalong to the essential funding for our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and for relief to hurricane victims.

To include drilling in the Arctic Refuge in a must pass defense appropriations bill, at a time of war, is an abomination. The American people strongly support protecting the Arctic Refuge and I urge my colleagues to vote no on this rule.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, tonight, Congress will pass the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2006. This comes not a moment too soon for our troops serving bravely overseas during this holiday season. Passage of this critical legislation will ensure that our servicemen and women in Iraq and Afghanistan will receive much needed supplies, protective equipment and health benefits.

While I wholeheartedly support the underlying bill, I vehemently oppose a last minute amendment that was added by Senate and

House Republicans that will open up a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for drilling. This controversial environmental matter should never be attached to a defense bill. Surely the Senate is acting in the mistrusted tradition the American people call Christmas tree bills. This ANWR ramrod fits the description perfectly. Seemingly not content to leave town before selling out to Big Oil one last time, Republican leaders in both chambers have decided to play politics with this must-pass bill and attach to it a provision that is soundly opposed by majorities in both the House and Senate, and, not insignificantly, by the American people. This ANWR ramrod is a mistake. It is a mistake procedurally. It is a mistake morally. And it is a mistake environmentally. Opening the refuge to oil exploration will disturb a delicate environmental balance and threaten a way of life for the native peoples whose livelihoods depend on that balance. That is why I have consistently supported legislative efforts to ban oil and gas exploration along the northern coastal plain of the refuge. Moreover, this sets a terrible precedent for the future. America's last remaining major oil and gas reserves should not be opened up in this way, nor used at this time. They should be preserved for a true national emergency. And that emergency does not exist today.

In my twenty-three years of Congress I have never seen the crucial Defense spending bill used as a catch-all for pushing forward legislation that would not otherwise pass on its own merits. By allowing these unrelated drilling provisions, Republican leaders are subverting the will of this House. No Member, including this one, should be forced to choose between providing for our troops and protecting the environment. No, we should not play politics when it comes to supporting our troops. We owe it to the men and women who serve our country to provide the best training, equipment services and support in a timely fashion.

Proponents of the plan say that opening ANWR to oil and gas interests will help ease our reliance on imported oil and gas. I could not disagree more. Opening ANWR is merely a temporary stop-gap—not a solution. Congress must pass meaningful legislation to address the serious energy crises that face our nation especially our dangerous reliance on imported oil and our unwillingness to put ourselves on a 10-year program to become energy independent again. That would take real Presidential and Congressional leadership, and we sure aren't

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in strong opposition to this $453 billion defense appropriations conference report.

As the proud daughter of a veteran of two wars, I believe that our nation is best defended by funding priorities that truly make our nation and world safer.

But what does it say about our priorities when Congress puts another $50 billion down-payment for the Bush administration's unnecessary war in Iraq?

This is outrageous particularly when the administration has failed to articulate a clear strategy for bringing our troops home or conduct any oversight on the war or demand accountability for funds spent to date.

And the Bush administration is set to come back for another $100 billion war supplemental in January. Where does it end?

The main purpose of this funding bill is to provide for our national defense.

Yet in the same way that the war in Iraq has made us less safe, the funding priorities in this bill are for weapons systems and military contractors, and billions of additional funds are unaccounted for in waste, fraud, and abuse.

This only undermines our national interest.

But what's even worse, Mr. Speaker, is not only does this bill fail to address our security priorities, with the inclusion of provisions to open the pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to commercial drilling, it's also a prime example of how the Republican majority pays off its generous campaign contributors in the energy industry.

Mr. Speaker, we must get our funding priorities right. It's incredible to me that we are provoking unnecessary wars and pursuing outdated defense paradigms while at the same time we are sacrificing the funding needs for our critical efforts here in America like housing, healthcare, and education and our environment.

That's why, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this conference report.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule for this conference report and for the underlying conference report.

This bill will make our nation's military stronger, by providing funding for the equipment, salaries, and materials we need to prosecute the War on Terror around the world and the War in Iraq.

On behalf of my constituents, particularly those in our armed services, I have committed to never cutting off support while they are serving in a war zone.

Congress authorized the President to act, based on numerous assurances about the nature of the threat from Saddam. Much of that information turned out to be wrong, and as a result, the responsibility for the war now rests with the Administration's civilian leadership.

Congress' role should be to provide the necessary support and conduct vigorous oversight of our activities.

This appropriations bill also provides beneficial hurricane relief and improves our national energy security by providing access to ANWR for oil and gas exploration and production.

I want to thank the appropriators for hearing the concern of Texas, which has been hit indirectly by Hurricane Katrina and directly by Hurricane Rita. We have 150,000 evacuees in Houston, but funding and red-tape are still major burdens.

On the topic of ANWR, our nation's energy crisis this year proved we need a more robust supply of petroleum, because hurricanes can disrupt vital production in the Gulf of Mexico.

I encourage supporters of oil and gas exploration and production in ANWR to support the rule and support this conference report because this is a historic opportunity to finally achieve what many Congresses could not achieve.

This legislation may not be the ideal vehicle, and I would have preferred to do this on the energy bill.

However, a majority of the House and a majority of the Senate support opening ANWR, but procedural moves in the other body have stood in the way of our energy security.

As a result we need this procedural maneuver to get ANWR done, to provide energy and jobs for America.

I have visited the North Slope on several occasions and I can personally attest to the strong environmental protections.

Unfortunately, ANWR has become a symbolic issue for environmentalists, blown far out of proportion to the actual affects of oil and gas production on this coastal plain.

History will likely prove their dire predictions of environmental problems to be incorrect.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to support the rule and support the underlying conference report for Fiscal Year 2006 DOD Appropriations.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant opposition to the Conference Report to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. Earlier this evening, I voted in favor of the FY 2006 Defense Authorization bill because it was a good bill, unencumbered by controversial and non-defense related items.

I oppose this bill for several reasons. First, evidence indicates that this bill does not provide what Defense Department officials already know our forces will require in the field. Today, officials in our Army headquarters are working on a new request for money from taxpayers far in excess of what is provided in this Conference Report. Authoritative press accounts indicate that the Department has already identified ''urgent'' needs exceeding $100 billion above the amounts included in this legislation. This bill only provides half that amount. No doubt we will consider additional appropriations in the spring. We should have done it here and now.

Common sense would dictate that the Congress should include these funds in a bill not yet passed if the Army already knows its current funding request before Congress will fall far short of what uniformed Americans in the field need. It would appear that instead, we may pass this bill—already known to be inadequate to our needs—and then ask for more money under procedures that waive the budget and will automatically add every dollar in new appropriations to our deficit.

Deliberate and stable management of our defense budget demands better. So do our men and women in uniform. If we know they have urgent needs in the field, it is our duty to meet them.

I oppose this bill for another reason. The calm, stable administration of appropriations follows the rules of the House, precedent, and common sense. Our rules mandate that matters not germane to a bill be excluded. Hence, this should be a defense appropriations bill, nothing else. Our House rules normally exclude matters from final consideration that have not been attached to the bill in either the House or the Senate. That requires elected representatives of at least one chamber to review all matters for consideration in a House-Senate conference. This bill includes extraneous issues not related to the defense of the Nation. It sets a bad precedent that could bog down other defense bills with controversial, non-defense issues not considered by either chamber. This unusual procedure has prevented nearly all members of both the House and Senate from considering these contentious issues.

A key controversial issue included in this bill authorizes the opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling. It was not considered in either the House or the Senate bills. It is not germane to legislation making appropriations for national defense. Like many ''Green Republican'' members who support the protection of the Refuge, I oppose this bill

because it includes this controversial, unpassed and non-germane attachment to the Defense Appropriations bill.

This bill does not provide the full funding that the Army already knows is necessary for our troops in the field. The bill runs against House rules by including controversial matters not attached by either the House or Senate. It also has provisions totally unrelated to defense issues, opening the door for future defense bills to be slowed by unnecessary controversy.

Mr. Speaker, I have never voted against a defense authorization or appropriation bill. My record is still perfect having always supported all Defense Authorization bills. As a Member of Congress and a naval officer, I have dedicated a good portion of my life to our national safety. My hope on the coming vote tonight is that we can redraft this appropriations bill to add funds the Army already knows it needs while stripping extraneous and controversial provisions from the conference report.

When we do so, we should find a way to pass a defense appropriations final bill that does not open the Arctic Refuge to oil drilling and does not provide school vouchers to religious schools only because they are located in the Gulf Coast region.

Mr. FRELINGUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2863, legislation making appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for the programs under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Defense. And ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

At the outset, I want to commend the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr. YOUNG of Florida and the Ranking Member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA for their leadership on this bipartisan bill, and their staffs.

As my colleagues have noted, H.R. 2863 includes over $403 billion in discretionary funding in the base appropriations bill. An additional $50 billion is provided in a critical ''bridge fund'' to support ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Over 80 percent of this funding will go to the Army and Marine units that are taking the fight directly to our enemies in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as funds to our Naval and Air Force and Special Forces over there.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the conferees for good work in tight fiscal times. Our Committee's allocation was $3.3 billion below the President's request. The Senate's allocation was even more difficult than that—$7 billion below the level sought by the President. We compromised and pegged our top line spending level at approximately $5 billion below the Administration.

This presented the Conference with some significant challenges. We looked carefully at programs in the President's budget and made selected reductions. And we also recommended less funding for programs encountering technological problems and development delays. With the many competing challenges facing our military as we prosecute the Global War on Terror, this was not an easy task. But we believe we have made appropriate choices to allow us to deter our enemies and to enhance the high-intensity combat capability of the U.S. armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider this important legislation, we must remain mindful that our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan (all volunteers—active duty, Guard and Reserve) are on the battlefield, as we speak—brave men and women fighting a new kind of war. Everyone is on the ''front line.'' There is no ''rear area.''

And the sooner these new resources reach them, the better!

As we all know, the Army and the Marines are carrying the brunt of the battle in Iraq and Afghanistan with an unprecedented level of partnership by their Guard and Reserve components. And young men and women from the Air Force and Navy stand beside them!

Their service and dedication on the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan is making our nation safer from terrorists who seek to do us and other freedom-loving nations harm.

Make no mistake—our success in Iraq is hugely important. And our enemies in Iraq are ''thinking'' enemies. They are adaptable and would like nothing better than to see us ''cut and run,'' set arbitrary dates for withdrawal and then come back after our departure to reinstall a new version of Saddam Hussein or a regime even more oppressive, more fanatical, more horrendous AND more dangerous than the last.

We should never forget that the soldiers we support through this appropriations bill have freed nearly 50 million people in Iraq and Afghanistan from killer regimes where protest and dissent were answered by killing fields and genocide, where women were denied basic freedoms, education, health care and the vote.

Of course, the loss of any young soldier from our ranks is heartbreaking. So are the deaths of innocent civilians killed by roadside bombs.

But we are dealing with Saddam loyalists, jihadists, imported terrorists and domestic criminals who play by no rules and do not hesitate to bomb Iraqi weddings, funerals and gatherings of school children as a common tactic.

Since we are engaged in a Global War on Terrorism, with Iraq and Afghanistan being countries of conflict and violence, our soldiers and Marines need every possible advantage.

This legislation provides our fighting men and women with the resources they need to be more deployable, more agile, more flexible, more interoperable, and more lethal in the execution of their missions. It provides for better training, better equipment, better weapons, paychecks and support for their families at home.

But this Conference Report also provides funding for new equipment, additional trucks, radios, electronic jammers, and up-armored Humvees, attack helicopters, warships and fighter aircraft. Most important, this bill provides an additional $1.2 billion for personnel protection items, such as body armor. As troops rotate in and out of the theater, they need the latest equipment and weapons system.

It is imperative that we support this Defense Appropriations Conference Report today—our warfighters are depending on us.

In this regard I would note that the bill contains nearly $1.9 billion for the activities of the Joint IED Defeat Task Force. These are the men and women who carry the burden of keeping our troops one, two or several steps ahead of the terrorist insurgents who murder and maim by using lethal standoff roadside bombs and vehicle-borne bombs.

This bill provides the resources. Now this member will be expecting the Task Force to provide effective new tools to our soldiers and Marines in a timely fashion.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome increased funding for research and development. Our bill exceeds the President's budget by $2.3 billion so that we can speed important new technology from the drawing board to the laboratory to the testbed and into the arsenal of our warfighters.

My colleagues, the Global War on Terror will not be short. It will require deep and enduring commitment.

And looking down the road, we face many potential and real threats. We cannot know what hostile forces we will face next year, much less five years from now! So we must take care to ensure that we have laid the proper foundation for a secure national defense. Investments now will pay off in more capability in the future.

In the years ahead, we will have to evaluate and re-evaluate our investment in such critically important areas as shipbuilding, aircraft procurement, Army weapons systems, and our Air Force and Intel space programs and the industrial base that supports them in both the public and private sector.

My Colleagues, this is a critical bill, designed to preserve and enhance our Armed Forces critical capabilities.

I am pleased to support this Conference Report and the soldiers who proudly wear our Nation's uniform.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP of Michigan). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. OBEY. I most certainly am. I am not opposed to the defense portion of this budget, but I am opposed to the other provisions that I described earlier.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the conference report H. Rpt. 109–359 to the conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House not to include Chapter 8 of Title III of Division B.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the conference report.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 183, nays 231, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 668]

YEAS—183

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Ross
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—231

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeLay
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jefferson
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwarz (MI)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Baca
Davis, Jo Ann
Emanuel
Feeney
Gutierrez
Harman
Hefley
Hostettler
Hyde
Istook
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kolbe
McGovern
Miller, Gary
Myrick
Radanovich
Reyes
Roybal-Allard
Stark

□ 0455

Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Messrs. BUYER, BURGESS and WHITFIELD changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. COOPER, GEORGE MILLER of California, RANGEL, MILLER of North Carolina and Ms. MCKINNEY changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I was inadvertently absent for the rollcall votes on the motion to recommit on the Defense Appropriations Conference Report and the Conference Report itself. If I were present, I would have voted "yes" on the motion to recommit and "no" on final passage of the conference report for the FY 06 Department of Defense Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP of Michigan). The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 308, nays 106, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 669]

YEAS—308

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Beauprez
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Carter
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Emerson
English (PA)
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Israel
Issa
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Jindal
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pascrell
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salazar
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Sodrel
Souder
Spratt
Stearns

Strickland	Tiahrt	Weldon (PA)
Sullivan	Tiberi	Weller
Sweeney	Turner	Westmoreland
Tancredo	Upton	Whitfield
Tanner	Visclosky	Wicker
Taylor (MS)	Walden (OR)	Wilson (NM)
Taylor (NC)	Walsh	Wilson (SC)
Terry	Wamp	Wolf
Thomas	Wasserman Schultz	Wynn
Thompson (MS)	Weldon (FL)	Young (AK)
Thornberry		Young (FL)

NAYS—106

Ackerman	Johnson (IL)	Petri
Andrews	Johnson, E. B.	Ramstad
Baird	Jones (OH)	Rangel
Baldwin	Kelly	Rothman
Bass	Kildee	Rush
Becerra	Kilpatrick (MI)	Sabo
Blumenauer	Kirk	Sánchez, Linda T.
Boswell	Kucinich	Sanchez, Loretta
Capps	Leach	Sanders
Cardin	Lee	Schakowsky
Case	Lewis (GA)	Scott (VA)
Castle	LoBiondo	Serrano
Conyers	Lofgren, Zoe	Shays
Cooper	Maloney	Slaughter
Cummings	Markey	Smith (NJ)
Davis (IL)	McCollum (MN)	Smith (WA)
DeGette	McDermott	Solis
Delahunt	McKinney	Stark
Dingell	McNulty	Stupak
Doggett	Meeks (NY)	Tauscher
Ehlers	Menendez	Thompson (CA)
Engel	Michaud	Tierney
Eshoo	Millender-McDonald	Towns
Farr	Miller, George	Udall (CO)
Filner	Moore (WI)	Udall (NM)
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Nadler	Van Hollen
Frank (MA)	Napolitano	Velázquez
Grijalva	Oberstar	Waters
Hastings (FL)	Obey	Watson
Hinchey	Olver	Watt
Hoekstra	Owens	Waxman
Holt	Pallone	Weiner
Honda	Pastor	Wexler
Inslee	Paul	Woolsey
Jackson (IL)	Payne	Wu
Johnson (CT)		

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Burton (IN)	Saxton

NOT VOTING—18

Baca	Hostettler	McGovern
Davis, Jo Ann	Hyde	Miller, Gary
Emanuel	Istook	Myrick
Gutierrez	Johnson, Sam	Radanovich
Harman	Jones (NC)	Reyes
Hefley	Kolbe	Roybal-Allard

□ 0504

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VACATING ORDERING OF YEAS AND NAYS ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 633, HONORING HELEN SEWELL ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on House Resolution 633 be vacated to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 633.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1932, DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 2005

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 640, I call up the conference report on the Senate bill (S. 1932) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 202(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 640, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have a plan to reform the government and achieve savings. We present that plan to the House.

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

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. We have before us a conference report that everybody should understand there has really been no conference in which House and Senate Democrats have had any meaningful role.

Our objection to this bill begins with its title: The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Let us be honest, this bill does not reduce the deficit. When this reconciliation bill with spending cuts is paired with its counterpart, the reconciliation bill with tax cuts, the deficit is actually increased, not decreased; and the increase in the deficit gets worse when you add, as I think you should, the $50 bill in other tax cuts passed by the House over the last few months.

At the outset, the proponents of this bill called it necessary in order to help pay for hurricanes Katrina and Rita. That has proven to be a false claim, too. This bill has nothing to do with paying for Katrina. It has everything to do with facilitating further tax cuts. This bill comes out of a budget resolution that calls for a total of $106 billion in new and additional tax cuts, $70 billion reconciled, $36 billion unreconciled.

So the spending cuts in this bill are really just the first step in a three-step process. Step two will come when the tax cuts reconciliation bill emerges from conference. When these two bills are paired, the result will be a deficit bigger by about $60 billion over 5 years.

Then there is a third step. There is an increase in the national debt pending, an increase in the national debt ceiling of $781 billion necessary to accommodate budgets like the 2006 budget being passed here tonight. This increase was deemed approved when the Republican budget resolution passed the House several months ago.

Over the last 4 fiscal years, to make room for budgets of the Bush administration and budgets that have been passed by the majority in this House, we have had to raise the legal debt ceiling of the United States by $3.15 trillion to accommodate those budgets.

Once upon a time, the purpose of reconciliation was to rein in the deficit; but as you can see from the charts I am about to put up, and I knew this was just what you wanted me to serve you for breakfast this morning, more numbers and more charts, so I did not disappoint.

First of all, when you put this chart up, you can see what the debt increases have been over the last 4 or 5 fiscal years: $3.15 trillion. As Casey Stengel said, ''If you don't believe it, you can look it up.'' $3.15 trillion.

Next, let me show you what reconciliation in past years has accomplished as opposed to what reconciliation this year will accomplish in terms of reducing the deficit. In past years, for example the Bush budget summit in 1990, the deficit reduction due to reconciliation was $482 billion. In the Clinton budget in 1993, the deficit reduction due to reconciliation was $433 billion. In the balanced budget agreement of 1997, reconciliation produced savings of $118 billion over 5 years. This bill saves nothing. It aggravates and worsens the deficit.

Now, it is fair to ask: Why have the Republicans, those who put this budget together, why have they put spending cuts in one bill and tax cuts in another bill? Why did they not just combine the two so we could keep tabs on everything with one reconciliation bill? Which is typically what we have done in the past.

Well, there is a reason for this hiatus between spending cuts and tax cuts. The spending cuts made by this bill will hit the young, the old, the sick, and the poor, and hit them rather hard. The savings realized from these spending cuts will help offset tax cuts for top-bracket taxpayers. Our Republican colleagues want to avoid that connection, so they have produced two separate bills, one for tax cuts, and then a little later on, one for spending cuts.

Who bears the brunt of these bills? Single mothers still do. Despite some moderation in the effect of the cuts that were proposed originally, single mothers still take about a $2 billion hit. Students struggling to pay for their college education. The hit on student loans is $12.7 billion. The sick and the poor, whose only access to medical care is Medicaid. Medicaid still suffers a hit of $7 billion.

So these cuts have been moderated in the conference with the Senate, but